The Royal Philatelic Society London (RPSL) will celebrate its 150th anniversary in 2019. For this occasion an international exhibition will be held in Stockholm. H.M. King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden has graciously agreed to be the Patron.

STOCKHOLMIA 2019
29 MAY - 2 JUNE

THE INTERNATIONAL CELEBRATION
OF THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY LONDON

The exhibition will comprise philatelic dealers and auction houses from all over the world. The exhibition will have an extensive philatelic and social program. Only Fellows and Members of the RPSL will be allowed to exhibit. The competitive classes will be judged by an international jury appointed by the Council of The RPSL.

STOCKHOLMIA 2019 will be organised at "Waterfront Congress Centre", Nils Ericsons Plan 4. It is Sweden's newest and most versatile venue for large-scale meetings and events.

For more information: visit the website stockholmia2019.se or contact Jonas Hallström: jonas@stockholmia2019.se
Awards:
- Large Silver Hafnia 1994,
- Silver Bronze Pacific 1997,
- Vermeil APS Stampshow 1999,
- Large Silver Egoli 2001,
- Federation Plaque 2004,
- Silver España’06, Literature Award 2006,
- Large Silver NZ Literature Exhib 2007,
- Large Silver JAKARTA 2008,
- Large Vermeil IPHLA 2012.

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Cape Town Mobile Post Office No. 5
Dave Young writes:
My research on Express Label varieties is reaching its end after many years of collecting covers with these labels attached. Reading Alex Visser’s ‘Phun with Postmarks’ in the December 2017 issue regarding Mobile Post Offices I thought I would share the attached example being the Mobile P.O. No. 5 of Cape Town dated 29 November 1989 complete with an Express Label. The item has also been registered so it is interesting to see that these Mobile P.O.s also utilised their own Registered Labels. The reverse of the envelope shows four sets of postmarks namely two of the Mobile P.O., one of the Cape Town Head Office and the last one the postmark of the receiving office in Klerksdorp on 2 December 1989.

For those unfamiliar with covers featuring Express Labels together with affixed Registered Labels, the vertical red lines indicate it is an Express item (in addition to the label) whilst the blue vertical and horizontal lines indicate it is a registered item (in addition to the registered label). This type of Express Label with trilingual wording is the third type in a series of three distinct types.

The postage fee of R 3-68 is made up three levels of fees, namely:

- Standard Postal rate = 18c
- Express Fee = R 2-50c
- Registration Fee = R 1-00c

In general the Post Offices applied stamps to the specific value of these fees as indicated on the cover.

Dave Young - davvue@telkomsa.net

Comment from Alex Visser

Yes, the MPO had either a registration cachet or preprinted labels as you indicated. I read somewhere that if the turnover for registered items was less than 500 per month then the cachet was used, else the labels would be printed and used. If you look at the Putzel vol 6 as well as in the addendum there are a number of cachets illustrated. Since Putzel only does postmarks, there are no labels.

The SA Philatelist
Publication closing dates for FINAL submission of Advertising Material to avoid late delivery. Articles should be submitted in the month prior:

- April 2018
  - Vol. 94: 2. 947 : 08/03/2018
- June 2018
  - Vol. 94: 3. 948 : 08/05/2018
- August 2018
  - Vol. 94: 4. 949 : 05/07/2018
- October 2018
  - Vol. 94: 5. 950 : 10/09/2018
- December 2018
  - Vol. 94: 6. 951 : 08/11/2018

Correspondence to THE SA PHILATELIST should be addressed to the Editorial Board. Material received is most welcome and will be reviewed. Articles, letters and items of interest may be published and stand the chance of being rewarded with a writing gift.

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

Contributions and letters for the publication must be forwarded to the Editorial Board of The SA Philatelist, PO Box 131600, Benonry, 1504. South Africa or email: saphilatelist@iafrica.com

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email: saphilatelist@iafrica.com

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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.
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The Transvaal ‘Spread Wings’ 6d Stamps 1870-1878

by Lars Jørgensen

This new book, published by the Transvaal Study Circle, is devoted to the first 6d stamp of the Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek (ZAR) and the subsequent printings made for the ZAR and during the First British Occupation (Transvaal).

The book covers 216 pages in A4 format and is richly illustrated in colour throughout.

The early ZAR/Transvaal issues are complicated to deal with and the ‘Spread Wings’ 6d stamp is no exception. This book is intended to help philatelists by providing tools to understand how the stamps were produced and how to distinguish different printings of the 1870s.

The book provides new insights and an important chapter offers well illustrated guidance on the correct identification of the different printings, papers and shades. A substantial part of the book is dedicated to the description of each position in the two printing plates used. For the first time all 80 positions are identified and described. For each position stamps from different printings are illustrated and it is discussed how identification features (varieties) develop over time.

The author is evidently fascinated by the traditional philatelic discipline of plating stamps. But as it is argued in the book: identifying the position of a stamp is a very valuable tool for correctly attributing a given stamp to the right printer/paper/issue and it is the ultimate method to distinguish genuine from forged examples.

This is a book not only for the specialist, but for anybody with interest in the stamps of the ZAR/Transvaal. Furthermore, it provides a model for setting out the full philatelic story of just one stamp and can as such appeal to everybody with an interest in classic stamps.

The price is £35 + postage and packaging (for South Africa £16)

Contact Mr X. Laubscher via SMS: Tel. +27 (0) 79 718 2696. The price is ZAR 975.00 (packaging and postage excluded).

It is usual for sophisticated philatelists to sniff at Official First Day Covers (FDC) produced or approved by the stamp issuing authority. The FDC’s shortcomings are well known: official FDCs have rarely seen the inside of a post office, the affixed stamps were cancelled long before the official day of issue and, as they were on the whole produced in large numbers, the covers are considered money-making creations. However, FDCs provide another dimension to our hobby that brings joy and increases our general knowledge; especially if the envelopes are well designed and depict beautiful stamps as do most of the FDCs of NamPost, the company responsible for Namibia’s postal services.

This book, Part 2 of a three-part series, features Namibia’s Official First Day Covers, stamp cards, privately made ‘Silk Covers’, official Maxi-Cards and information material issued by NamPost, such as press releases, philatelic brochures and publications. It also includes international aerogrammes, postal stationery envelopes, postcards with imprinted stamps and pre-printed registration envelopes. The author covers the period from Namibia’s Independence on 21 March 1990 to 21 March 1990, the day when the four Diamond Trains stamps were issued.

This hardbound coffee-table size book is well made, profusely illustrated in colour and a pleasure to handle. However, as with all catalogues, the introduction has to be read, to understand how the author tried to simplify the complexity of philatelic material issued by NamPost. The author’s and reviewer’s hopes are that this publication will form the basis for ongoing study, as well as highlighting the natural beauty of Namibia, its history and the personalities featured on the FDCs, aerogrammes and postal stationery cards. It can also be a ‘roadmap’ and an aid to organise one’s material, as received from NamPost, that still waits sorting.

It is an important work as it provides a comprehensive compilation of the early years of the philatelic history since Namibia’s Independence and thus continues the story told by W. J. Quik & J. Stolk (2003) in their book The Postal Stationery of South West Africa / Namibia 1888-1990 and by W. J. Quik (2005) in The postage stamps of South West Africa / Namibia 1884-1990.

Contact Mr X. Laubscher via SMS: Tel. +27 (0) 79 718 2696. The price is ZAR 975.00 (packaging and postage excluded).
King George VI Album (1936-1952)

The King George VI set has now been completely updated. The cream leaves are pre-printed with spaces for all King George VI stamps including watermark and colour changes and for the first time, Postage Due, Officials, sidevay watermark and different Types and Dyes and changes of perforation are now included. The six volume set of 22-ring albums are housed in three slipcases. Blank leaves and additional binders are available for you to expand your collection.

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King George V Album (1910-1936)

The King George V set of albums is pre-printed on cream pages with spaces for all main SG numbers as per the Commonwealth & British Empire Stamps 1940-1970 catalogue for all Postage, Air Due, Postal Fiscal and Official Stamps. There are spaces for all perforation and watermark changes (including sideways but not inverted or reversed), different plate Types and Dyes. Shades and varieties are included. In line with the original New Imperial, the SG Catalogue numbers have been included. There are information pages before page 1 and many illustrations of Types and Dyes to aid in identifying the correct space for a stamp. The eight volume set of 22-ring albums are housed in four slipcases. The KGV Indian States album now available as a separate two volume set. Blank leaves and additional binders are available for you to expand your collection.

