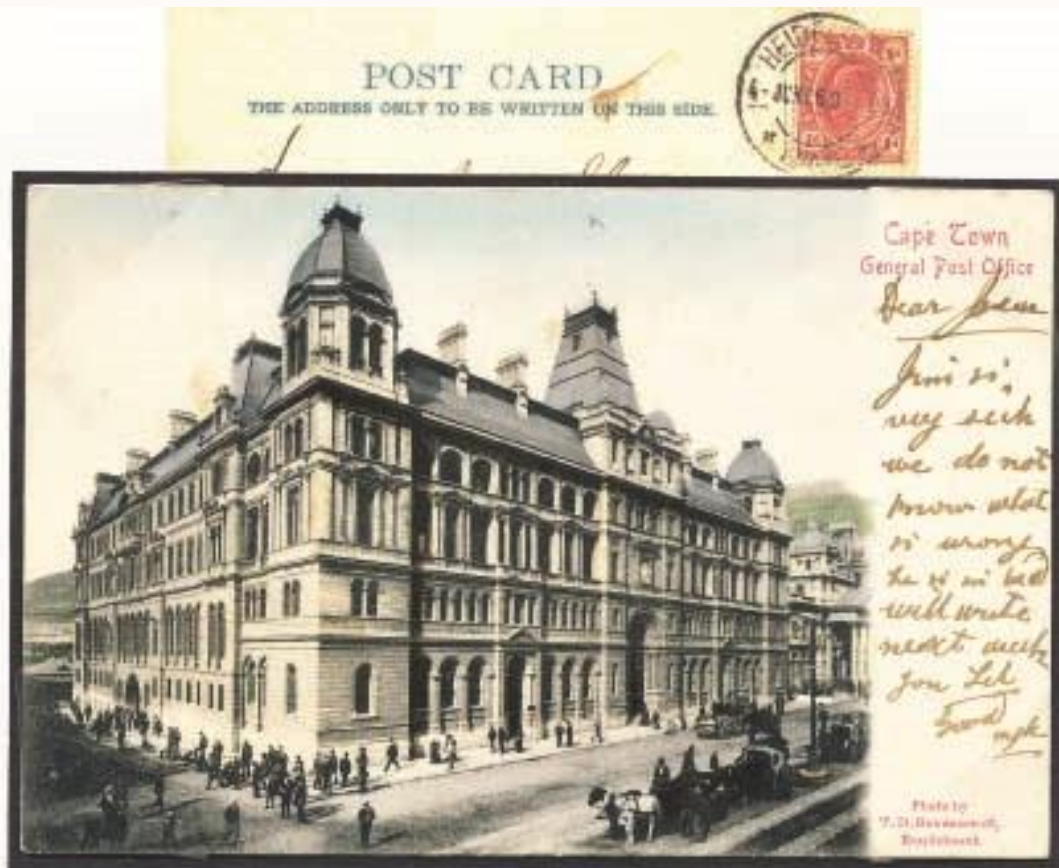


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THE SPRINGBOK

SOUTH AFRICAN COLLECTORS'
SOCIETY QUARTERLY
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Cape Town General Post Office, Cape Colony. The image dates from around 1900. The used Post Card, addressed to Glasgow, Scotland with a double circle datestamp, 'HEIDELBERG TVAAL 4-JUN. 06 3 - - - PM'.

Editor's note: This image is taken from a presentation by Rob and Lyn Lester depicting Post Offices in South Africa that I plan to start including in the next issue (with other parts in subsequent issues).

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Member of

Association of British Philatelic Societies The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa

We are also a sponsor of the Stamps in Schools Project

Hon. Life Members (since inception in 1963): Eric Sherwood†, Reg Allent†, Jack Haggert†, Bill Branney†, Fred Clark†, Godfrey Mellor†, John Shaw, Max Whitlock†, Eddie Bridges†, Roy Ross, Tony Howgrave-Graham, Chris Oliver, Nick Arrow, Tony Johnson.

Hon. President #

Sqn. Ldr. John L. Shaw MBE FRPSL

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|--|--|---|

MEETINGS FOR 2022

We had the first physical meeting since lockdown in Letchworth yesterday (Oct 30th). There will be a full report in the next issue. No others are planned as this goes to press. However, Simon is investigating a weekend conference for Spring/Summer 2022 so watch this space!

We are planning to have a Zoom meeting on 11th December - see below.

Zoom meetings of the Society

We had a very enjoyable Zoom meeting of the Society on 4th September as reported on page 107.

We plan to have another meeting on 11th December, at the same time as before i.e. at 4pm (GMT). If you have a presentation you are able to offer I would be delighted to hear from you. If you would like to join the meeting, please email me on tonyjohnson26@btinternet.com. I will then send the link to all who express interest.

As the meetings held so far proved so successful, and in particular in enabling a number of members to join who aren't able to get to our normal meetings, I am hoping to hold Zoom meetings for the foreseeable future. So, I will need more offers of presentations. If you can contribute a display I would be delighted to hear from you. These can be anything from short, maybe just one or two items you need more information on, to longer. Maybe even an hour or more. Thank you.

Tony Johnson

Editorial

Yet another varied issue again this month!

In response to a query from Jim Dounis we have an 'addition' to Nicholas Lindstrom's papers on the different print runs of the Rotogravure Union issues and an article by Tony Howgrave-Graham describing how the van Riebeeck portrait shown in the 1952 Tercentenary issue is not van Riebeeck at all! Siegfried Mayr writes about his hunt to complete a collection of the Jipex panes. Bob Hill has prepared a display that we saw on Zoom showing postmarks from the Cape Colony, along with associated postcards, of the era, of the towns where the postmarks were used. I will be publishing this in multiple parts starting in this issue. Rob and Lyn Lester have an article on Cinderella material of the Union era that they are hoping others can add to. In addition there is a query from Nick Arrow on a cover he would like some help on. For our SWA corner this time Tony has followed up his article last month with a cover he saw at auction recently that came from the same region that he wrote about last month.

In addition we have a full record of the AGM held on Zoom in September. I hope you all find something to enjoy from this very varied issue. Stay safe.

The Springbok is published quarterly for the benefit of Members of the South African Collectors Society. It is not available to non-members. Contributions in the form of letters, notes, reports of SA related activities, articles, etc., are always welcome and should be sent to the Hon. Editor. All correspondence including a SAE will be acknowledged.

The Springbok was awarded a large vermeil medal at Stampex 2017

Editor

Tony Johnson

Editorial Panel

T. Howgrave-Graham

C. Oliver

J.L. Shaw

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Collectors' Society,
2021

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Founded 1948

South African Philately Club reminder

The lockdowns we have endured recently have forced many of us to make a much greater use of digital resources as well as attending Zoom meetings. I suspect that even as things return to normal many of us will continue to use these resources as well. The South African Philately Club website, created by one of our members, Steve Hannath, is a useful online resource, and a means of staying in touch with, and meeting new, fellow collectors. To join the Club, create a new Topic and or answer one that is already in the Forum go to the link below.

(I looked a day or two ago and a lot of new and varied material has been added since the last Springbok - Ed.)

To join simply click on this link to enter the Club website: <https://southafricanphilatelyclub.com>

Membership News

No Membership News this month

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| From The Editor's Desk: Query from Nick Arrow | 113 | The hunt for Jipex panes Siegfried Mayr | 114 |
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A RECORD OF THE A.G.M. OF THE SOCIETY HELD via ZOOM at 16.00hrs. ON 4TH SEPTEMBER 2021

Those Present: Tony Howgrave-Graham (Chair); John Shaw; Tony Johnson; Nick Arrow; Rob Lester; David Page; Steve Hannath; David Osborn; Dr. Chris Board; Siegfried Mayr; Chris Miller; John Archer; Keith; Mike Smith; Bob Hill; Hugh Amooore; Chris Oliver.

1. **Apologies:** Malcolm Judd; Simon Peetoom; David Macdonald.
2. **Record of 2020 A.G.M.:** This was also held in absentia due to the pandemic and the record was printed in the Springbok 67/3 pages 68-69. This was passed as a true record by all present, today.
3. **Matters arising:** There were none.
4. **The Hon. Chairman's report:** August 2021.

Well, what a year, or more, it's been. Covid, lockdowns and other restrictions have had quite an effect on the philatelic world. Not all of it has been bad, though. We've all had more time to spend on our hobby which has resulted in a very buoyant market especially for scarcer, or more interesting items. Our regular face to face meetings have been seriously curtailed but we've found Zoom meetings to replace them which allows distant members to join in and this has been a great pleasure. If you haven't joined in these yet I would highly recommend you take the plunge. This is really extremely simple. Even I managed it! One just has to register after the invitation and then click on the link when the moment arrives. One does have to download Zoom first but this is also completely straightforward and free. You can then contribute as much, or as little, as you're comfortable with and we could all see what your interests are. Here the Society owes a huge vote of thanks to Tony Johnson who as well as producing excellent Springboks has run Zoom meetings and tutored displayers on how to show things. Thank you very much, Tony. My thanks to all the other committee members for battling on during the pandemic. A special vote of thanks to Nick Arrow who took over as auctioneer when I took over the chair. He's performed a time consuming task admirably but is now retiring from the role so we badly need someone to take over. So far the response has been noticeable only by its absence! So, please, someone step forward. I know it's a bit daunting but we're all happy to help with descriptions, valuations and estimating as required. So all you really need is the ability to compile a list, receive and send lots and manage the auction accounts. The pleasures of running the auction are many including making new friends amongst buyers and vendors and handling all sorts of interesting material you wouldn't otherwise see. Covid is going to continue to be a problem as, being a corona virus like the common cold, it will mutate multiple times and we'll probably catch it multiple times though the vaccines which are RNA based are proving hugely successful. Let's hope it becomes much more benign like the "cold" which natural selection says it should. We have every hope of re-starting physical meetings either this autumn or, more likely, next spring. But zoom meetings are here to stay so find something you're interested in and join in. The future of the Society still looks bright if we can keep the auction going, get the "packet" restarted and get the website active again. My best wishes for the coming year and, as everyone is now saying, stay safe.

Tony Howgrave-Graham

5. The Hon. Secretary's report:

We have had another strange year beset by lockdowns. The Society has continued to flourish. This has been, noticeably, due to the effort of our Hon. Editor who has continued to find excellent articles and also spear-headed our Zoom meetings. These enabled overseas members to participate and has encouraged attendance of members who would not wish to journey to our meeting venues.

Our Auctions look as though they may cease following Nick Arrow's retirement as Hon Auctioneer. I hope not. Nick's delayed retirement, due to the virus, has brought several innovations, in order to reduce material which was ready to auction. Well done Nick.

