

# THE SPRINGBOK



Vol 39 No. 5

Sept./Oct. 1991

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# THE SPRINGBOK

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*The Springbok* is published six times in each year 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 will be acknowledged.



## Editorial

From the various Society and Federation programmes that are now appearing the onset of autumn seems to signal to collectors that it is time to oil up the garden implements and return to pastures philatelic, albeit with modern techniques the colours are as brilliant and varied as nature herself provides. Whilst on the earlier material mould and iron marks may detract from the desired item they at least can be returned whence purchased if the description was lacking.

When this edition reaches you we shall have had our September Saturday in London at which we hope to have had both the pleasure of your company and seen the results of the engrossing evenings' work from last winter in the form of your entry for the Abell Trophy. I have noticed that few take the opportunity to make a postal entry by way of our President or Hon. Secretary.

On the matter of exhibitions and/or competitions it ought not to have gone unnoticed that the British Philatelic Federation committee have apparently indicated not only a move towards more pages per entry but also restricted considerably the former chance to remain at modest level in an effort to improve the national standards. There are not many of us that aspire to making a National entry perhaps, but the effect is already being felt at County Association level where the Competition Committee almost feel obligated to follow the national dictum. I have reviewed my own material in one field and would have to buy, having found, enough to take 12 up to 16 sheets for example. All part of the hobby, but is it really the best way to encourage the collector who has blossomed into research and who we seek to encourage to become an exhibitor? Entry fees apart of course.

DWP

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## Meetings

8 Oct. 1991	Inland aerogrammes
10 Dec. 1991	Anything but South Africa
11 Feb. 1992	Typographed booklets and coils
7 Apr. 1992	Members' displays: CGH, Natal, SWA
11 Apr. 1992	Meeting at Weston-super-Mare
9 June 1992	Members' displays: postal stationery

Meetings (other than regional and other special meetings) are held at Hawkstone Hall, Kennington Road, opposite Lambeth North Underground Station and near Waterloo Main Line, 6pm for a 6.30 start.

Why not come yourself and bring a friend? Members of the Society and visitors alike can be sure of a warm welcome!

## FRAMAS IN SOUTH AFRICA

### INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to introduce members to Framas, explaining their situation, the role they play as a postal service and how members can begin a collection, at modest cost, of this fascinating aspect of RSA postal history.

### BACKGROUND

A Frama is a gummed label, representing payment for a postal service, produced by an electric machine; these machines are manufactured by the Frama Company in Switzerland.

The machines are activated by the deposit of one or more coins; this action generates an LCD display signifying the total value of the coins deposited in the machine.

The Frama machines can be pre-set to accept only certain denominations of coins or alternatively to place a ceiling on the maximum total value a customer can insert in the machine before ... the next step which is to push the button beneath the value indicator [LCD display] and obtain your Frama!

The Framas themselves are inked impressions on security paper which is cut to an almost rectangular shape - the reason it is not completely oblong is due to a security cutter which chops the roll of Frama paper at a fractionally concave angle.

The Frama paper is gummed and each roll dispenses around 1500 Framas before the machine cuts out and a friendly postal official must be summoned!

All this may sound a trifle confusing so to add some practical thoughts to your knowledge of Framas, let's take a look at their development in two countries, Switzerland (briefly) and South Africa.

### THE DEVELOPMENT OF FRAMAS

The first Frama machines were installed in Switzerland in September 1976 in four centres. The Swiss machines proved popular and over the following 10 years, Framas came to over 500 centres countrywide; they were installed in major cities, such as Zurich and Geneva; holiday resorts like Montreux and up in the mountains at high altitude places like Grindelwald, the Alpine skiing centre. In all locations, the machines operated successfully despite a wide variety of temperatures and customer patronage.

The success of the Swiss operation proved the driving force for the Frama Company to promote its wares worldwide, arriving in South Africa in August 1986; the first machines were installed at the Post Office in Sunnyside, a busy suburb of Pretoria.

The South African Post Office view of Framas was quite clear; if it worked in Sunnyside, a busy office quite close to Postal Headquarters, then there was potential to extend Framas to other centres countrywide. The experiment did work and there followed a steady growth of the post offices featuring Frama machines with:

Machines 2 to 11 introduced March and April 1987  
Machines 12 to 26 introduced March 1988  
Machines 27 to 34 introduced May 1989

Accordingly there is now a network of 34 shiny yellow machines in operation from Cape Town in the west to Jan Smuts and the Eastgate shopping mall some 200 km to the east.

In illustration 1 is an Official Intersapa First Day Cover for the 1st day 14c Frama at Pretoria (head office for Sunnyside).

In illustration 2 is a special registered cover from machine no. 18 at Marine Parade Post Office in Durban. Note that the Frama label actually shows the machine number at the top left hand corner, which makes identification a simple process.

### **SPECIFICATION**

The RSA Frama machines are orange/yellow in colour. They accept the following coins: 1c, 2c, 5c, 10c, 20c, 50c and 1 Rand.