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North East Africa

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- The 2nd edition of this catalogue from Stanley Gibbons bringing together the stamp issuing regions of North-East Africa (excluding Commonwealth countries).
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The Mulready Caricature and Pictorial Envelope of Thomas White
by Rob McLennan-Smith, Highway Philatelic Society

Thomas White was a small printing and publishing firm in the Victorian era. The business premises were at 59 Wych Street off the Strand, London. This street was demolished in 1901 and the firm’s location was approximately where Australia House now stands. The area was also home to a number of the larger printing houses such as Spooner, Southgate and Ackermann, all of which produced a number of Mulready Caricature designs.

They produced two envelope designs, the first being a Mulready Caricature published in May 1840 which is known in a large broadsheet (Fig.1) and in a smaller envelope format (Fig.3). A variation of this design is known and was produced by J. Henderson of Belfast (Fig.5).

The second is a pictorial envelope probably designed in 1843, as only one example is known and was used on 7 April 1843. It is known as ‘The Evils of Monopoly’ (Fig.7).

The broadsheets were produced by a number of the printing companies which were probably used to advertise their smaller similar envelopes and some as collectors’ prints as these did not have smaller versions.

**The Thomas White Broadsheet (Fig.1)**

Some of these broadsheets have been known to be used postally, including a few of those by Thomas White. Approximately twenty of Thomas White’s have survived, many more than any of the other broadsheet designs.

The design is a satire of the Mulready Envelope, with Britannia balancing a pineapple on her head and the British Lion wearing a headscarf and looking the worse for wear, with the caption “THE BRITISH LION ASLEEP. If you want to wake him you must kick him very hard.”

On the top right is a group of nudists, with the seated one sporting a Penny Black on his derrière. They are about to be arrested by the police who are telling them “You are not to walk about in a state of nudity”. To the left of them are two flying postmen with the top one saying “Joe you have the advantage of me ‘cos I’ve only got one leg”. This refers to the original Mulready design where it went unnoticed until after publication that the Angel in the same position was missing a leg!

The artist’s initials ‘C.J.G’ appear on the bottom left. The identity of the artist was not known until the discovery in 1979 of the ‘Evils of Monopoly’ envelope, designed by the same artist, but signed ‘C.J. Grant’ (Fig.2).

**The Thomas White Small Caricature Envelope (Fig.3)**

This envelope measures 130 x 84mm and is much rarer than the broadsheet with both unused and used known to have survived, with one of each in my collection.

The design is essentially the same as the broadsheet but with a few alterations, including the absence of text.
in the address panel and the ‘One Penny’ at the top moved to the bottom, plus a number of changes in the sketches. The rear of the envelope is blank.

**The Henderson Variety of the Thomas White Envelope** (Fig.4)

An article appeared in *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, June 1977 in which a previously unknown caricature is described with the inscription “THE NEW COMIC ENVELOPE J. Henderson, Publisher 21 Castle Place, Belfast”. This was found in the collection of the late John Houston of Dublin.

Fig.2: Charles Jameson ‘C. J. G.’ Grant was a British artist and illustrator, chiefly remembered for his work as an engraver of political caricatures during the mid-1830s. His most remarkable work was a series of caricatures published under the title *The Political Drama* (1833–1835). Although he stopped self-publishing, he still submitted wood engravings to contemporary radical magazines before eventually disappearing into obscurity.

The design is a close copy of the Thomas White design but the Lion is replaced with a Pig and the wording ‘THE BRITISH LION ASLEEP’ changed to ‘THE IRISH LION ASLEEP’.

The envelope bears a Penny Black adhesive but the article describes it as having been removed and replaced by another. This stamp has subsequently also fallen off in its current state. The original gum used on the Penny Black in 1840 was potato starch and proved to be a poor adhesive, thus many stamps have become detached from covers - decreasing the value considerably, even if they have been replaced.

Fig.3: (at right) A used envelope with a double strike of a red circular datestamp (CDS), which is only partially legible, for ? July 1840 and a black linear ‘1pyPP’ and a town stamp, which is also unclear. Addressed to Stoke near Devonport (now Plymouth), it also has manuscript ‘p.p.’ (post paid) indicating it probably did not have an adhesive stamp.

Fig.4: The article as it appeared in *THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL of GREAT BRITAIN*, June 1977 showing the replaced Penny Black.
Fig.5: The unique Henderson envelope sent to Dervock, a small town in Northern Ireland, and with CDSs of Belfast and Ballymoney of 4 and 5 July 1840 on the rear (Fig.6).

The ‘Evils of Monopoly’ Envelope

This is the second design by Thomas White and is the only example known to exist. It was used within London on 7 April 1843 and has an 1841 1d Red-Brown, Die 1, Alphabet 1 imperforate adhesive stamp cancelled with a black London number ‘9’ Maltese Cross.

The numbered cancellations, 1 to 12, with the addition of a cross on the top (missing on number 3) were used by the London Inland Office from March 1843 until the change to the ‘horizontal diamond’ numeral obliterations in May 1844. It is thought that the numbers were used to identify the clerk doing the cancelling in order to prevent fraud.

The design shows, on the left side, the Evils of Monopoly. The Demon of Monopoly is throwing people into a grinding mill being turned by the Devil with a river of blood flowing out labelled ‘rents’. Above this are empty factories and lines of people queuing for the poorhouse.

In the centre is a gentleman who appears to be Sir Robert Peel saying “Look at this Picture” with Liberty blindfolded on the right and the Goddess of Plenty on the left being glared at by Medusa with a snake.

On the right are the ‘Free Trade’ images with people dancing, ships sailing and workers ploughing and harvesting bountiful fields.

Also on the right a worker with a pitchfork is chasing the upper class ‘bread taxers’. This has reference to the Anti-Corn Law Movement which was in progress in the 1840s. The unpopular Corn Laws imposed taxes on imported grain and were designed to keep prices high for the cereal producers in Great Britain, who were usually the wealthy landowners. The Corn Laws were repealed in 1846 largely due to the effort of Sir Robert Peel, the Prime Minister, who went against his own Conservative Party during the Irish Potato Famine where the effect of high corn prices was particularly devastating. Approximately a million people died and a further million emigrated, causing the Irish population to fall by 25%.

(All items shown are from the McLennan-Smith Philatelic Collection)

Fig.7: The unique ‘Evils of Monopoly’ envelope with the London Chief Office datestamp of 8NT (8pm) 7 April 1843 and the Charing Cross receiving stamp of the same date on the rear.
There are traders all over the world who can help you buy the stamps which would assist you in doing this and at the same time offer you a thrilling store of value. But don’t you want to go further... want to link yourself to a process which offers you the ability to spell out to your offspring the world in which you have lived, loved and hurt?

Exploring the exhibit segment 'Open Class' philately can do this for you. Further, it’s the only segment which attracts non-collectors of stamps to have a close-up look. That makes your exhibit special. Half of your ‘Open Class’ exhibit could include key family documents and photos, newspaper cuttings of events which turned your life around, even letters and documents from persons who similarly shared your losses and victories.

Contact details:
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Mobile/cell: ++27-76 124 9055
Tel: ++27-12-329 2464 fax to e-mail: ++27-86 613 8862
Postal address: Box 11133, Queenswood, 0121 Pretoria, SOUTH AFRICA

There are but a handful of dealers who offer the wide range of material required for such appealing exhibits. Even fewer who’ve themselves regularly exhibited in the ‘Open Class’ segment. If your soul calls for specialness in your life, ask me for help to navigate your journey of a past you want to re-walk ... for South Africans, usually a path less travelled.

PAUL VAN ZEYL trading as RAND STAMPS

Do you want to get your spirit in touch with the history of your country or adopted country? Do you want to retain your sense of wonder about the world you live in? ... even when you’re retired?!!

OBITUARY
Wobbe Vegter (1945 –2017)

Wobbe was born in the Netherlands and immigrated with his wife and children to South Africa in 1976. His career focus was computer programming and this became his thematic interest too. As standard-bearer of thematic collecting in South Africa, he has, in the past decade, held the flag high. His collection From Abacus to Internet gained four international Large Vermeil awards at Malacca (2006), Seoul (2009), Johannesburg (2010) and Taipei (2016). He also scored Gold at two national exhibitions - Johannesburg (2003) and Cape Town (2011). The exhibit traces the history and development of the modern computer.

Wobbe received the Australian Philatelic Federation’s ‘Best Open Class Exhibit’ award for his exhibit on IBM – The History of International Business Machines at Capex 2015, after being awarded a Large Vermeil. In the same year, the RDTPSA (Roll of Distinguished Thematic Philatelists of Southern Africa) was awarded to him by Thematics Southern Africa, where he was Vice-President since 2010. His leading role in Thematics South Africa and its periodical is well known, and he is the author of over thirty articles published locally and internationally. Wobbe Vegter's major contribution to the hobby is his well-illustrated 63-page book Thematic Exhibiting, which is a step by step guide for collectors and which outlines and interprets the FIP rules for the evaluation of competitive thematic exhibits. The book, privately published, is available from the South African Philatelic Federation.