Our last A.G.M. was held in proxy using the Springbok as a voting platform. This year, although late, the A.G.M. is to be held on zoom, which will allow all computer literate members to take part. Luckily there are more members becoming computerized each year.

Simon Peetoom has managed to obtain a few new members this year. Our President, John Shaw, continues to strive, successfully, against the results of his incapacitating operation and will be able to attend the Zoom meeting on 4th September. Tony H-G keeps the committee and officers in line. My thanks to all the officers.

Dr. Chris Board was, well deservedly, elected to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists of South Africa.

We have, sadly, lost some members since the last A.G.M. Otto Peetoom; John Philpott and Eric Hammond, who all contributed to the well-being of the the Society, particularly Otto who masterminded our website for a number of years and produced some interesting articles for the Springbok. Their loss will be felt by us all.

c.e.o. August 2021

6. The Hon. Treasurer's report:

Auditor's summary: The Balance Sheet below, as at 30 June 2021 and attached Income and Expenditure Account for the year to that date, have been prepared from the books, vouchers and information presented to me. In my opinion, the accounts are properly drawn up, in accordance with the records produced.

D.J. Osborn FCCA - 20th August 2021

South African Collectors' Society

Income and Expenditure to 31 December 2020

| Income | | Expenditure | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Subscriptions | 1,992.35 | Springbok Printing | 933.09 |
| Subscriptions for SAP | 192.50 | Postage & Packaging | 574.53 |
| Study Booklets | 406.92 | Purchase SAP subs | 340.80 |
| Auction | 1,974.95 | Study Booklets | 244.00 |
| Packet Circuit | 50.50 | Meetings | 0.00 |
| | | Website | 0.00 |
| Advertising | 20.00 | Library | 137.00 |
| Donations | | Insurance | 59.13 |
| | | Other | 220.43 |
| Interest | 2.45 | Donations | 920.00 |
| | <u>4,639.67</u> | | <u>3,428.98</u> |
| Surplus for year | <u><u>1,210.69</u></u> | | |

Balance Sheet as at 31st December 2020

| | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Bank Current | 8,708.84 | Subs 2021 | 1,080.70 |
| Deposit Account | 3,127.75 | | |
| Paypal account | 374.52 | | |
| Cash | - | Owed to Conference A/C | 767.50 |
| S.A. Rands 1100 @20 | 55.00 | | |
| Packet Fund Account | <u>12,266.11</u> | Owed to Packet Sellers | 0.00 |
| | | O/S cheques | 122.88 |
| Copier | - | | |
| Trophies | 705.27 | Brought Forward | 9,831.61 |
| Study Booklets | 42.00 | Surplus for year | 1,210.69 |
| Totals | <u><u>13,013.38</u></u> | | <u><u>13,013.38</u></u> |

The Treasurer's job has been relatively straightforward this year owing to the extended lockdowns. As you can see, our bank funds still exceed £11,000 and I hope we can spend some of this on meetings in 2022. I still welcome suggestions to see if there are other ways to spend them, either benefitting members, or promoting philately.

Regarding the donations figure for 2020, this is higher than usual owing to two donations of £250 & £500, the latter for the Royal, towards a light table in Eddie Bridges memory. My thanks to David Page for continuing to keep control of both printing and postage costs, Lyn & Rob Lester for the sale of the Study Booklets and Nick Arrow for his sterling efforts with the auctions. I'd especially like to thank David Osborn for reviewing the figures and for his assistance.

I propose keeping the subscription rates the same for 2022:

e-Members £10

Inland hard-copy £18

Europe hard-copy £22

Overseas hard-copy £25

Membership for 2020, UK 56, e-Members 58, Europe & Overseas 13, total 127, so holding steady.

Best wishes to all for a safe end to the year and hopefully to meet again soon.

Simon Peetoom.

The Accounts were proposed for adoption by Nick Arrow, seconded by Bob Hill and agreed.

7. The Hon Auctioneer's Report to be put before members for the 2021 A.G.M.

The progress of the Auction during the Society's year 2020/1 proved to be dominated by problems and uncertainty caused by the Covid pandemic.

Four sales were held, three by me, and one by our Chairman, during which a considerable quantity of material was sold. The details, and gross proceeds of sale, were - August 2020 (managed by Tony H-Graham) - £4,912.50p; November (when Zoom participation was introduced) - £12,044; April 2021 (with Zoom participation) - £3,063; and May (a "Bid or Buy" Sale) - £2,365. The total commission received by the Society over the year amounted to £2,238.45, and I feel incredibly proud of the members of the SACS for their enthusiastic bidding.

This tremendous result was as because the Society was entrusted with the sale of three collections of members of the SACS, all of whom had "closed their albums" by the time the material was offered. Two of these were, quite coincidentally, called John Richardson, one who died about 20 years ago, the other who many will remember for his help during auctions, handing out material to the successful purchasers. The third member was John Philpott, who passed away just after much of his marvellous collection had been collected by Tony H-G and your auctioneer, after advised as to the possible ways of disposing of it.

The Society owes to all three members and their trustees a debt of gratitude for offering their material for sale in the auction for the benefit of the Society.

Sadly, to date, no-one has offered to take over as Auctioneer, and I sincerely trust that a volunteer will come forward to ensure continuity of the auction. It is a very worthwhile, enjoyable and rewarding position to hold, and I would of course help the new Auctioneer in any way after the take-over as possible.

I have been involved with the Auction for well over 20 years, first as assistant to Bill and then, when he became ill, as Auctioneer, being officially appointed in November 2008. It has been a pleasure and a privilege to have served the Society ever since and it is with reluctance that I lay down my gavel, but I feel that the time has come for someone else, with hopefully a far greater knowledge of IT than me (not very difficult!) to take the Auction on its next exciting adventure.

But I shall ever be grateful for having had the chance to serve such a great Society.

8. Election of Officers & Committee. All are willing to stand again with the exception of Nick Arrow who relinquishes the post of Auctioneer but retains a position on the committee. All elected nem. con.

9. The Society Website. The website needs to be reconfigured and updated following the demise of Otto Peetoom. John Shaw has obtained a provisional (family) estimate from his grandson, Jonathan Plews. There was some discussion on this topic. The Chairman proposed that it will be discussed by the committee with view to forming a website working party.

10. Conferment of Honorary membership. Two proposals were made:

Nick Arrow proposed by John Shaw, seconded by Tony Howgrave-Graham & confirmed by those present, for the work carried out as auctioneer.

Tony Johnson proposed by Tony Howgrave-Graham, seconded by Chris Oliver & confirmed by those present, for his work as editor of the Springbok & for organizing and hosting zoom meetings during the pandemic.

11. Ratification of Library Fund: We are to allocate, as last year, £200 per annum to enable the Hon. Librarian to purchase new books for the Library.

12. Society Meetings: Zoom meetings are to continue on a three or four monthly basis. It is hoped that a weekend meeting can be convened for next Spring. A day meeting will be held in **Letchworth**, Herts. On 30th October 2021 11.00-16.00hrs. Details elsewhere. **London 2022** is at Islington. 19th - 26th Feb. S.A.C.S. have a table there on Wednesday 23 February and will need members to help man it. Mike Smith advised the meeting that the O.F.S. Study Circle have booked a room for a joint meeting with all Southern Africa Societies. S.A.C.S are invited to attend. It was agreed that the S.A.C.S. would donate £25 toward the cost of this.

13. S.A.C.S. Support for Youth Philately. We agreed to continue to give £50 to StampActive as previously. Proposed by Bob Hill & Seconded by John Shaw.

14. A.O.B. The only other business concerned London 2022, which has been included under item 12. The meeting concluded at 16.37hrs. when the chairman thanked all for attending.

THE WICKS AWARD 2020

FOR THE BEST ARTICLE DURING 2020 IN THE SPRINGBOK, VOLUME 68

The opportunity to judge the Wicks Award by members only elicited votes from 10% of our membership. Following the A.G.M. it was agreed that the Award would be made to David Macdonald for his article on World War II Censor Labels. (68/3 – 80-81). I was runner-up, but Nicholas Lindstrom & Morgan Farrell received praise, from the scrutineers, for their research on “The different print runs of Rotogravure Union Definitive issues, Part 2: 2d Issue 4.” c.e.o. September 2021

A ZOOM MEETING OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN COLLECTORS’ SOCIETY HELD ON 4.9.2021.

The meeting commenced at 16.05hrs with the A.G.M. which the chairman felt should only last 30 minutes and he was proved right. (Report elsewhere).

We were then treated to two displays. The first by Bob Hill, sans KitKats.

He had been collecting postmarks and postcards of Cape Colony for over 35 years and now took the opportunity to display some of these dating between 1880 – 1915. The postmarks were shown in alphabetical order of towns, from Alice to Wynberg, with a near contemporary postcard giving a view of the location. All the postmarks were excellent strikes of which, often, Bob had only ever seen one. The postcards had the same degree of uniqueness which gave the display an extra lift and rarity. An excellent display. *(Editor’s note: This display has been used to prepare an article, the first part of which will be found on page 122)*

Tony Johnson then gave a display which simplified some of the printing terms used and some of quirks in printing which philatelists find when collecting flaws or flyspecks. We were told the differences between Letterpress, Intaglio and Lithographic printing and introduced to design flaws; replication flaws; miss registering on sheets in the press; doctor blade flaws, particularly in letterpress; set-off caused by ink on the back of a sheet and less common on photogravure because of quick drying ink used; missing colours; hickies in lithography due to dirt on the plate; there were also other less common flaws encountered and perforation errors which occurred for a variety of reasons. Each of the flaws were illustrated with examples which made the display both interesting and informative.

All of the above reports were prepared by Chris Oliver

Final auction?

Nick Arrow will need to clear the material he is currently holding prior to giving up his auctioneer’s role. Unfortunately this will need to be postponed until we can finally meet up again for a live auction, with Zoom participation, when the material can be inspected before the sale.

However, this means he can’t take any new material for sale and after that sale the auction will cease unless we can find a new auctioneer.

Any chance you can help?

THE DIFFERENT PRINT RUNS OF THE ROTOGRAVURE UNION ISSUES, PART 4: 2D ISSUE 16

By Nicholas Lindstrom

*(Including Response to Query Raised by Jim Dounis in the last edition of
the Springbok)*

1) INTRODUCTION

This article is the fourth in the series and follows the introductory paper “*THE DIFFERENT PRINT RUNS OF ROTOGRAVURE UNION DEFINITIVE ISSUES*” published in SACS 351 Volume 68 No.3. The aim of this series is to identify the different print runs of the union rotogravure issues, using in particular the study of: i) the position of the sheet numbers relative to the printed area; and ii) the row of the perforation adjustment (PA row).