Wobbe was recognised for his contribution to philately in South Africa as recently as October 2017, when he received the Skinner Cup at SAPDAPEX 2017.

Wobbe’s service to philately was not limited to thematics. He was active in everyday collecting and was chairman of the Bellville Philatelic Society for 14 years, until his retirement in 2016. As a society member he was always willing to share his knowledge. Unfortunately, illness prevented Wobbe from attending meetings during the last year, but he was always just an email or a phone call way. He will be dearly missed by everyone and our condolences go to his wife and family.

Reanie de Villiers, Honorary Secretary, Bellville Philatelic Society

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Wobbe received the Australian Philatelic Federation’s ‘Best Open Class Exhibit’ award for his exhibit on IBM – The History of International Business Machines at Capex 2015, after being awarded a Large Vermeil. In the same year, the RDTPSA (Roll of Distinguished Thematic Philatelists of Southern Africa) was awarded to him by Thematics Southern Africa, where he was Vice-President since 2010. His leading role in Thematics South Africa and its periodical is well known, and he is the author of over thirty articles published locally and internationally. Wobbe Vegter's major contribution to the hobby is his well-illustrated 63-page book Thematic Exhibiting, which is a step by step guide for collectors and which outlines and interprets the FIP rules for the evaluation of competitive thematic exhibits. The book, privately published, is available from the South African Philatelic Federation.

Wobbe was recognised for his contribution to philately in South Africa as recently as October 2017, when he received the Skinner Cup at SAPDAPEX 2017.

Wobbe’s service to philately was not limited to thematics. He was active in everyday collecting and was chairman of the Bellville Philatelic Society for 14 years, until his retirement in 2016. As a society member he was always willing to share his knowledge. Unfortunately, illness prevented Wobbe from attending meetings during the last year, but he was always just an email or a phone call way. He will be dearly missed by everyone and our condolences go to his wife and family.

Reanie de Villiers, Honorary Secretary, Bellville Philatelic Society

Rand Stamps
Little has been written about the (undated) Registered Letter Markings of the Orange Free State. This article will attempt to add to this meagre knowledge while showing an example of each marking. From the time that registered postage was first introduced in the Republic on 1 January 1855 this accountable type of mail was only identified by the word ‘Registered’ or a capital ‘R’ handwritten on the front of the envelope together with the associated registered number of the item.

From some time around 1875, cover evidence shows that an official mark made up of a rectangular box containing the word GEREGISTREERD began to be used occasionally to mark these items of mail (Fig.1). This mark was also applied to revenue stamps at the time and as the local magistrate and his clerk often undertook the postmaster’s position, they likely used this mark interchangeably between those duties. Tim Bartshe in the USA has a cover from Smithfield in his collection which actually shows this mark also cancelling the stamps instead of the normal postmark.

The registered cover in Fig.2 was posted from DEPUT 6 MEI 96 O.V.S. where it received the boxed GEREGISTREERD marking placed on a length of stamp sheet selvedge which was then applied to the cover. It passed through BETHANIE 11 MY 96 and GEREGISTREERD MEI 11 96 BLOEMFONTEIN. It then travelled south through REGISTERED LETTER OFFICE MY 13 96 CAPE TOWN before finally arriving at ROSTOCK 2.6.96 MECKLENBURG in Germany. Note that this is also a proving cover for the 11-bar ‘M’ canceller of Deput which cancels the stamps. The postage rate of 18d shows that it was made up of the European rate of 4d per half ounce times three (12d) plus 6d registration. This marking has so far been recorded as being used from mid 1875 to mid 1898 at Bloemfontein, Bethany, Boshof, Deput, Edenburg, Oliphantsfontein, Reddersburg, Smithfield and Ventersburg.

The next type of marking seen was again in a rectangular box but a larger one, which contained the words Gerregistreerd No’. in a script typeface with provision for the registered number to be written within the box (Fig.3).

Figure 4 shows a cover addressed to Holland that was posted from VENTERSBURG MR 28 95 O.V.S where it received the boxed Gerregistreerd No’. placed at the base of the...
envelope. It passed through GEREGISTREERD MAR 29 BLOEMFONTEIN and REGISTERED LETTER OFFICE AP 3 95 CAPE TOWN before arriving at AMSTERDAM 21 APR 95. This is also a proving cover for the 11-bar ‘21’ canceller of Ventersburg shown on the stamps. The postage rate of 10d was made up from the European rate of 4d plus 6d registration.

Boshof, Harrismith, Ventersburg, Vrede, Wepener and Winburg are recorded as the only offices where this marking has been seen used, from early 1885 to late 1898. Note there is no evidence so far that it was used at Bloemfontein.

The last type of marking in Fig.5 was that of an 11-bar tall and narrow ‘R’ canceller that was used only at Bloemfontein from early 1885 to early 1887.

Figure 6 shows a cover from a local stamp collector posted from GEREGISTREERD 31 JUL 86 BLOEMFONTEIN which passed through REGISTERED LETTER OFFICE AU 4 CAPE TOWN and REGISTERED 25 AU 86 LONDON before arriving at MARIACHILF-WIEN 27.8.86 in Austria. There is no proof that the large oval with an R (on the left) was ever used at Bloemfontein and it was probably applied in transit at London as it is of the same size as registered marks used by the British Post Office. A smaller mark, though, was used at various offices in the Colony from 1901 and this will be discussed in a further article on the Registered Letter Markings of the ORC.

The postage rate of 28½d was made up of the European rate of 7½d times three (22½d) plus 6d registration. A block of twelve ½d stamps seals the rear flap to complete the postage, as shown above.

The Cape accountancy rate of 5d is shown written beside the London postmark. Again, this is a proving cover as it shows the 11-bar ‘R’ device which was used at Bloemfontein.

At this point in time only three types of markings have been recorded as identifying registered mail emanating from the Orange Free State. If any reader can add to this information please contact the writer at kevinprice@bigpond.com

References:
- Bartsh, T., 2017. Registration System of the Orange Free State 1856-1899, stamp exhibit described in the Orange Free State Bulletins 247 (June) and 248 (September).
The telegraph was developed in the 1840s by Samuel Morse and other inventors. It works by transmitting electrical signals over a wire laid between stations. In a very short period of time it revolutionised long-distance communication. In 1844, Morse sent his first telegraph message, from Washington, D.C., to Baltimore, Maryland.

In Britain, by the mid-1850s, several private companies were providing telegraphic services, but demand far exceeded supply. There also were shortcomings that frustrated and hampered the business community. For logistical reasons, telegraph lines were laid alongside railway lines, and most telegraph stations were located in railway stations rather than in the business districts of the towns and cities they served. Rates charged to customers were very high. For example, it cost eight or nine shillings to send a twenty word message from London to Manchester or Liverpool, at a time when the postal charge for the same destination was one penny, irrespective of the number of words contained in the letter. Pressure gradually mounted on government to improve the service and ensure that the charges were significantly reduced. Radical change came in 1869 when an Act of Parliament gave the Postmaster-General the exclusive privilege of transmitting telegrams within the United Kingdom. A Post Office monopoly was thus created.

**The Cape of Good Hope Telegraph Company**

In South Africa, the first telegraph line became operational in May 1860. This line connected Cape Town and Simonstown, and was built by the Cape of Good Hope Telegraph Company. The line was constructed primarily to accommodate the needs of the naval establishment. In 1861, the Cape Parliament passed a statute to assist the construction of a line by the Company between Cape Town and Grahamstown. The Act authorised payment to the Company of an annual subsidy of £1,500 for 15 years, on condition that government messages were transmitted free of charge. This line was completed in January, 1864.

The telegraph illustrated in Figures 1 and 2 was sent in March 1894 from Simonstown by Sir Thomas Maclear, the Government Astrologer, to his daughter at Admiralty House in Cape Town. The message reads: “Answer immediately by Telegram the following question: What day shall I send the cart for you? Shall I send your English letters by the Mail today?” The message is endorsed ‘35 words’, and envelope is marked ‘Nil to pay.’

The regulations applicable to the transmission of messages by telegraph were approved by the Governor and did not specify the charge which the Company should apply, except to provide that all messages should be prepaid, and a single message was limited to twenty words. In 1873, the Company’s private lines were purchased by Government for £40,750, and responsibility for their administration and expansion was given to the Postmaster General.

**The Eastern and South African Telegraph Company**

In the 1870s, submarine telegraph cables were laid to connect Europe with Africa, Asia, Australia and South America. Most of these cables were laid by a handful of British companies controlled by the Scottish entrepreneur John Pender. Pender’s major goal was to connect Britain with its principal trading partner, India, by submarine cable. In order to limit the risks of this venture, Pender established different companies to lay and link cables across the various stages of the journey. In 1872, following the successful completion of the project, the various companies were merged to form the Eastern Telegraph Company. As further international submarine cables were completed, they were duly absorbed into the Eastern Telegraph Company, which became the largest multinational corporation in the world, owning approximately half of the total global length of submarine cable installed.

In 1879, Pender in partnership with the governments of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal and Portugal founded the Eastern & South African Telegraph Company. This company laid a cable in the Indian Ocean up the east coast of Africa which connected Cape Town with Mozambique, Zanzibar and Aden where it connected with the submarine cable between Britain and India. Figure 3 illustrates a telegram envelope of 1905 addressed at the...
company’s Cape Town station for delivery of a message from overseas to a guest of the Mount Nelson Hotel which was redirected free of charge to the Observatory House near the railway station.

**The British South Africa Company**

Following the development of the Griqualand diamond fields in the early 1870s, an unprecedented demand for fast and reliable communication with London and the major European commercial centres was created.

The telegraph line from Cape Town, via Colesburg, to Kimberley was completed in 1876. Before this, in 1873, the entire Cape telegraph network had been purchased and effectively nationalised by the Cape Government. The impetus to extend the system further north was driven primarily by the mining magnate cum politician Cecil Rhodes.

The Rhodes-sponsored Warren Expedition of 1885 laid down a telegraph line from Barkly West to Kanye which was operated by the Imperial Government. In October 1889, Rhodes’ British South Africa Company was granted a Royal Charter by Queen Victoria which empowered the company to build roads, railways and telegraphs as well as to award land grants, negotiate treaties and promulgate laws.

The construction of a telegraph line northwards from Mafeking, in order to support his military ‘Pioneer Column’, was one of Rhodes’ greatest priorities. He paid for construction of the line from his personal funds, and the line reached Palapye in the BechuanaLand Protectorate in October 1890, and onwards to Macloutsie, close to the north east border with Matabeleland, in May 1891. The line was then extended through Tuli to reach Salisbury in early 1892.

Figure 4 illustrates a Company telegraph form regarding a message from Vryburg to the Officer-in-Charge of the BechuanaLand Border Police at Macloutsie 2 October 1891. Transmission of a telegram such as this was charged in 1891 at 6d per word, with a minimum fee of 5 shillings. There was however an agreement between the Company and the Cape Government that certain official telegrams would be transmitted free of charge. If this had been a private message, the recipient would have been obliged to pay £2 1s 6d in order to read its content; in 1891, the telegraph at Macloutsie was operated by a member of the BechuanaLand Border Police who received from the Company an allowance of £4 per month for this work.

Bibliography

- Cape Almanac, 1869, Government of Cape Colony
INTRODUCTION

In August 1995, The SA Philatelist printed my article covering a general overview of the South African ink-jet postmarks relating to the 1995 Rugby World Cup. In December that same year, Dick Klein also had an article published, but since then I have not come across any further information on the subject, so herewith is a long overdue update.

The changes to the ink-jet slogans and the errors that occurred created a large number of different postmarks, which may interest rugby thematic collectors and those who study postal slogans and ink-jet slogans. All the variations that I have found are listed here, but there could be others and I would be keen to see a copy thereof. A number of differences exist caused by incorrect feeding or overlapping of the envelopes – these have not been listed.

The slogans were acquired from various competition entries and other bulk mail items between May and July 1995. I was fortunate to obtain over twenty bulging post bags for sorting, which I stored for some months at home along the length of our passage way – much to the chagrin of my wife. I used our three children as ‘slave’ labour during their August school holidays to sort the envelopes – a task they undertook with much enthusiasm, regarding the whole process as an exciting treasure hunt! We were fascinated to find the endless variations of the slogans produced in such a short time by the Post Office.

The first slogans appeared in Pretoria on 22 May 1995. They evolved in a number of stages, from a slogan with no town name and no date, to the complete Pretoria postmark. Presumably, the slogan was set-up whilst using postal items and amended as the post was processed. As errors were noticed by the post clerks, they were corrected during the run. The variations are listed in the sequence in which, I believe, they evolved.

1. PRETORIA - AFRIKAANS SLOGAN

1.01: The first slogan had no town name or date and a spelling error SUID AFRIKA. The starting date of the tournament shown as 24 MEI was also incorrect.

1.02: The starting date was amended to 25 MEI.

1.03: The date 1995-05-22 was then inserted on the right but SUID AFRICA remained.

1.04: SUID AFRICA was corrected to SUID AFRIKA but without the hyphen.

1.05: The hyphen was then included in SUID-AFRIKA.

1.06: The date was then moved to the left of the slogan.

1.07: Finally, the bottom row of the slogan 25 MEI–24 JUNIE 1995 was moved one space to the right, so that the ’2’ is under the ’R’ of Rugby. All these variations occurred on 22 May 1995 but the town name was still missing.
1.08: 23 May 1995 started with no town name. The date was moved further to the left, making the top line of the slogan 77mm compared with 74mm on 22 May.

1.09: 23 May 1995 – PRETORIA was added below the date to the left of the slogan.

1.10: 24 May 1995 – two variations of the slogan appeared – the normal one as shown (the same as 23 May, which continued after the 25th)

1.11: and 24 May 1995 – Type 2 – Top row of the slogan shifted slightly to the right.

1.12: On 25 May, the two different types again appeared (1.12 and 1.13)

1.13: On 26 May and thereafter the slogans appeared with the top row to the left. I have not seen the type 2 slogan after the 25th.

1.15: 29 May to 2 June. On 29 May, the ‘I’ in JUNIE was dropped and as a result, the bottom row was one character shorter. The ‘P’ in PRETORIA was now under the ‘9’ in 1995. This situation remained until 2 June.

On 2 June, the slogan: DIVERSITY IS LIFE. WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY 5 JUNE 1995 was used. This slogan ran until the 10th and no rugby slogans appeared between 3 - 11 June.

1.16: On 12 June, the rugby slogans re-appeared in the same format as they had closed on 2 June. The error JUNE for JUNIE was not corrected.

I have seen no slogans in either English or Afrikaans dated 19 June (a Monday). However, they do appear with the date 18 June (Sunday). As until then no slogans appeared on a Sunday from Pretoria, perhaps the wrong date was used on the Monday.

1.17: The slogan continued unchanged until 25 June, with the JUNIE error.

The 25th was a Sunday, so this might have been processed on Monday 26, before changing to the WERELDRUGBYKAMPIOENE slogans.

2. PRETORIA - ENGLISH SLOGAN

2.01: An ink-jet exists with no town and no date, with the bottom row placed directly under the top row. This could be a later error when the date or town was added (see 2.05 below).

2.02: The bottom row was one space to the right compared to 2.01.
2.03: The date 1995.05.22 was now added on the right of the slogan with the bottom row still one space to the right of the top row.

2.04: The date 1995.05.22 appeared on its own with no slogan and no town. The date matched that of the Pretoria Afrikaans slogan used on the same day. I surmise that this happened whilst moving the date to the left.

2.05: The date moved to the left of the slogan and the bottom row was now in line with the top row. This remained so until 20 June, when the slogan was re-set.

2.06: The town name was still missing on 23 May and the gap between the slogan and the date had increased by one space.

2.07: PRETORIA was now added below the date and slightly to the left of it.

2.08: On the 29th, PRETORIA shifted to the right under 1995. The bottom row was reduced to 76mm from 79mm. 30 May to 2 June. The slogan remained unchanged.

2.09: From 12 to 18 June, the rugby slogan continued in the same format as 2 June.

A NUMBER OF VARIATIONS OCCURRED

2.10: On 18 June, the slogan started to show problems with misprinted numbers and letters. This might be why no slogans appeared on 19 June and the 20th yielded so many different variations.

2.11: On the 20th a mirror reverse print appeared. I have not seen an explanation of how this happened. Note the ‘E’ of PRETORIA is under the ‘1’ of 1995.

2.12: The slogan was no longer in reverse print, but the ‘E’ of PRETORIA was still under the ‘1’ of 1995.

2.13: The bottom row was moved to the right with the ‘R’ under the ‘1’.

2.14: The bottom row was further to the right with the ‘P’ of PRETORIA between the ‘1’ and ‘9’ of 1995.

2.15: The 21 June slogan had two different variations. It started with the ‘P’ of PRETORIA between the ‘1’ and ‘9’ of 1995.