For a complete introduction, definitions of terms used and further background see the first two articles in the series and the Appendix below.

The issue selected for this article was prompted by the query raised by Jim Dounis published in the last edition of the Springbok.

2) 2D ISSUE 16: PRINT RUNS

Only one print run of this issue found and this is consistent with the SAP records which state there was a single printing of 6,000 sheets. Hagger also mentions this was a relatively scarce issue, which again suggests there were few print runs.

The sheet numbers are opposite rows 16/17 (and 5/6), and the PA is the common at this time 21/22 (and 10/11).

The table below lists all the sheet numbers studied and includes measurements of how much the first digit of the sheet numbers moves relative to the printed area.

As discussed in the introductory article a movement of sheet numbers of up to 5mm in one direction is sometimes found within a print run, and this is consistent with the findings for the eleven sheet number blocks measured for this print run.

| 2d ISSUE 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|--------------|-----|--------|----------|-------------|--------------|---------------|---------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------------|
| TABLE 1: MEASUREMENTS IN MM | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Issue | Print Number | Up | Across | RM width | Sheet Width | Sheet number | Sheet No rows | PA Rows | BM height | TM height | Official | Sheet No Colour |
| 2 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 16 | n/a | 4383 | 16/17 | n/a | 19.5 | n/a | N | Red |
| 2 | 16 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 16.5 | n/a | 5669 | 16/17 | n/a | n/a | n/a | N | Red |
| 2 | 16 | 1 | 4 | 6.5 | 16 | n/a | 5840 | 16/17 | n/a | 21 | n/a | N | Red |
| 2 | 16 | 1 | 3.5 | 7 | 16 | n/a | 7193 | 16/17 | n/a | 24 | n/a | N | Red |
| 2 | 16 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 16 | n/a | 7964 | 16/17 | n/a | 24 | n/a | N | Red |
| 2 | 16 | 1 | 4.5 | 7 | 16 | n/a | 7970 | 5/6 | n/a | n/a | n/a | N | Red |
| 2 | 16 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 16 | n/a | 9547 | 16/17 | n/a | 23 | n/a | N | Red |
| 2 | 16 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 16 | n/a | 9751 | 16/17 | n/a | 21 | n/a | N | Red |
| 2 | 16 | 1 | 4.5 | 9 | 16 | n/a | 9762 | 16/17 | n/a | 21 | n/a | N | Red |
| 2 | 16 | 1 | 3.5 | 7.5 | 16 | n/a | 9967 | 5/6 | n/a | n/a | n/a | N | Red |
| 2 | 16 | 1 | 3 | 6.5 | 15.5 | n/a | 0898 | 16/17 | n/a | 24 | n/a | N | Red |

Response to Query from Jim Dounis: if there were just 6,000 sheets printed why does the Sheet Number 7193 exist?

SAP PRINT NUMBERS ARE NOT ALWAYS RELIABLE

We start with a warning on the quality of the data on published sheet numbers published in SAP. The data on how many sheets were published in SAP is not always reliable. Some entire issues were unrecorded and evidence from officials in particular show numbers of sheets recorded were sometimes incorrect. Given the value of stamps at the time it is perhaps surprising better records were not kept on printing numbers and maybe someone can shed more light on the reason why this information was not more reliable/complete.

Having said that this is the best source of contemporary information we have on numbers of sheets printed.

THE CYCLOMETER IS NOT RESET AT THE START OF A PRINT RUN

If there were only 6,000 sheets printed on the the 2d issue 16 then the following is the answer to Jim Dounis' question. The cyclometer is not typically reset at the start of a print run. This is most easily confirmed in the print runs made on the slower 840 printing machine where the cyclometer had 5 sheet numbers (note: the 2d issue 16 was printed on the faster 830 printing machine where the cyclometer had 4 sheet numbers).

As there were shorter print runs on the 840 machine (all well below 100,000 sheets based on observations to date) and there are 5 digits on the cyclometer for later printings made on this machine, the sheet number blocks can be placed in order of printing by using the sheet numbers themselves. And when this is done it is seen that the cyclometer is not reset at the start of these print runs. So for example looking at the 1951 booklet panes the first sheet number for the 1/2d is around 94000, the first for the 1d around 16000 and the 2d around 39500 (print runs all of around 20,000 sheets).

The evidence the cyclometer number was not usually reset between print runs is further supported by the fact that the sheet numbers across all the 1951 booklet stamps are in consecutive number sequence by value with the 1d sheet numbers following the 1/2d sheet numbers, and the 2d following the 1d (more hopefully on this soon)

Finally Bas Payne pointed out for security reasons it also makes sense that the cyclometer should be difficult to reset (to avoid sheets disappearing).

EVIDENCE FROM SHEET NUMBER BLOCKS STUDIED

As noted above all sheet number blocks studied appear to come from a single print run, and the sheet number blocks recorded to date are listed in table 1 above.

This table shows there were over 6,500 sheets printed, so more than the 6,000 mentioned in SAP. The 6,500 number assumes the first sheet printed was 4383 and the last one 0898. So it is possible this was a very short print run and the number of sheets printed were not too far above 6,000.

Figure 1 (overleaf) shows the first and last sheet numbers recorded by the author

If it is correct there were fewer than 10,000 sheets then it should be possible to place the sheet numbers in printing order allowing the study of the movement of sheet numbers in the order the stamps were printed. This is difficult to do with a good quantity of material on the faster 830 printer so it is exciting (for the author anyway) that this may be possible for the 2d issue 16 sheet number blocks (see article in last Springbok on the 1/2d issue 22 where pieces with the missing 31 were placed in printing order).

We looked for further evidence to support the idea that the earliest sheet number in the study was 4383 and the last 0898.

First, the information in table 1 above was considered to see if any "jump" in measurements indicate at which sheet number the printing started and ended. However, no clear pattern is shown.

Second, we looked at the "hoof" like marks that appear in the bottom left corner of the sheet (or if using the orientation of the sheet used by Hagger this would be the top left of the sheet). These "hoof" marks develop over time as seen in the picture below and are well developed on blocks from sheet numbers 9762, 0875 and 0898. This supports the proposed order of printings with 0898 being the latest recorded sheet number.

Figure 2 (overleaf) shows the different stage of development of the "hoof" marks

Assuming the sheet numbers are correctly placed into printing order in table 1 above it can be seen that:

The maximum movement of the first sheet number over c.6,500 runs was 2.5mm across and 2.5mm up. Further the position of the sheet numbers seem to mean revert (drift in one direction and then start drifting back). A movement of 2mm "across" is seen in just 200 sheets but the total movement "across" during the entire print run does not exceed 2.5mm. These findings appear broadly consistent with the 1/2d issue 22 blocks showing the missing 31 flaw which showed movement of up to 2.5mm over c.2,250 sheets (see last edition of the Springbok).



Figure 1 - First and last sheet numbers recorded by the author.



Figure 2 - Development of the "hoof" marks during printing

THE SHORT LIFE OF 2D ISSUE 16

This issue had a remarkably short life. Not only does it look like there was only one print run on this issue, the one print run may have been below 7,000 sheets. By contrast there may have been around eight different print runs on issue 17. Further a single print run of a low value stamp could be up to 100,000 sheets long. The reason for the short life of 2d issue 16? Morgan Farrell sent me a reference to this in SAP from November 1953 stating this was due to the failure of the external cylinder 46 within the first couple of days of use. And as discussed above the “hoof” flaws are probably a sign of this deterioration of the external cylinder.

3) CONCLUSIONS

Just a single print run was found on 2d issue 16. The largest movement in the sheet numbers was measured at 2.5mm so well within the 5mm range sometimes found in a print run. There is a suggestion that the movement in sheet numbers follows a “mean reverting” pattern, in other words drifting in one direction by a couple of mm before drifting back. Further there is just one PA for pieces seen at 21/22.

We believe the sheet number blocks can be placed into printing order. It is suggested that the first sheet number in the study was 4383 and the last 0898. This order of printing looks like it is supported by the development of the “hoof” mark flaws, as these flaws are well developed for pieces seen with sheet numbers 9xxx and 08xx. These hoof marks are also thought to show the deteriorating condition of the external cylinder which led to its early retirement.

The answer to Jim Dounis’ query is that print runs do not usually start at zero; for security reasons it was not straight-forward to reset the cyclometer. To further support this idea it is to be shown that on the sheet numbers printed on the 1951 booklet panes these do not start at zero.

Please submit any sheet numbers you have from 2d issue 16. While all sheet numbers from this issue are of interest, it would be particularly interesting to see any sheet numbers between 0898 and 4383 (and scans of any examples much appreciated).

APPENDIX: DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS USED IN THIS SERIES

Background information for this series was provided in the first article introducing this series. See “*THE DIFFERENT PRINT RUNS OF ROTOGRAVURE UNION DEFINITIVE ISSUES*” published in SACS 351 Volume 68 No.3 for more information. Further information is now added below:

1) How we Measure Sheet Number Positions

This is the system Bas and I set up to record these.

Recording Sheet Numbers themselves: When recording sheet numbers themselves use “x” when a digit is missing or cannot be read. The full sheet number for the study of print runs is less important than for identifying print runs for officials so any piece showing any one sheet number is useful for study as long as it can be positioned.

Positioning the Sheet Numbers (SN):

Orientation: “up” for all stamps means up the long axis of the sheet (i.e. up the printing roll), irrespective of the orientation of the stamp image, which varies in different issues and values; “across” means across the short axis of the sheet (i.e. across the printing roll). The stamps running across the short axis of the sheet are referred to as a Row (R) again irrespective of the stamp image orientation. **Note this is different to how Hagger positions certain printings** (those that are recorded as having 12 rows in the handbook catalogue).

“Up” is the vertical measurement from the projected bottom of the frame of the stamp next to and below the SN to the middle of the first digit of the SN to the closest 0.5mm. If SN falls close to row break, measure from row below to avoid possible negative measurements.

“Across” is the horizontal measurement from the side frame of the sheet to the middle of the first digit of the SN again to closest 0.5mm.

2) Definition of a Print Run

PRINT RUN: a print run of an issue. Most issues have multiple print runs, and for some issues the number moves into double digits but a few have just a single print run. Each time another batch of an issue is printed this is considered a print run. With one notable exception on the 840 printer, all movements in sheet numbers over 5mm so far represent a separate print run although some issue by issue allowance needs to be given based on other characteristics such as movement both “up” and “across” (see definitions above) and the date of the printing as movement of sheet numbers also varies over time. Also, to date, every movement of the PA seen on the 830 printer represents a new print run.