On 2 June, the slogan: DIVERSITY IS LIFE. WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY 5 JUNE 1995 was used. This slogan ran until 10 June and no rugby slogans appeared between 3 - 11 June.
2.16: The bottom row then moved one space to the left.

2.17: The slogan remained the same until 25 June when, on 26 June, it was replaced by the RUGBY WORLD CHAMPIONS slogans (to feature in a future issue).

An interesting aspect of the Pretoria English ink-jet slogan was the way it started far to the right of the envelope with one character added at a time. This seemed to happen when something was changed in the slogan. Examples of this were seen on 23 May when PRETORIA was added (see Appendix 1) and on 24 and 26 May.

Appendix 1.

JOHN & MARK TAYLOR

FALKLAND ISLANDS
1918-20 WAR STAMP
1d. Vermilion var. OVERPRINT DOUBLE S.G. 71ca

A rare mint marginal pair, pos. 25 & 26
The only double overprint of the issue – BPA Certificate

Address: P.O. Box 37324
London N1 - 2YQ
Tel: 020 7226 1503  Fax: 020 7359 7456
email address: markjtaylor@btinternet.com
The difference between an E and U in a name

An innocent looking request from John Carter about whether the Vredenberg postmark, shown in Figure 1, has been recorded, led to an interesting detective story. The postmark is a 23 mm single circle and it is not clear if there is nothing or a large dot at the base; most likely bare-at-base as the office opened during the period when this type was issued. In the Putzel Encyclopaedia of South African Post Offices there are two Vredenberg offices, one near Stellenbosch and the other near Malmesbury.

I sent this query to Prof Franco Frescura as I could not solve the riddle with the information in the Revised listing of the Post Offices and the Postal Markings of the Cape of Good Hope 1792 – 1910. He specially prepared the following description for ‘Have Phun’:

“Vredenberg Station was established in the division of Stellenbosch on 1 May 1862 by the Cape Town, Wellington & Docks Railway Co Ltd as part of the railway line to Stellenbosch. It thus was the first to use the name, and was clearly defined as a station and not a village.

“In February 1882 the Cape GPO opened postal agencies at Vredenberg Station and Vredenburg simultaneously, evidently relying on the literacy of its clients to tell the difference between the two names. However when the Telegraph Department, then a separate section of the GPO, opened a TO at Vredenberg Station it realised that the current situation could not be sustained, and chose to name it Vlottenberg. We thus have the ridiculous situation of a post office called Vredenberg Station having on its premises a telegraph office called Vlottenberg. The situation was remedied in September 1899 when the name of the station was changed to Vlottenberg.” In the meantime it was discovered that the station was on the farm Vredenberg which, about 20 years ago, was sold by the Neethling family who had owned it for generations. It was then renamed ‘Vredenheim’.

Meantime the establishment of Vredenburg was beset by travails in its own right. A village known as Procesfontein was established in 1875 as a kerkplaats of the NGK on a piece of land known locally as Procesfontein, or ‘lawsuit spring’, indicating that the ownership of the property was still the subject of a legal dispute. Apparently this took sometime to resolve for although the village was laid out in 1883, by the census of 1891 it only had a population of 82. On 1 April 1890 Mr JH De Smidt was appointed its postmaster.

According to official church history the first NGK pastor for the village of Vredenburg, Ds U. Joubert was only appointed in 1902, at which stage, in 1904 the population had risen to 407. An in-depth study of the church history will provide interesting facts regarding the social structure and thus postal services. Any volunteers?

It is now evident that the single circle date stamp in Figure 1 was the only one with BERG for Vredenberg. According to Putzel the name was Vlottenberg Station from 1899 to 1953, when the E was changed to U. In 1962 the office was transferred from the station and the name became Vlottenburg until it was closed in the mid-1990s.

In Vol. 10 of the Putzel Postmarks there is a note under Vlottenburg Sta that the date stamps and name changes do not match. However, with the current information it appears as if the name station/rail was only used on one canceller. The sequence of date stamps shown in Figures 2a to 2e now makes sense. A 1921 skeleton relief canceller with name Vlottenburg is not shown at it is too poor to copy. Two date stamps with U are shown in Figs 3a and b, but the earlier one appears to have been used in 1958. Was this in anticipation of the name change or was the name spelling used interchangeably?

After this extensive presentation of the evidence, the answer to the question in the first paragraph is that the Vredenberg date stamp had not been reported, and it belongs to the office located near Stellenbosch.

Confirmation of Mobile 8 use at Sun City

I recently discovered that the PAT labels used at Mobile 8, Sun City, have the
inscription Mobile8, as shown in Figs 5a & 5b. Figure 5a shows the label with a track and trace number for a B4 registered envelope, whereas Figure 5b shows a Fastmail B4 envelope rate without track and trace.

Dit was nogal pret om die raaisel oor die gebruik van die Vredenberg Kaapse stempel te ontrafel. Dit was gebruik by die stasie-poskantoor net buite Stellenbosch. Alhoewel die kantoor in die Malmesbury distrik aanvanklik ook met ’n L gespel is, is daar geen stempel met die naam gebruik nie, want die stempel met U is vanaf opening gebruik.

Dit is nou moontlik om die moderne mobiele poskantoor ook deur middel van die PAT etikette te identifiseer, soos met die Sun City gebruik van MOBILE 8.

The Ottoshoop Post Office near Mahikeng in North West was torched on 8.1.18. The last canceller we have recorded was presumably used up to the end of 1999.

Can anyone help please?

The ABC of stamps
by David Wigston
East Rand PS

Collecting stamps can be very confusing, particularly if you do not understand the terminology. In this issue we are starting a new feature to make sense of some of the terms used in philately which will help you sound like an expert! The terms discussed in this series are, by no means, comprehensive or complete.

AIRMAIL LABEL
An airmail label, or etiquette, is added to a letter to indicate that it needs to be sent, for at least one section of the route, by air. The usual design is a plain blue oblong with the phrase ‘AIR MAIL’ and ‘PAR AVION’ (French). They have no value for paying postage.

- Fig.1 is a self-adhesive
- Fig.2 is printed on the envelope
- Fig.3 resembles a stamp, with gum that needs to be moistened

ARROWS
This is a mark in the margin (or selvage) of a large sheet of stamps, in the form of a W or V-shaped arrow head. It acts as a quick guide for post office clerks when they want to fold, or divide, the sheet in half. The mark also helps the collector to indicate the position of the stamps in the sheet.

ADHESIVE/POSTAL STATIONERY
An adhesive is a general term for a stamp, but more specifically the word refers to one with some form of gum on the back of the stamp. This is distinct from the image of a stamp that has been printed directly onto an envelope or post card, as shown in Fig.5, which is known as postal stationery.
ITEM OF INTEREST

Voices from the past:
Correspondence from a son to his mother
by Lieb Venter, OFS Philatelic Society Bloemfontein

It is a known fact that the Cape Colony had a well-established and functional postal service by the late 1800s. Significant quantities of mail were circulated throughout the colony through this service. A number of these early postal pieces recently came into my possession and one in particular proved to tell a fascinating story through philatelic tell-tales of a famous son and his writings to his mother.

THE LETTER
An unassuming white cover, measuring 138 x 81mm, is addressed to Mrs A. Murray, Parsonage, Graaff Reinet (Fig.1). This address is redirected in a different handwriting to c/o Rev Hofmeyr, Somerset East. The later address is most probably to Rev Jan Hendrik Hofmeyr, the Dutch Reformed Church (DRC) minister in Somerset East at the time, and the husband of Bella Hofmeyr (née Murray), younger sister of Dr Murray Jr. The letter was almost certainly intended for Mrs Maria Murray (née Stegmann), as it was the practice in those days to use her husband’s initials in addressing any married / widowed woman in correspondence. She was the wife of the late Reverend Andrew Murray Sr (progenitor of the Murray family in SA) and mother to Dr Andrew Murray, the well-known DRC minister, prolific writer, educationist and South African evangelist.

Rev Murray Sr was known to have worked in this area of the Eastern Cape earlier until his passing in 1866. His son Andrew was born in Graaff Reinet in 1826 (Fig.2).

THE JOURNEY THROUGH THE CAPE COLONY
The letter was dispatched from Wellington in the Cape on 23 October 1874, as per the circular date stamp (CDS) found on the front of the envelope and illustrated at right. Interestingly, the CDS appears to be one of the second batch received by the Cape Postal Authorities in 1865 and used until 1882 as described by Goldblatt (1984: 96). As Dr Murray Jr was resident in Wellington from 1871 to 1906, the letter was most probably from him to his mother.