PRINT EVENT: This term may be used for a notable print event **within a print run**. For example if any of the following occur within a print run this may be recorded as a print event: change in the orientation of the

watermark, a notable shade change, a change in paper type, a change in the colour of the sheet number. A print run may have several print events.

3) Definition of a PA

During the printing process the perforator adjustment (PA) realigns the perforation holes of a sheet to keep these holes aligned with the printed stamps. The entire affected row is impacted by the adjustment. If the perforations are already well in alignment with the printed stamps there may be no clear evidence left by the perforator adjustment. However, there is typically evidence along the affected row that shows that the alignment of the perforations have changed or jumped. The perforations may jump in any direction, and on occasion a shift down is large enough to leave what is referred to as a “narrow” stamp. There were two printers used for the stamps in the study period, the 830 and the 840 printers. For the 830 printer the PA row occurs twice per sheet, eleven rows apart. For the 840 printer the PA row can be on any row.

New series of Southern African Philatelic Exhibits

The Exhibitors Press has inaugurated a new series of Southern African exhibit volumes. The first three exhibits are now available on Amazon.com for ordering.

R. Timothy Bartshe: An Illustrated Visitors Guide to Bloemfontein: A Southern African Postcard Exhibit. Available as a paperback from Amazon.com for \$19.99, plus tax and shipping. This volume reproduces an award-winning exhibit of postcards of Bloemfontein, the capitol of the Orange Free State. Through dozens and dozens of cards you will not only appreciate the early city of Bloemfontein, but you see how a master exhibitor turns a collection into an ordered and cohesive story that tells a compelling story. These postcards are from the “Golden Age” of postcards when high quality cards were printed in great numbers, widely used and avidly collected. In 1905 alone, estimates are that over seven billion postcards were sent through the mails. They have been a subject of collecting interest for over 125 years and continues to be an exciting and rewarding area for collectors, historians, stamp collectors and those who appreciate beautiful objects.

R. Timothy Bartshe: Orange Free State Postal Cards of 1884-1900. Available as a paperback from Amazon.com for \$30, plus tax and shipping. This volume brings to life the regularly issued postal cards and the provisionally issued postal cards of the Orange Free State. This is a Grand-Award winning stamp exhibit of postal cards prepared by a master exhibitor. It is a mini course in how to prepare a world-class exhibit. It addresses, in a very thorough fashion, rate changes, settings, and printings of the Republican issues. It includes the postal cards of 1883-84, issue of 1889, surcharges in 1891, cards of 1891-1897 with 18 printings and the three different definitive cards of 1898. The exhibit contains numerous rarities that will delight the reader.

Peter Thy: Postal Orders Used in Bechuanaland and Botswana: A philatelic Exhibit. Available as a paperback from Amazon.com for \$25, plus tax and shipping. The transmission of money has always been an important function of the Post Office. Examples are postal saving accounts, money orders, and postal orders. This exhibit tells the story of postal orders in Bechuanaland and Botswana from their introduction in 1907 and until today. Postal orders are pre-printed postal forms with a fixed value and imprinted commission stamp. They have been and continue to be widely used in many countries for transmitting funds through the mail from one party to another. Together with money orders, postal orders are used by postal customers without easy access to the banking system and still have a strong role in developing countries where possession of a banking account often is limited to a regular and significant income. This book presents the definitive exhibit of this material and the current knowledge about the introduction and use of postal orders in the Bechuanaland Protectorate and, as it was later known, Botswana. The contents are based on information obtained from the National Archives of Botswana as well as printed governmental publications and other communications. Key material originates from the archives of the High and Resident Commissioners’ offices, transferred to Botswana after independence in 1966.

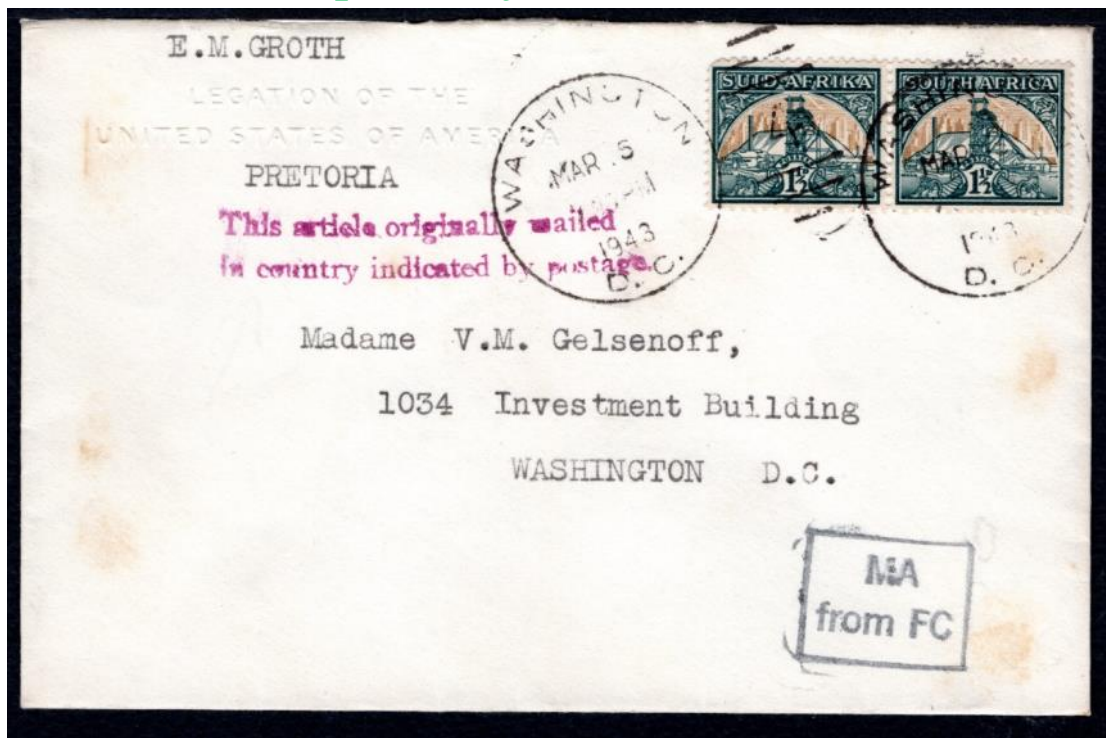
They can be ordered, together with many other publications, on amazon.com by searching for ‘exhibitorspress’. The publisher and editor of Exhibitors Press, Steven Zwillinger, is on the outlook for additional volumes for the Southern Africa Series. He can be reached by writing to steven.zwillinger@gmail.com

Society Auctioneer Wanted

In order to keep the Society Auction going in the future the Society urgently needs a new Auctioneer to take over from Nick Arrow.

If you can help please contact Nick via the details for him given on page 2.

A question from Nick Arrow



Can I ask for help about this cover, which is franked a pair of the medium sized Mine Dump stamps and addressed to America. It would seem that the sender was E M Groth, of the “Legation of the United States of America” - see embossing in top left corner. It was postmarked “Washington DC” on “Mar 5 1943” - I have checked the date carefully and it is 1943 and not a bad impression of 1948. There is also a 2-line mark “This article originally mailed / in country indicated by postage” and a small boxed mark “MA / from FC”.

I have come to the conclusion that this item is akin to a Paquebot item, ie one which is posted on an ocean going ship which is registered to a particular country but consigned to the mail in another country. Under the Vienna Conference of the UPU, letters and cards posted at sea should be franked with postage stamps of the country under which the vessel is registered (or flagged). The franking must be in accordance with that country's postal rates and fees. Consequently, a passenger may post a letter franked with South African stamps on a South African registered ship, and have the letter delivered into the postal service when the ship arrives in port anywhere in the world without requiring local stamps to be added.

It would therefore seem that the sender, Mr Groth, was part of the South African diplomatic staff to the USA during the war, residing in the official residence (ie the “Legation”, the name given to the official residence). Consequently, as the letter was “posted” at the Legation, it was posted on South African soil, which required South African stamps and 3d was the correct rate of a letter of up to ½. To avoid any confusion at the Post Office, the 2-line violet cachet was added to clarify the use of foreign stamps - I would imagine that the Washington PO might be well acquainted with the system with numerous letters being submitted with foreign stamps, but better safe than sorry!

Can anyone confirm that my assumptions are correct, or correct my conclusions if they are wrong, please. And to what does the small cachet “MA from FC” refer? And is the lack of censoring because it was sent from and to addresses literally if not technically in America?

Other magazines

I receive copies of three other publications dealing with South African Philately.

Forerunners, the journal of the Philatelic Society for Greater Southern Africa, is a Society based in North America. The latest **RSA Study Group Newsletter**, received since the last Springbok, deals with the second definitives printed on the De La Rue Giori press.

I don't have permission to forward either of these newsletters to members but if anyone is interested in either I am happy to put them in touch with the respective Editors. Early Forerunners are now available online to all collectors. Follow the link <http://www.psgsa.org/>

Don't forget we also receive copies of **Bartholomeu Dias**, a Dutch language magazine, which I do have permission to circulate to members for anyone who can read that language.

JIPEX MINIATURE SHEETS - THE ELUSIVE HUNT FOR ALL 21 PANES

Siegfried Mayr

To celebrate the 1936 Johannesburg International Stamp Exhibition it was decided to overprint the previously issued 1/2d and 1d miniature sheets with **Jipex 1936**. 21 panes were cut from the full sheets.

The miniature sheets were surrounded by adverts, as shown in figure 1. The 1/2d sheets were surrounded by 8 different adverts, all covering a service of the Post office. See Table 1 on the facing page for details. The 1d miniature sheets, on the other hand, in addition to the above adverts also included 12 adverts from private

FIGURE 1

Pane 1 mint and used of 1/2d and 1d JIPEX Miniature Sheets



companies, all but one from tobacco companies. The one exception was the advert by the Robertson Stamp Company. So the 1d sheets contained a total of 20 different adverts. I have no idea why the 1/2d and 1d sheets were treated differently. Maybe someone out there could enlighten me.

Some years ago I decided to collect all 21 panes. I quickly found that for the 1d sheets the 20 adverts uniquely identified each pane. See table 2 (overleaf) for details. However, for the 1/2d sheets only panes 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 19 and 20 were uniquely identified. Another way had to be found to separate pane 1 from pane 13, pane 2 from 14, pane 3 from 15, pane 4 from 16, pane 5 from 17, pane 6 from 18, and pane 9 from 21.

Fortunately Ken Joseph, a Cape Town based stamp dealer came to the rescue. He researched this problem and reported that the panes in question could be identified by stamp flaws that were unique to the specific panes. I have reproduced his findings on Table 2.

The quest to find all 21 panes would have been near impossible prior to the Internet age. But with the aid of EBay, Delcampe, Hipstamp, BidorBuy, APS Stamp Store and similar websites the quest became do-able and I finally managed to get all 21 panes of both the 1/2d and 1d sheets mint and used.

It was a fun quest, took about two years, and was relatively inexpensive.

It was fairly easy to acquire the mint sheets as they are all equally available with no rarities. Getting them used was somewhat more difficult. Most were cancelled during the exhibition, as shown in Figure 1. I suspect that some panes were not available for cancellation in the same numbers as others. I struggled to find the cancelled 1/2d panes 2 and 7 and asked for help in The Springbok. It did not take long before both panes were offered on EBay. Bidding was heavy but, fortunately, I prevailed and was able to complete my collection. I don't know if the appeal in The Springbok helped or whether the offering was simply a fortunate coincidence.

Tony Johnson asked me to share the above experience in the hope of encouraging others to pursue this fun and not too difficult quest.

TABLE 1
JIPEX 1936 Miniature Sheet Adverts

1/2d

- 1: Register Valuable Letters
- 2: Telefoneer u Telegramme
- 3: Shop by Telephone saves Time
- 4: Registreer waardevolle Briewe
- 5: Telephone your Telegrams
- 6: Maak u Inkopies Telefoon dit bespaar Tyd
- 7: Veiligheid Eerste maak gebruik v/d Possspaarbank
- 8: Safety First Post Office Savings Bank

1d

- 1: 333 State Express the better Cigarette
- 2: Maak u Inkopies Telefoon dit bespaar Tyd
- 3: Robertson Stamp Co, P O Box 5626, Johannesburg sell Everything
- 4: Safety First Post Office Savings Bank
- 5: Telephone your Telegrams
- 6: Veiligheid Eerste maak gebruik v/d Posspaarbank
- 7: Smoke a Toogood Pipe Sun Dried in Surrey
- 8: Registreer waardevolle Briewe
- 9: Register valuable Letters
- 10: Telefoneer u Telegramme
- 11: State Express 333
- 12: Shop by Telephone It saves Time
- 13: Melachrino The One Cigarette smoked the World over
- 14: William Select Mixture mild & mellow
- 15: Hoyo de Monterey Havanna Cigars
- 16: Punch the choicest Havanna Cigars
- 17: Puria Tipped State Express Cigarettes
- 18: Frank Medico Filter Pipe for clean smoking
- 19: Smoke Williams John Bull Mixture
- 20: For a better smoke Corncob Mixture

TABLE 2
JIPEX 1936 Miniature Sheet Advert Inscriptions

| <u>1/2d</u> | | | | | | | | | <u>1d</u> | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----|----|----|----|----|-------------------|------------------------|
| <u>Pane No.</u> | <u>Advert Codes</u> | | | | | | <u>Fst. Afr.*</u> | <u>Perfs in Margin</u> | <u>Pane No.</u> | <u>Advert Codes</u> | | | | | | <u>Fst. Afr.*</u> | <u>Perfs in Margin</u> |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | N | Y | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | N | Y |
| 2 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 2 | N | Y | 2 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 10 | N | Y |
| 3 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 4 | N | N | 3 | 14 | 10 | 12 | 6 | 5 | 2 | N | N |
| 4 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 5 | Y | Y | 4 | 19 | 12 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 9 | Y | Y |
| 5 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 1 | Y | Y | 5 | 17 | 12 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 4 | Y | Y |
| 6 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 8 | Y | N | 6 | 18 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 9 | Y | N |
| 7 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 4 | N | Y | 7 | 13 | 10 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 6 | N | Y |
| 8 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 7 | N | Y | 8 | 15 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 10 | N | Y |
| 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | N | N | 9 | 20 | 10 | 12 | 4 | 5 | 2 | N | N |
| 10 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 8 | Y | Y | 10 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 2 | 5 | Y | Y |
| 11 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | Y | Y | 11 | 11 | 12 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 4 | Y | Y |
| 12 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 5 | Y | N | 12 | 16 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 4 | Y | N |
| 13 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | N | Y | 13 | 18 | 6 | 12 | 5 | 4 | 2 | N | Y |
| 14 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 2 | N | Y | 14 | 1 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 8 | N | Y |
| 15 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 4 | N | N | 15 | 7 | 10 | 12 | 8 | 5 | 2 | N | N |
| 16 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 5 | Y | Y | 16 | 20 | 9 | 10 | 4 | 8 | 5 | Y | Y |
| 17 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 1 | Y | Y | 17 | 19 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 12 | Y | Y |
| 18 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 8 | Y | N | 18 | 17 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 6 | 9 | Y | N |
| 19 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 7 | N | Y | 19 | 16 | 6 | 12 | 10 | 4 | 2 | N | Y |
| 20 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 7 | N | Y | 20 | 13 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 8 | N | Y |
| 21 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | N | N | 21 | 11 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 12 | 10 | N | N |

* This abbreviation refers to whether the top left advert and stamp is in Afrikaans

1/2d Panes differentiated by Stamp Flaws: Identified and reported by Ken Joseph - reproduced here.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|
| 1&13 | Pane 1: Stamp 2 has black dash on the edge of the oval under CA | Pane 13: Stamp 1 has spot in top left corner and one on right of ornamental square; Stamp 3 has spot in outside margin on top above ornamental square |
| 2&14 | Pane 2: Stamp 2 has large green spot on the top left corner of the ornamental square | Pane 14: Stamp 5 has large green spot in top margin over OU in SOUTH |
| 3&15 | Pane 3: Stamp 2 has hairline in outside bottom corner margin | Pane 15: Stamp 3 has spot in shading between C in AFRICA and the right bar; Stamp 5 has several spots in headplate left of buck's head |
| 4&16 | Pane 4: Stamp 1 has large green spot left of top ornamental square on left: Stamp 2 has green spot between top of horns | Pane 16: Stamp 6 has white flaw over RE in REVENUE |
| 5&17 | Pane 5: Stamp 1 has long black stroke under RI of AFRICA | Pane 17: Stamp 3 has green spot on edge of buck's ear on right and large green spot above bottom left square |
| 6&18 | Pane 6: Stamp 1 has large green spot top of right bar and hairline outside margin | Pane 18: Stamp 2 has black spot touching inside of right horn and green spot between right horn and ear |
| 9&21 | Pane 9: Stamp 2 has green spot in oval on left and curved green line bottom right corner | Pane 21: Stamp 2 has green spot near left side of oval, level with nose: Stamp 3 has green stroke in shading at top, over F in AFRICA and spot in right ornamental square |

Unique: 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 19, 20

1952 Van RIEBEECK TERCENTENARY - A MAJOR DESIGN ERROR

Tony Howgrave-Graham



Figure 1—The ‘wrong’ van Riebeeck!



Figure 2—The ‘right’ van Riebeeck?

Wikipedia gets a bit of stick from academics but in its defence I rate it as extremely useful as an adjunct to philately and postal history and use it a fair amount. Whilst looking up something relating to the 1910 Cape Town Pageant I was amazed to find that the picture of Jan van Riebeeck wasn't him at all! (*Fig.1*). This image came from a portrait in the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam and, from what I can gather, was assumed to be him because of its proximity to another of his wife, Maria de la Quellerie. In fact it turns out to be of Batholomeus Vermuyden (a military man under Cromwell who joined the Dutch infantry in 1649 and died in 1650). There had, apparently, been doubts about it being van Riebeeck right from the start and these persisted until it was finally rejected in 1985. That being 36 years ago I'm amazed that I haven't seen any relevant philatelic article about it. No doubt the more switched on amongst you will deluge me with articles but I still believe most collectors have no idea. Certainly no-one I've mentioned it to was aware. The next best guess at van Riebeeck is another portrait of a less rakish looking and more staid looking man (*Fig.2*).

It does mean that the wrong image was used for the 1910 Cape Town Pageant card (*Fig.3 overleaf*) and advertising material. It was also used on South African coinage and bank notes (*Fig.4 overleaf*) throughout the 20th century. Being fair, it's quite reasonable that one would want to celebrate a national hero and how to depict him if you don't know what he looks like is certainly a bit of a conundrum! To use an image that becomes identifiable as someone else is a bit unfortunate, though. It must rate fairly highly on the list of design blunders on stamps.

I commend you to Otto Peetoom's in depth article on the 1910 Cape Town Pageant which is easily get-at-able on the Society website (southafricacollector.com). The imaging on the advertising material is of its time and typically jingoistic. The advertising postcard (*Fig.3*) purports to represent "South African heroes". Van Riebeeck (wrong image) is third in line to be greeted by a pedestalled seated *Hope* with a lion on either side and a backdrop of a built up Cape Town under Table Mountain of 1910. All very incongruous! The emblems of a springbok and swastika also feature, the latter representing the original meaning of good wishes and well being before the Nazi corruption of it. But who are the two figures in front of van Riebeeck? One would have thought they should be Diaz and da Gama but they don't look anything like them. The second, bowing figure looks a bit like John II of Portugal. Does anyone know who they are?

Jan van Riebeeck left Taxel on 24 December 1651 with five ships having been commissioned to set up a servicing port in the Cape for Dutch East India Company ships and to build a fort there. He arrived at the Cape on 6 April 1652 on the *Dromedaris* along with the *Goode Hoop*. A third, the *Reijger*, arrived next day. The *Dromedaris* featured in the Pageant where a model of it (*Fig.5 overleaf*) sat in the sea near the pageant display ground and it, of

course, is an important symbol of South African philately being the subject of the 1d ship. His other two ships the *Walvis* and the *Oliphant* arrived much later having had a torrid time of it and allegedly having had to perform some 130 burials at sea.



Figure 3 – 1910 Pageant Postcard with ‘wrong’ image (third from right)



Figure 4 – Bank Note

Figure 5 - Reconstruction of van Riebeeck's ship for the pageant of 1910

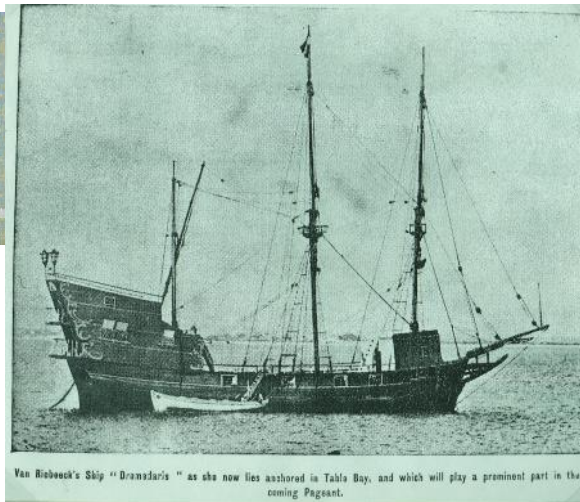


Figure 6 – 1952 Tercentenary commemorative stamps



The original landing party consisted of 82 men and 8 women including van Riebeeck's wife, Maria de la Quellerie. They at first lived in a tent and later built Fort Cape of wood and mud. Maria is described as a pious Huguenot who was capable and diplomatic. The van Riebeecks spent 10 years there and made a vegetable garden to experiment with what grew best. They do seem to have been fitting "heroes" and suitable subjects for celebration of the tercentenary of his landing.