As is evident from the illustrated CDS and dated town oval (DTO) handstamps (Figs.1&4), the letter passed via Murraysburg on 26 October 1874 and reached Graaff Reinet on 27 October 1874. It was then re-routed to Somerset East and reached this destination, according to the DTO handstamp, on 1 November, 1874.

According to Goldblatt (1984: 83) the DTO handstamps were in use from 1853 and the last recorded usage for Graaff Reinet and Somerset East were on 19-08-78 and 20-12-1879 respectively, making usage thereof on this cover reasonably late. (Goldblatt, 1984: 255-256). Delivery
from Wellington to Somerset East via Murraysburg and Graaff Reinet, was therefore effected within 9 days (quite a feat especially considering modern delivery times).

PAYING DUES
Postage is covered by a blue COGH 4d stamp (Fig.5a Hope standing type – presumably SACC 19).

The stamp is cancelled by a so-called thick bar oval numeral canceller (BONC), nine bar type probably issued in 1864/5 as described by Goldblatt (1984: 89). Of greater interest is the second 4d stamp pasted partially over the first (Fig.5b). As can be seen at left, the second stamp is of the winged type and has taken up much of the other stamp’s front image in the form of a reversed offset on its gummed side.

It too has been cancelled with a BONC. Unfortunately in neither instance can the number on the BONC be identified. Postage is in accordance with the rates of the time of 4d for all letters not exceeding 1oz (period 01-03-1846 to 1879). The second 4d stamp covers the postage due for the re-routing of the letter from Graaff Reinet to Somerset East, as per the requirements at the time.

PERSONAL NOTES
On the back flap of the envelope is a message that reads as follows: “Eliza must please put my certificate in the bottom of my desk when it has been looked at” (Fig. 6).

The reference to Eliza is most probably to Dr Murray’s youngest (of sixteen children) Elizabeth “Eliza” Neethling (née Murray), who was born in 1855 and was therefore 19 at the time. Unfortunately, the contents of the envelope did not survive with the cover - who knows what interesting information it would have contained!

Yet, with a little perseverance and curiosity, at the same time philately never fails to provide fascinating and previously unknown facts!

References
• https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andrew_Murray_(minister)

THE CHINESE NEW YEAR
by MARITZBURG PHILATELIC SOCIETY
2018 - the Year of the Earth Dog kicks off on 16 February 2018. The Chinese zodiac is lunar-based and moves in a 12-year cycle. According to Asian astrology, one’s year of birth, and the animal this represents, determines a lot about your personality traits.

Although each of the 12 animals gets an outing every dozen years, there are different varieties - and 2018 will be the first year of the earth dog since 1958.

Anyone born in an earth dog year will be communicative, serious, and responsible in the workplace. Many countries issue stamps to celebrate this event.

The 2018 Lunar New Year stamp from the USA Postal Service celebrates the Year of the Dog. Kam Mak’s painting shows the three growing bamboo plants; archived artwork of a dog by Clarence Lee in upper left. (Image from Lion’s Stamp News site).

erratum
In the December 2017 SAP there is a significant gremlin in Dr Frank’s contribution: The caption on page 189 should read “… An aerial message from The Red Cross to the public of Transvaal…”, not “Republic of Transvaal”.

The SA Philatelist, February 2018.
REVENUES


by Dr Gerhard Kamffer RDPSA, Pretoria Philatelic Society

Introduction
Since 1931 every revenue stamp has borne, somewhere in its design, its date of printing, a feature which was retained into the 21st Century. The date can be clearly seen below the head (Fig.1). The building of a complete collection of stamps bearing these dates is both a challenging and rewarding experience. In 1931 the Government Printing Works in Pretoria took over the printing of revenue stamps using a reduced size version of the same King George V design De La Rue had used for Series 1.

Fig.1: Date ‘1937’ below the King’s neck.

The Second Union Revenue Stamp Series (1931-1937): The Reduced Format of the King George V Head

Government Notice No. 552 dated 2 April 1931 announced that a new series of adhesive Revenue and Penalty stamps consisting of the following denominations had been issued on 1 April 1931:

- Revenue stamps: 3d, 6d, 1s, 1s 6d, 2s, 2s 6d, 3s, 5s, 10s, £1, £2, £5, £10 and £25.
- Penalty revenue stamps: 3d, 6d, 1s, 2s, 2s 6d, 5s, 10s, £1 and £5.

It further indicated in the same document that: “The stamps of this new series are appreciably smaller than the stamps of the old series…and bear the words ‘INKOMSTE’ and ‘SUIDAFRIKA’ in place of the words ‘INKOMST’ and ‘ZUIDAFRIKA’ of the previous issue (Fig.2).

Fig.2: Selection of stamps with different dates: £2 - 1934, £10 - 1933 and £25 - 1931.

The second series of stamps were printed in Pretoria by the Government Printing Works using the rotogravure process. All denominations, from 3d to £25, arrived from the Government Printer in sheets of 120 before being cut into sheets of 60. The first issues of the 3d to £25 revenue stamps were made available by the Controller of Stores on 9 March 1931 with strict instructions that they were not to be placed on sale before 1 April 1931. In 1937 the 15/- value was added (Fig.3). These stamps were used on a variety of documents (Fig.4).

Fig.3: The 15/- value was added in 1937.

Fig.4: The £1 stamp used to pay the fee for Passport on 29 March 1934. (image reduced)

A Revenue Department Circular authorised the issue of the new overprinted ‘PENALTY’ stamps with the ‘1931’ numerals as well as for the other years (Fig.5).

Fig.5: 5/- stamp overprinted ‘PENALTY/BOETE’.

The old series of revenue stamps issued in 1913 were demonetised as from 1 July 1931 but exchanges were still permitted.

All values went on sale to the public on 1 April 1931 with the exception of the 2d value which only went on sale on 1 July 1931. Owing to the poor quality of the gum and paper used for the ‘1931’ issue, a reprint of a series of stamps with the date ‘1933’ was authorised with pure gum arabic. The badly gummed ‘1931’ issue was withdrawn from circulation on 7

Fig.6: (below - image reduced) Receipt dated 27 April 1934 showing a 2d revenue stamp with the date ‘1933’ printed on it.
January 1933 and, as authorised by the Controller of Stores, destroyed in June 1933. It is interesting to note that some of the values for the years 1935 and 1936 were only available for sale very late in the year (see table 1). As a consequence, these stamps are only to be found on documents dated after July 1935 and July 1936 respectively. It is not clear why they were issued so late in the year.

These stamps were printed using the rotogravure process with Multiple Springbok head watermark sideways and Perforated 14. The first three issues, 1931, 1933 and 1934 have the sideways watermark facing right, whereas stamps printed in 1935, 1936 and 1937 have the watermark facing left.

By 1935 the headplate was badly worn and the lines in the background for the stamps dated 1936 had to be ‘retouched.’ In 1937 a new headplate was brought into use with the main difference being that the background now had 43 lines instead of 60. Just as in the case of postage stamps some printing errors also occurred (Fig.7).

Certain values of the ‘1931’ and later issues were overprinted as required: ‘PENALTY’, ‘CONSULAR’, ‘ASSIZE’, ‘FEE FOR ADDITIONAL STOCK’, ‘S.W.A’ and forthethe three Protectorates (Figs.8,9 &10).

Table 2 the observed dates for Series 2 was compiled based on examples in the author’s collection, and catalogue by J. Barefoot Ltd and article by Tony Howgrave-Graham.

Howgrave-Graham also reported that a £10 stamp with a 1935 date has been seen. However, the records of the Post Office Archives in Pretoria state that:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Date available</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Date available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3d</td>
<td>2 October 1935</td>
<td>6d</td>
<td>8 August 1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2s</td>
<td>6 July 1935</td>
<td>2s</td>
<td>13 October 1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3s</td>
<td>November 1935</td>
<td>3s</td>
<td>6 November 1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5s</td>
<td>4 September 1935</td>
<td>10s</td>
<td>22 August 1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10s</td>
<td>15 July 1935</td>
<td>£2</td>
<td>2 September 1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£1</td>
<td>November 1935</td>
<td>£10</td>
<td>2 September 1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£25</td>
<td>31 October 1936</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Dates that certain values of the 1935 and 1936 revenue stamps were available.

"There was no print of ‘1935’ for (the) £10 value". In the course of collecting these stamps for over three decades the author has yet to see a single copy of such a stamp. Furthermore, despite the archives also stating that "There was no print of the ‘1935’ for the £25 value" Leonard Dodd reported in 1959 (in the SAP): “I mention the £25 stamp of 1935, this is the only copy I have seen or heard of”. Both these intriguing observations indicate why the collecting of Union Revenue Stamps is ripe for further study.