The tercentenary commemorative set of stamps was issued a little early on 14 March 1952 (Fig.6). It comprises five stamps all inscribed bilingually. The 1/2d, 2d and 1/- are horizontal, and the 1d and 4 1/2d vertical, in design. The sheets were produced in two panes of 60. The horizontal designs had panes of 10x6 one above the other perforated approximately 15x14. The vertical designs had the panes (6x10) beside each other and perforated about 14x15. The panes are separated by a plain gutter of one stamp's width which isn't perforated through. This does mean that interpanneau pairs are very collectable.

The 1/2d shows the official seal and "VOC" monogram of the Dutch East India Company and is the only bicol-



Fig 7(1)

Fig 7(ii)



Fig 7(iii)

oured stamp in the set and is printed from Cylinders 7018/6923 in claret and olive-grey. According to the SACC a paper join exists on this value.



Fig 7 (iv)

It must be scarce as such joins get uncommon from the 1940's onwards but strange that the same catalogue doesn't list this variety on the 1947 Coronation 1d or the 1949 Monument 3d which also exist. *Figure 7* shows the handbook varieties with: (i) a white dot between the F & R of Afrika on row 1/1. (ii) a break in the bottom frame line between the F & R of Afrika on row 19/6. (iii) grey and white marks in the "O" of VOC on row 20/5 and (iv) grey marks in the gutter of the first vertical row. It's difficult to say what caused the double vertical strokes which appear above and below the major blob but they appear on the right side of stamps throughout the whole of the first vertical row of the top pane and the top five rows of the bottom pane. They do vary in intensity and are sometimes hard to discern.



Fig 8(i)



Fig 8(vi)

The 1d features Maria de la Quellerie, van Riebeeck's wife, printed in deep green from Cylinder 30. *Figure 8* shows most of the handbook cylinder varieties: (i) a small hyphen between South and Africa and a green mark through the first "A" on row 2/3. (ii) an obvious "wrinkle" on the forehead on row 2/14. (iv) the "mushroom" on the left frame on row 5/9. (v) the "freckles" on row 6/3. Several stamps show small spots on her face but these are more obvious and confirmed as being the right stamp by a nice tick left of her ear-ring! (vi) a small white flag on the top of the first "A" of Africa on row 6/6. (vii) I add the arrow pairs from the right of the right pane and left of the left. One can clearly see more blurry parallel lines rather similar to V4 on the 1/2d. There is also a pair of quite prominent dots which are constant and will either appear right of the right arrow on the right pane or left of the left arrow on the left pane depending on where the sheets were separated by guillotine. (SAHB V3 is a



8(ii)

8(v)

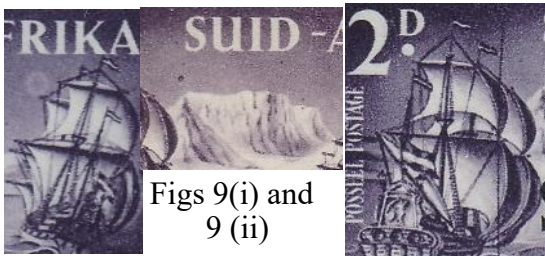
Fig 8(iv)

white dot between the "R" and "I" of Afrika on row 2/20).

The 2d depicts the arrival of van Riebeeck's ships though incorrectly would seem to suggest they all arrived at the same time! Printed in dark violet from Cylinder 36 SAHB Vs.1,3&4 have all found their way into Gibbons. *Figure 9 (overleaf)* shows most of the handbook varieties. (i) the "full moon" is clear and obvious on row 6/3. (ii) is a dark spot over the top of Table Mountain on the left on row 6/3. (iii) & (iv) it's not clear why the handbook separates these. Gibbons combines them. They are



Fig 8(vii)



Figs 9(i) and 9(ii)



Figs 9(v)



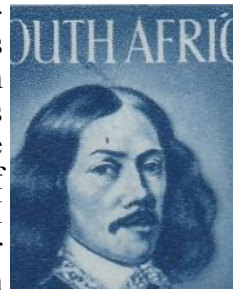
Fig 9(vi)



Figs 9(iii) & iv)

part of the same heavy vertical scratch running through the sails on row 11/2 and extending into the top of row 12/2. (v) & (vi) again the handbook is oddly inconsistent by combining these when they are different flaws on different stamps! Fig.9(v) shows the "smoke from Table Mountain" on row 13/4 and Fig.9(vi) the flaw of the same name but on row 14/3. (SAHB V6 is a small white dot under the first "A" of Afrika on row 16/6.

The 4½d is the main reason for this article! Purporting to show Jan van Riebeeck it actually shows Bartholomeus Vermuyden! A bit unfortunate as van Riebeeck was the reason for the issue! The stamps are printed in deep blue from Cylinder 44. The handbook lists six minor varieties. I show three of them here in Figure 10. (i) an oblique line or, as I prefer to call it, a "feather in hair" plus a dot over his right eyebrow on row 1/7. (iii) a white dot in the first "A" of Afrika on row 4/2. (v) a mark by his head under "F" on row 5/5. (SAHB V2 is a white mark on the end of the hyphen on row 3/13 and V4 a white dot on his shoulder above the value on row 4/20 and V6 a blue spot on the right between "...ek" and "52" on row 5/13).



Figs 10(i), 10(iii) and 10(v)

The 1/- depicts van Riebeeck's landing in sepia-brown printed from Cylinder 27. The same



Figs 11(i), 11(ii), 11(iii) and 11(iv)

false image of van Riebeeck is used but it is, of course, much smaller. Figure 11 shows the four listed handbook varieties. (i) a "swarm of flies" between van Riebeeck's party and the natives and a "parrot" sitting on the end of the musket on row 1/2. (ii) the shadow between the box and the foot on its right is missing on row 19/2. Quite a prominent flaw. (iii) a white spot behind the native's leg on row 19/4 and (iv) an oblique line behind the native's head on row 20/2.



Figure 12 – Dutch commemorative cover celebrating the Tercentenary containing stamps of both countries



Fig 13 – Tercentenary stamp exhibition cover



Fig 14 – Advertising labels in two languages

The 1d and 2d stamps were used to advertise the Tercentenary International Stamp Exhibition at Cape Town (Fig.13) which ran from 26 March to 5 April 1952. Issued on 26 March the 1d was overprinted "SATISE" (South African Tercentenary Stamp Exhibition) and the 2d "SADIPU" (Suid-Afrikaanse Driehondredjarige Internasionale Posseel-Uitstalling). Obviously the characteristics of the stamps are the same as for their non-overprinted equivalents. Two advertising labels, one in each language setting, were also produced to advertise the exhibition (Fig.14).

Postscript: Following submission of his article above Tony sent me a scan of a 1952 tercentenary card with a correct picture of van Riebeeck with the stamp attached showing a picture of Vermuyden - so they knew they had the wrong image at the time!! - very odd that the handbook & catalogues fail to mention it! This scan is shown as Fig. 15.

Editors note: I attach a scan from my own collection of the flaw on the 1d stamp not shown in Tony's article (above). This shows the white dot between R and I of AFRIKA.

I can't help with the missing 4½d flaws but if anyone can I would be able to include them in the next issue for the sake of completeness.

Holland also celebrated the tercentenary and produced a set of four stamps on 16 March which catalogue a bit higher than their South Africa equivalents. KLM produced a commemorative flight cover featuring both sets of stamps (Fig.12 on facing page). Although stylised the Dutch set is based on the same image of Vermuyden so South Africa wasn't the only country to get it wrong!



Fig. 15 - Tercentenary card

POSTCARDS AND POSTMARKS OF TOWNS & VILLAGES IN THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE DURING THE PERIOD 1880-1915. Part 1

Bob Hill

This paper is derived from a presentation by Bob Hill made to the society on Zoom. It shows examples of postmarks used in the Cape along with a postcard of the town from the era during which the postmark was introduced. The first part will be published in this issue and further parts will be published in the Springbok over the coming issues – Editor.



CAPE TOWN (1798-Current). Double circle date stamp of 1900-02. 25mm circle. Cross pattee arched, enclosed by curved bars at bottom. Time in hours, month before day
Type:- 65 Putzel:- 15



ALICE (1848-Current). 22mm single circle date stamp of 1869-92. Month before day but no time code letter.
Type:- 5 Putzel:- 25



Postcard circa 1910 showing "A Village Street, Alice"



ALIWAL NORTH (1850- Current)
 Circular date stamp of 1891. Larger lettering and size, Taller CGH, without time Code, month before day.
 Type:- 8 Putzel:- 20



Postcard circa 1903 showing Somerset Street, Aliwal North.