The Third Union Revenue Series (1938-1942): The first King George VI issue

Arrangements were made as early as February 1936 in preparation for the issuing of a contemplated new issue of revenue stamps. The Commissioner for Inland Revenue wrote a letter to the Secretary for Finance in Pretoria on 17 February 1936 requesting that...
arrangements be made through the Department of External Affairs for the supply of an authorised design of the head of His Majesty the King for use by the Government Printer in the printing of the new series of revenue stamps.

On 6 March 1936 the Secretary to the Prime Minister wrote a letter to the Governor General to get permission for the use of the head of King Edward VIII for the new series of revenue stamps. However, King Edward VIII abdicated in December 1936 and he was succeeded by his younger brother George VI.

On 8 September 1937 the Commissioner for Inland Revenue indicated that the Minister had approved the designs for the new stamp series bearing the portrait of King George VI. This series, called Series 3, was issued in an horizontal format, the same size as their pictorial postage counterparts with the head of King George VI. The stamps up to the 9/- value had the value in both bottom corners and the 10/- to £10 were of a different design with the value appearing only once (Fig.11). The watermark was the multiple Springbok head (upright) and perforated 14. Fifteen values were produced and for the first time a 9/- value was included. Dodd indicated that the issue of the 9/- stamp was for use in the office of the Surveyor General to cover the fee for certification of a diagram on title deeds.

The year was inscribed under the King’s neck. In 1938 this was done in full and thereafter only the last two figures were used but in a larger size (Fig.12).

During the term of Series 3 these stamps of Series 2 were still valid (Fig.15). The stamps for Series 3 were also overprinted ‘PENALTY/BOETE’, ‘CONSULAR/KONSULAIR’ (Fig.16) and ‘ASSIZE/YK’. Although these stamps were printed as revenue stamps for the years 1938 - 1942 this design also occurs with the year ‘1945’ printed on the stamp. These prints were probably done for Assize purposes because the Bantam issues were too small to be overprinted ‘ASSIZE/YK’ (Fig.17).

**Table 3: Observed dates for Series 3.** This list was compiled based on the same basis as for Table 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>1938</th>
<th>1939</th>
<th>1940</th>
<th>1941</th>
<th>1942</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3d</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6d</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/-</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/6</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/-</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/6</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/-</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/-</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/-</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/-</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15/-</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£1</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£2</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£5</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£10</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

O – Stamp usage recorded

The 2/6d Native Tax Stamp overprinted for Revenue purposes: Series 3A

The 2/6d ‘Native Tax stamp/ Naturellebelasting seël’ was originally printed for Native Tax purposes to be used on Native Tax Cards (Fig.18). After the abolition of the card system in 1946 it was indicated that there was no longer a requirement for Post Offices to retain a stock of Native Tax Stamps. The remainder of the stock of Native Tax Stamps was forwarded from Post Offices, Magistrates Offices and other offices linked to native taxation to the Inland Revenue Department in Pretoria.

The complete story explaining the conversion of this stamp into a revenue stamp, not only for the Union but also for Basutoland and Bechuanaland, can be found in an article written by the author in The South African Philatelist of April 2015. The following was reported in The SA Philatelist of August 1942: “REVENUE STAMPS: Collectors of revenues will be interested to learn that a shortage of the 2s 6d denomination has been met by issuing ‘Native Tax’ stamps of that denomination overprinted ‘REVENUE’ or ‘INKOMSTE’” (Fig.19). What is also interesting is that a 2/6d revenue stamp was also issued as part of Series 3 despite the fact...
that the Native Tax Stamp for 2/6d overprinted ‘REVENUE/INKOMSTE’ was available.

In an article by L.J. Dodd published in *The SA Philatelist*, September 1956, he indicated a “Series 3a Provisional Stamp” and described this issue as follows: “During the period 1938 to 1942, a 2/6d unilingual stamp used for Native Tax, was overprinted ‘INKOMSTE’ or ‘REVENUE’ and used for general purposes. The earliest cancellation seen is January 1942”. He linked this to Series 3

which was issued for the years 1938 to 1942 with the head of King George VI.

In another article published in *The SA Philatelist* in December 1959, Dodd indicated that: “An indication that the shortage of paper was causing concern to the Government Printer is the fact that a Provincial (sic provisional) stamp came into use about 1942, made by overprinting the 2/6d Native

Tax stamp with the words REVENUE or INKOMSTE”. The Department of Inland Revenue must have realised early on, before the Card System was abolished in 1946, that they were sitting with a surplus of these stamps because stamps overprinted for revenue purposes in the Union of South Africa were recorded as being used on documents as early as 1942. These stamps were also overprinted for ‘ASSIZE/YK’ purposes.

**Sources:**


The author is indebted to Werner Barnard and Alan Macgregor from Cape Town for assistance with this article.
NEW ISSUES

New South African Stamp Issues 2017 - Part VI
by Robin Messenger, South African Stamp Study Circle

Firstly: additional information missing from the December 2017 edition of The SA Philatelist.

26 September 2017 – WINNIE MADIKIZELA-MANDELA

Printing sheet size: 610 x 470mm comprising 18 miniature sheets arranged in six rows of three, the three lower rows being of the Helen Suzman issue (see below).

Acknowledgement: This information was collated from the electronic edition of SETEMPE Sep-Dec 2017, Newsletters of the RSA Stamp Study Group, produced by Jan de Jong and personal observations.

• 7 November 2017 - HELEN SUZMAN (1917-2009)

Denomination: Standard Postage (R3.90)
Design: Rachel-Mari Ackermann from a photograph by Davis Goldblatt
Printer: Joh. Enschedé Stamps, the Netherlands
Process: Offset lithography.
Stamp size: 30 x 48mm, incorporated in a miniature sheet of size 115 x 80mm
Gum: PVA
Phosphor: Phosphor coated paper
Quantity: 30,000 miniature sheets
Cylinder numbers: None
Perforation: Gauge 13.4, extending to bottom margin of miniature sheet
Printing sheet size: Combined with the Winnie Madikizela-Mandela issue.
First Day Cover: No. 8.101 – ‘GERMISTON’ / ‘7 November 2017’

Acknowledgement: This information was collated from the electronic edition of SETEMPE Sep-Dec 2017, Newsletters of the RSA Stamp Study Group, produced by Jan de Jong and personal observations.

• 1 December 2017 - 50 YEARS SINCE THE FIRST HEART TRANSPLANT

Denomination: B4 (R9.55)
Designer: Thea Clemons
Printer: La Poste t/a Philaposte, France
Process: Offset lithography.
Stamp size: 38mm square
Gum: Self adhesive
Sheetlet size: 121 x 253mm comprising ten stamps arranged in five rows of two
Quantity: 100,000 sheetlets
Cylinder numbers: 8529 (blue), 8530 (red), 8531 (yellow) and 8532 (black)
Perforation: Die-cut simulated. Stamps are separated by 5mm gutters in the centre of which are roulettes to aid separation of the individual stamps. These roulettes extend through the sheetlet margins and also through the backing paper.
Phosphor: Phosphor coated paper
Printing sheet size: not yet seen
First Day Cover: No. 8.112 of standard size of which 1,000 were printed by La Poste
Canceller: No. 8.100 – ‘2017.12.01’ / ‘CAPE TOWN’

NOTE: DELIVERY OF THIS ISSUE TO PHILATELIC SERVICES HAS BEEN DELAYED.
BELVILLE

PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Monthly meeting, 2nd Wednesday. Auditorium of the Belville Library, Char van Aswegen Rd, Belville. 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 Barnard; wernerb@axess.co.za Secretary: Reanne de Villiers; 082 567 0353; philately@netpoint.co.za Website: http://belvillephilatelic.tripod.com Contact the Secretary for further programme details.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CAPE TOWN

Meetings are held every 2nd and 4th Monday of the month at 8.00pm at the Athenaeum, Oord, Webers-valleiweg /Road, Stellenbosch.

Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society

The Society meets every 2nd Thursday of the month, in the Minor Hall, Presbyterian Church, 8 Caladon St. President: Nick Zerbst 0836255804, Secretary: Rob Sinclair-Black 044 8746337. email: robrita@mweb.co.za

FISHERIES

PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

PAARLSE FILATELISTE

Sedert 1951

Die Paarlse Filateliste vergader elke maand op die tweede Donderdag van die maand om 19h30. Filatelistie, selversamelaars en besoekers is baie welkom. Vergaderings is baie informeel en daar word lekker gekuier en om 19h30. Besoekers altyd welkom.