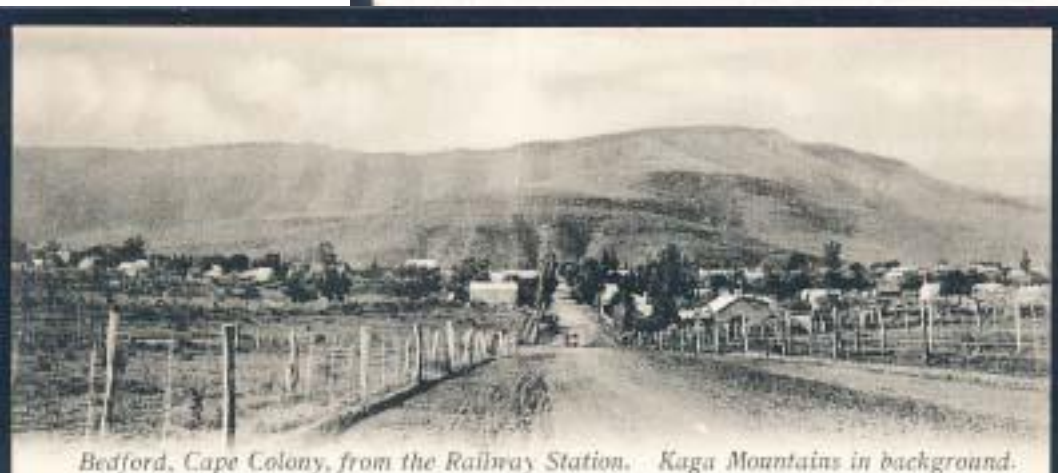
BEACONSFIELD (1883-Current)
 Single circle. Money Order Office Cancellor. Month before day. This example does not have a time code and is not shown in Putzel.
 Type:- 4 Putzel:- 20



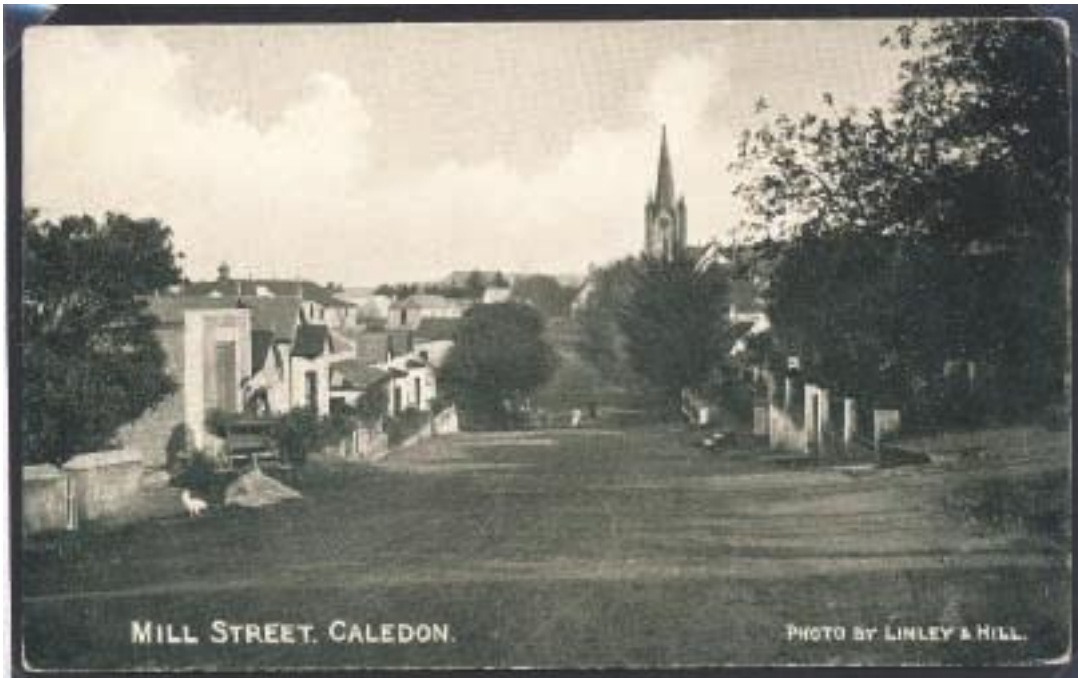
Postcard circa 1904 showing "Main Street, Beaconsfield"



BEDFORD (1865- Current)
 Barred Oval Numeral Cancellor of 1864. Two different numeral cancellers were used. They were Numbers "7" and "92", both were (3.3.3.). Earliest use for number "7" was 6th April 1870 and the latest 12th April 1889. For numeral "92" the earliest use was 12th September 1894 and the latest 18th September 1899.
 Types:- 1 & 1A
 Putzel:- Both 40



Postcard circa 1900 showing "Bedford, Cape Colony, from the Railway Station. Kaga Mountains in the background".



CALEDON (1813-Current)

22mm single circle date stamp of 1869-82. Month is before day and there is no time code.

Type:- 6 Putzel:- 20



Postcard circa 1905 showing "Mill Street, Caledon".

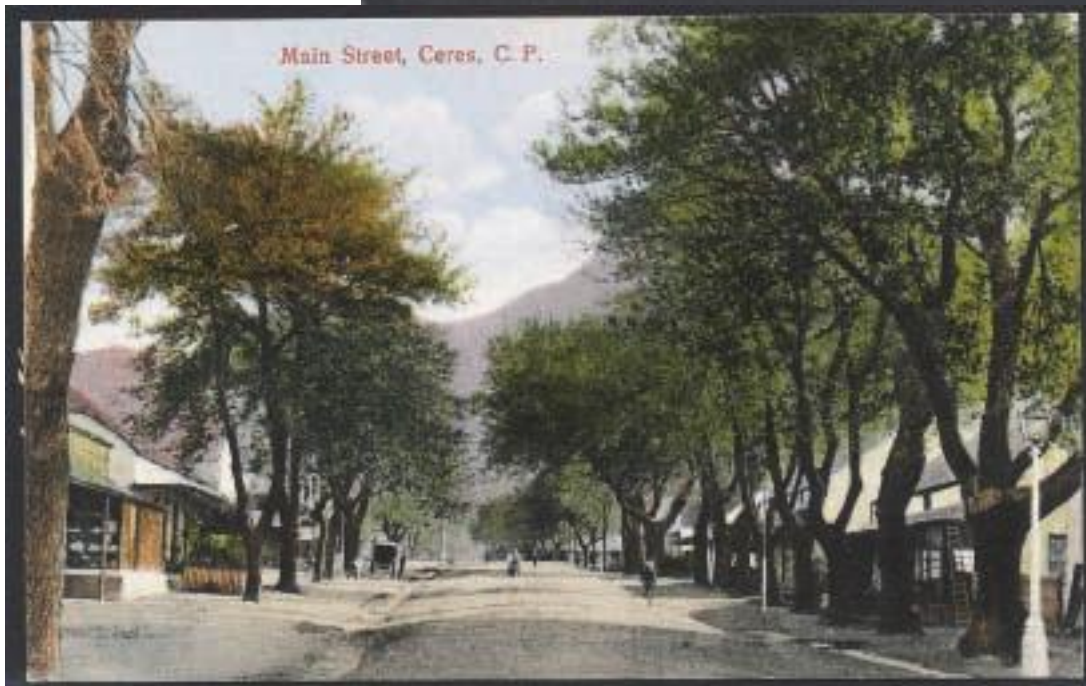
CAMPS BAY (1901-Current)

Single circle date stamp of 1869, small circle with no time code. Month before day. No year slug shown and is not listed in Putzel.

Type:- 1A Putzel:- 25



Postcard circa 1903 showing "Camps Bay".



CERES (1849-Current)

Circular date stamp of 1869, 24mm circle, place name more spread out, time code letter and month before day.

Type:- 5 Putzel:- 20



Postcard circa 1905 showing "High Street, Ceres, C.P.".



CLAREMONT 1846-Current)
 The first circular date stamp of 1864. 22mm circle with Cape Colony at base. Month before Day and no time code letter.
 Type:- 3A Putzel:- 25
 (Example postmark below)

Postcard circa 1905 showing "The Grove Walk, Claremont".



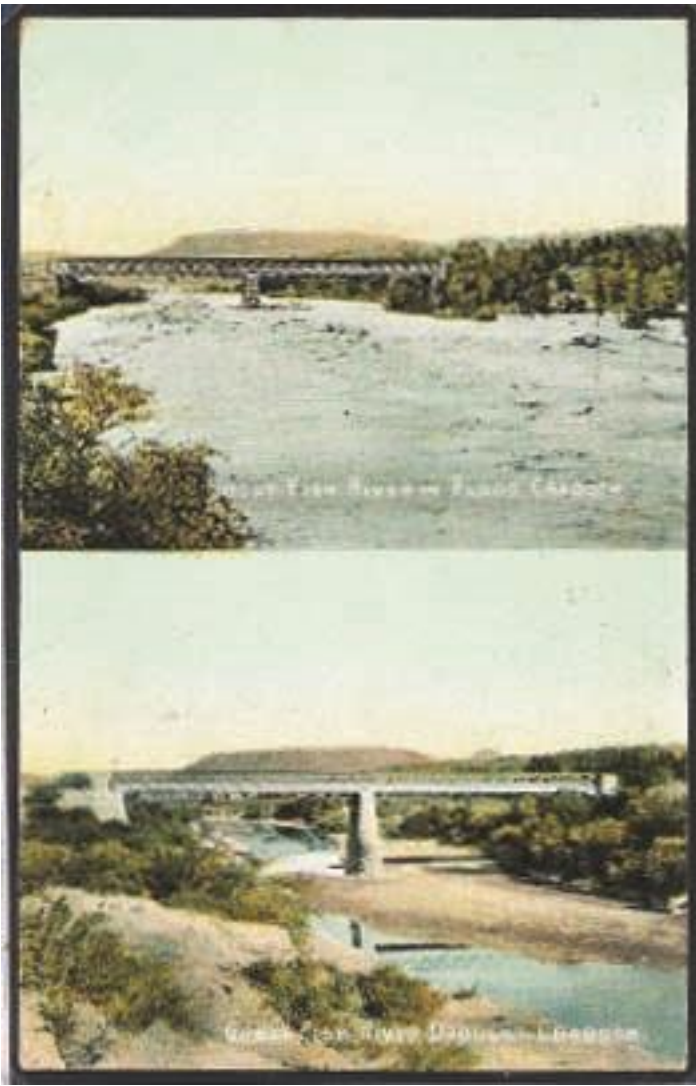
CONSTANTIA

A post office agency was opened in 1887 and in 1925 was elevated to post office status and is currently in use today.

22mm single circle "CGH" date stamp of 1891. Has month before day but no time code letter.
 (Example postmark to left)

Post card of the Post Office, Police Station and Registry Office at Constantia circa 1890.





CRADOCK (1822-Current)

Double circle date stamp of 1900-02. Cross at base enclosed by heavy curved bars. Time code as time of day and month before day.

Type:- 10 Putzel:- 20



Postcard showing “Great Fish River, Cradock” (in flood at top and drought at bottom)

DYNAMITE FACTORY

A post office was provided at the Dynamite Factory in Somerset West in 1902 which is still in use today.



THE DOUBLE CIRCLE DATE STAMP OF 1900-02

Type Nine: To accommodate longer names or special features, the typeface was set to suit the circumstances. For example De Beers dynamite factory has the letters “S.W.” at the bottom denoting Somerset West'



Postcard showing “de Beers Dynamite Factory, Somerset West”

UNION CINDERELLA

Lyn & Rob Lester

Introduction

For those members who also took 'Southern Africa Philately', the magazine Otto Peetoom edited and produced, they may recall he included a series of small articles about South African labels or 'Cinderella' which featured in each of the issues he published. Having assisted Otto with information and images of some of those labels from our collection we thought it appropriate to continue to promote this side line of philately. For the purist it is not true philately, but for the collector it does open up a totally new field which is informative, interesting and probably more difficult to follow as very little is recorded or published about many of the labels that exist. There is no publication, catalogue nor even a basic listing that records every South African label. Whilst we have started a listing which now extends to over 250 different labels up to the Republic in 1961, new labels are still appearing that we have not seen before and thus the list keeps growing. We therefore thought that if we use the Springbok to promote some of the more unusual labels this may encourage readers to send us, or the editor, scans of labels from their collections. Our e-mail address is at the front of the magazine (page 102).

Rather than trying to produce commentary about each individual label chronologically, we also thought that taking a look at a variety labels in each publication, would provide more interest for the reader. We will also try not to repeat any that Otto previously described.

1915 F. Kirchhoff & Co Johannesburg Seedsmen.

A circular blue label printed in English on white gummed paper with scalloped perimeter measuring 43mm in diameter at its largest and 39mm at its smallest. Within the centre of the label is the word, "Seedsmen", with "F. Kirchhoff & Co. in the upper aspect and "Johannesburg" at the base.



Registered censor cover from Johannesburg to Copenhagen with a pair of 1d and 6d Kings Heads stamps date stamped, "Registered Johannesburg 24 Mar. 15 9.30AM". Label tied with similar date stamp as well as receiving stamp on arrival "Copenhagen B 17 Apr 15 4.15." In most instances if a label has no date included in its graphics the only way to tell the date is by the label being tied with a post office date stamp. Earliest usage known to us 24 March 1915.

F Kirchhoff & Co. were established in Johannesburg in 1896 and quickly grew their business as seed and plant growers. They are known today simply as Kirchhoffs Seeds and have expanded their garden range to meet the various needs of the gardener for over 125 years.

1925 Stuttafords Cleaning Process.

In 1857 Samson Rickard Stuttaford opened his first shop in Cape Town. His son Richard Stuttaford, born in 1870, joined the firm in 1886. He became a prominent businessman in Cape Town expanding the initial shop and business into a nationwide empire of departmental stores selling quality products. The store in Cape Town was nicknamed the Harrods of South Africa. In 1938 Stuttafords main Cape Town store moved into a purpose designed new building on the corner of Adderley Street and Hout Street, modelled on the design of the Harrods store in Knightsbridge. There the company successfully traded until after 160 years when they were liquidated in 2017.



In 1925 they produced a large circular label with scalloped perimeter, printed in light green on white gummed paper, measuring 55mm in diameter at its maximum. The label was to promote “Stuttafords Cleaning Process” which is shown in the upper aspect of the label, with “Doubles the Life of Clothing. Try It” in the lower aspect. Around the edge of the label are the words “A Great Economy” across the top, with “And a Small Outlay” across the base. The window cover includes a label tied with a Cape Town bi-lingual postal slogan, “Air-Mail Saves Time/Lugpos Bespaar Tyd”. Earliest usage known to us 9 May 1925.

1933 First National Exhibition Johannesburg.

On 18th September 1933 the first National Exhibition took place in the City Hall Johannesburg. To advertise the Exhibition the organisers arranged for labels to be produced measuring 39mm by 54mm and perforated 14. The Exhibition was to promote South African commerce and industry, based on the Chicago Exhibition held in the States and the Empire Exhibition held in London earlier in the year.

The red and black label shows an image of Hermes, the Greek God of Commerce, overseeing an urban, industrial landscape, presumably that of Johannesburg. Red concentric circles help to focus the eye to the centre of the label and Hermes who is pointing down. Across the label are written the words, “First National Exhibition City Hall Johannesburg Sept. 18th 1933.” Label not seen by us on cover.

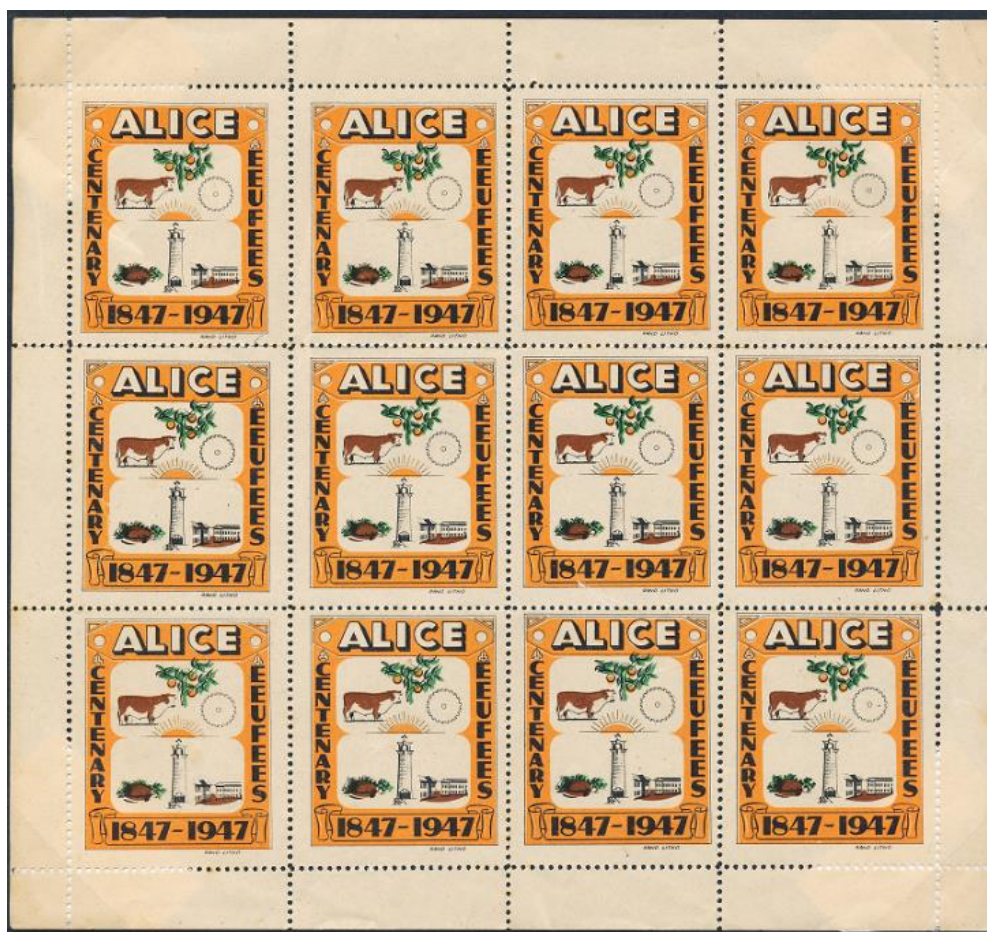


1947 Centenary of Alice.

In 1947 Alice, a town in the Eastern Cape, celebrated its centenary. Located on the Tyne River about 100 miles North West of East London it was named in 1847 by Sir Peregrine Maitland, Governor of Cape Colony (1844-1847), in honour of Princess Alice, the second daughter of Queen Victoria. Livestock, citrus fruits, tobacco, timber and farming all formed the basis of the local rural industries. Scenes of these are all depicted on

the label produced to celebrate the Centenary, along with Fort Hare University, the Stewart Monument and a native hut. The bi-lingual label, measures 37mm by 46mm and is perforated 12.

The label was printed in sheet format with twelve labels to a sheet in a four by three format. The sheet includes an all-round fully perforated selvedge but has no sheet numbers or selvedge markings. The sheets were printed by Rand Litho. Earliest usage known to us is 3 February 1947.



1952 Century of Marian Congress.

A label issued in 1952 to celebrate the centenary of the establishment of the first missionary for the Oblates of Mary Immaculate. In 1847 the Eastern Cape Vicariate was created in South Africa and Father Aidan Deveureux became the first Vicar Apostolic. Five years later in 1852 the first missionary was established of the newly found “Congregation of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate”

A blue and yellow label, measuring 26mm by 32mm and perforated 11, is printed with an English version and Afrikaans version on white gummed paper with an image of the Virgin Mary carefully positioned within the initials “O M I” (Oblates of Mary Immaculate). The Afrikaans label reads, “Maria-Kongres/Eufees/1852 1952” and the English label reads, “Marian Congress/Centenary/1852 1952.”



Cover from Durban to Germany with used Afrikaans label (Durban 64 25. II. 52. – 17.30) and cover from Umtata to Switzerland with used English label. (Umtata -1 XII. 52 – 16.00). In most instances if a label has no date included in its graphics the only way to tell the date is by the label being tied with a post office date stamp. Earliest usage known to us is 25 February 1952.



The post card is an unused French postcard showing a church under construction in Natal for the Oblates of Mary Immaculate. It is thought that the image dates from the early 1900's.

NATAL. — Oblats de Marie Immaculée. Église en construction.

COLLECTION DE L'ŒUVRE DE LA SAINTE ENFANCE 44, rue du Cherche-Midi — Paris (6^e)

SOUTH WEST CORNER

Tony Howgrave-Graham

In the last Springbok I showed a fine Otyimbingue cover and that the canceller was converted into Wanderstempel I. I mentioned that Otyimbingue was about midway on the track from Walvis Bay to Windhoek. The canceller arrived there in 1888 but had to move around a bit for security reasons. Quite a coincidence then that Peter Vogenbeck's current auction features this superb postal history item on its front cover. It's written by a member of the Schutztruppe in Otyimbingue but when the post office was in Tsaobis (October 1889 to March 1890). It was thus carried privately by a service provided by Halbrich & Co. to Walvis Bay where it was franked by a strip of three Cape 2d and cancelled there by the "300" numeral on 25 March 1890 with the Walvisch Bai cds alongside. It then travelled by ship to Cape Town (13 April) and by another ship before arriving at Berlin on 14 May. An extremely rare item in superb condition. Thanks to Peter Vogenbeck for allowing us all to see it.



Presentations needed.

Zoom has proved a wonderful tool for philatelists. It enables us to show our collections to other philatelists and to explain why our particular areas of interest have attracted us. It enables other philatelists to see a philatelic display of material they may be less familiar with and broaden their knowledge.

I need offers of varied presentations in order to keep our Zoom meetings interesting to other members. These could be of any topic associated with Southern Africa philately and could include social history as well as postal history or philately. If you have interesting material it doesn't have to be written up as a display (though those are very welcome). If you have access to a scanner it is possible to scan the material and prepare a presentation more quickly than preparing a display and digitising that.

If you have anything you would like to talk to others about please contact me on tonyjoh-son26@btinternet.com. I am very happy to advise anyone on how they can best show their material via Zoom and offer any help I can.

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