CASPIP

CAPE SOCIETY FOR PALESTINE-ISRAEL PHILATELY

Meets on the third Wednesday of the month, 20h00, excluding Jewish & Public holidays. Contact for details: Aubrey Katzef: akatzef@mweb.co.za, +27 (21) 4615134 the President of CASPIP

For Sale:

Contact Emil Minnaar 061 983 2942

Trinidad & Tobago QE2 5639a-354b u/m mint 100.00

Trinidad & Tobago QE2 5639b-352b u/m mint 100.00

Tristan da Cunha QE2 26-28/41 lightly mounted mint 350.00

Tristan da Cunha QE2 28-41 Fine used 215.00

Tristan da Cunha QE2 55-67 Fine used 40.00

Tristan da Cunha QE2 55-67 u/m mint 120.00

Tristan da Cunha QE2 34-35 u/m mint 70.00

DURBAN AREA AEROPHILATELISTS

If you are interested in starting an association please contact me. Norman Prince: norman@phillobby.co.za

EXCHANGE: Italian / Canadian collector, including exchanges FD covers SA used stamps. Contact: Vittorio Zanoncelli; 20 St Marks Road, Southernwood, East London, 5201 Zanoncelli@telkomsa.net

WANTED: I am looking for specific year issues of SA revenues (both Union and Republic period). Please send an email to ronald.paul.rong@gmail.com for a copy of my wants list.
SOUTH AFRICA

Visitors are welcome. For further information contact: Chris Carey 083 6622150 / 011 6732229 / ccarey@icon.co.za

AFRIKAANSE FILATELIEVERENIGING VAN PRETORIA
Vergader elke 3de Saterdag van die maand om 10:00 by Glen Carpendale se Vergader elke 3de Saterdag van die maand om 10:00 by Glen Carpendale se
Venue: Muurla, Mukuvisi Woodlands, Blurton Road (off Susman Avenue), Blairgowrie. Time: 17h30 for 18h00 PM.
Vendees, Invited Guests, Items of interest, Talks and workshops by members.
Members, Visitors are welcome to attend.
All are welcome. Contact: Japie de Vos 082 976 7604 / 044 695 0705 email: sanjari@mweb.co.za

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF KWA-ZULU NATAL
Meetings are held at the Classic Motorcycle Club, 137 Tela Road, Bluff, Durban at 10h00 on the 2nd Saturday of the month. Contact: Zbigniew Kawecki, (President) 082 968 6888 internet: Zbigniew Brown, (Secretary) 082 585 4556 email: zeptepi@3i.co.za

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

SANDTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Meets on the first Monday of the month (Feb to Dec) Venue: Blairgowrie Recreation Centre, Park Lane (off Susman Avenue), Blairgowrie. Time: 7:30 pm for 8:00 PM. The society has an active exchange group and has 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

PHILATELIC SOCIETY HARARE
Meet every 2nd Saturday of the month at the Adami Stamp Fair @ 10:15. Vibrant & active group of attendees – loads of expertise amongst them.
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 stamping.
President: Ian McMurray, ianjarvismcm@gmail.com. Secretary: Bronwen Edwards, edwards@worldonline.co.za. Membership: Barry Liesey, liesey@netsolutions.co.za

PHILATELIC SOCIETY JOHANNESBURG
President: Clive Carr, Tel: 011 789 6357. Meetings: 19h30, Third Wednesday of the month, at Blairgowrie Recreation Centre, Park Lane, Blairgowrie.

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President: Ian McMurray, ianjarvismcm@gmail.com. Secretary: Bronwen Edwards, edwards@worldonline.co.za. Membership: Barry Liesey, liesey@netsolutions.co.za

TOPIC SA PRETORIA CHAPTER
Meeting 1st Saturday of each month at the Adami Stamp Fair @ 10:15. Vibrant & active group of attendees – loads of expertise amongst them.
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 stamping.
President: Ian McMurray, ianjarvismcm@gmail.com. Secretary: Bronwen Edwards, edwards@worldonline.co.za. Membership: Barry Liesey, liesey@netsolutions.co.za

TECHNOMATICS SA
Meeting 1st Saturday of each month at the Adami Stamp Fair @ 10:15. Vibrant & active group of attendees – loads of expertise amongst them.
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 stamping.
President: Ian McMurray, ianjarvismcm@gmail.com. Secretary: Bronwen Edwards, edwards@worldonline.co.za. Membership: Barry Liesey, liesey@netsolutions.co.za

DE POSBOOM FILATELIE VERENIGING
Tweede Maandag van elke maand om 7pm Pbos101647, Danalaba, 6510. St Peter’s Kerksaal, Marsh Street, Mosselbaai. Jaarlike Algemeene Vergadering: November.
President: Japie de Vos 082 767 7504 / 044 695 0705 email: sanjarin@worldonline.co.za Secretary: Gerrie Conradie 082 952 6700 Tel / Faks 044 698 1074. email: gajcon@gmail.com

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF KWA-ZULU NATAL
Meetings are held at the Classic Motorcycle Club, 137 Tela Road, Bluff, Durban at 10h00 on the 2nd Saturday of the month. Contact: Zbigniew Kawecki, (President) 082 968 6888 internet: Zbigniew Brown, (Secretary) 082 585 4556 email: zeptepi@3i.co.za

Kraft von Aulock (Treasurer) 031 2629162 ‘Stamp Exhibitions’ with a theme of what to do and what not to do to achieve success...
‘All are welcome’

HIGHWAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY
HPS, Durban, meets at the German Club, Barnham Rd, off Essex Terrace, Westville. 09h00 – 11h30 every 2nd 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 stamping.
President: Ian McMurray, ianjarvismcm@gmail.com. Secretary: Bronwen Edwards, edwards@worldonline.co.za. Membership: Barry Liesey, liesey@netsolutions.co.za

PHILATELIC SOCIETY MARITZBURG
Established in 1924

MARITZBURG PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Venue: ‘Burncree’ 26 Maud Avenue, Scottsville. The Club meets on the third Monday of every month at 18h00. The venue is St Matthews Parish Hall, 115 Hesketh Drive, Hayfield, Pietermaritzburg. The Themes Group meets on the third Saturday of every month at 09h00. VENUE: 8a Sanders Rd, Scottsville. The Executive Committee meets on the first Monday of every month at 11h00. President: Dave Wylie – Club President plus Competitions and Speaker. Treasurer: Heath Wylie. Secretary: Aubrey Bowles. 082 558 0283. burncree@telkomsa.net Publicity and Monthly Newsletter, information on Society activities can be obtained from Aubrey Bowles. Ron Buchell - Deputy Treasurer, Gordon Bennett - Stamp Book Circuit Manager, Janet Kimmence - Membership, Graham Bruce - Librarian, Joyce Hulse - Assistant Librarian, Val de Jager - Catering Officer.
The show is on the road with the venue secured, first entries received and the Chairman of the Jury appointed.

Emil Minnaar is putting together the jury members who will be announced in the April 2018 issue of The SA Philatelist.

Invitation letters to participate in our event were sent out to dealers and positive feedback from their side has been received.

Congress will be on Friday 19 October 2018 on the premises, as well as the Palmares on 20 October. We will also accommodate and welcome meetings of specialist groups during the duration of the show.

SAPDA will be holding an auction on Saturday 20 October from 12:00 which will offer bidders that special item for their collections. Updates will be made available closer to the time.

The organising committee is set to give you a wonderful stamp show and an experience to remember. We are looking forward to seeing you at Stampshow 2018.

The Prospectus, Entry Forms and Exhibition Guidelines may be obtained from: Stampshow 2018, PO Box 36473, Menlo Park, 0102 or email Andre du Plessis, andredupfs@gmail.com cell +27 83 399 1755.

The preferred way of communication is via e-mail.

See our venue at: www.kleinkaap.co.za

With over 100 years of history within its walls, this deluxe 34 roomed hotel is situated in the lush leafy suburb of Clubview, Centurion. Kleinkaap Boutique Hotel is within easy walking distance of the up-market Centurion Mall and is just 10 minutes away from the City Centre.

Kleinkaap’s story began in 1920 when the original manor house was built on the farm Clubview by Colonel Frank Dyson who took inspiration from the Cape. The hotel is surrounded by beautiful oak trees in natural free flowing indigenous gardens.
RHODESIA
1910-13 DOUBLE HEAD ISSUE
The Royal Palm Collection
6 MARCH 2018 | LONDON

Specimen set, all the double plates being matched [25] “Lines by King’s cheek”

A fine sale of over 400 lots with specialisation in the numerous printings and varieties associated with this complex issue

For more information contact David Parsons or Ian Shapiro:
David Parsons: Tel: +44 020 7563 4072 | Email: dparsons@spink.com
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