The minimum label value is 1 cent and the maximum denomination is 99 Rand and 99 cents (around £20).

The paper started with type I, a standard white Frama paper used in many other countries. The type I was in use from 14 August 1986 to 31 May 1988. It exists just for machines 001 to 026.

On 1 June 1988, a type II Frama paper came in which is a proprietary watermarked RSA paper, the colour of which is cream.

### **HOW FRAMAS BENEFIT THE PUBLIC**

The great advantage is flexibility - how many times we all visit a busy city centre post office in the lunch break only to spend twenty minutes trying to conduct our postal business. The Frama machine situated outside the post office or on the foyer takes care of the customers who simply want to buy stamps for basic rate letters either Inland or International.

Provided such customers have the right coin denominations to make up the postal rate, the process of despatching mail is speeded up no end. There is a spin-off benefit for the customers with more involved postal transactions as the queues are shortened by others using the Framas.

A further key advantage is after hours posting - often the urgent letter is written in the evenings after the Post Office has closed with the writer driving into town to get his letter in the mail without delay. Thanks to Framas, he can accelerate the despatch of his letter.

In essence the Frama is a 1990's alternative to the stamp booklet or coil vending machine. You often have to purchase booklets or coils in larger values than you require - the Frama delivers exactly what you need provided you have the right coins!

Like booklet and coil machines, Framas do not give change so a small heap of low denomination coins - 1c, 2c, 5c - is a must to gain maximum value from the machine.

### **HOW TO START A COLLECTION**

The first thing is to decide on your collecting preference - MINT, USED, FIRST DAY or COMMERCIAL MAIL. Before I continue, I must declare a vested interest - I deal in Framas from Southern Africa!

Despite this, a collection is cheap. Mint labels range in price from around 10p to £2 each. You could make a complete collection mint, both papers - a total of 61 labels - for around £20. Let me give you a few hints on building a Frama label collection:

- 1 Always try to collect Framas which represent an actual postage rate. The Inland rates for South Africa have been:

1986 14c  
1987 16c  
1988 16c  
1989 18c  
1990 21c

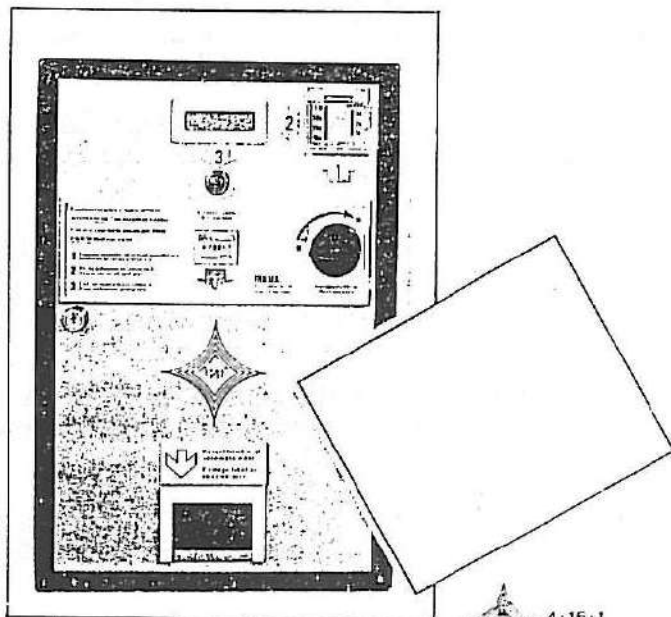
Do NOT GO FOR A COLLECTION OF 1 CENT FRAMAS - IT LOOKS A JOKE!!  
When you come to display, or sell, you will most likely be penalised for 1c collecting.  
A few 1c can do no harm but try to get a representative range of denominations.

- 2 You can get current mint 21c labels from Intersapa in Pretoria.
- 3 You can get new issues from Intersapa although their definition of a new issue may not be the same as some! For example, the 1987 series on FDC is outstandingly rare as Intersapa prepared no FDC's. There are probably under 200 sets in existence.
- 4 On covers, decide whether you want to collect Commercial covers which have been through the post or Philatelic FDC's prepared by a dealer. A sensible approach may involve examples of both.

### SUMMARY

Framas are a fascinating sideline collection with much to absorb the postal historian, the new issue fan and the postal mechanisation specialist. Illustration 3 is a registered envelope from Wanderers 101 South African National Philatelic Exhibition held at the Wanderers Club, Northlands, Johannesburg from 6 to 9 September 1989. The envelope is franked 14c Frama 100c registration and 45c airmail postage.

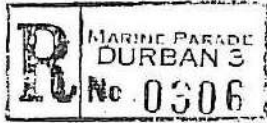
A full listing of Framas of South and South West Africa may be obtained from the author:  
Adam Cooke,  
132 Riverside,  
Garnet Street,  
London, E1 9SY.



Introduction of Postage Labels  
Ingebruikneming van Posgeldstrookies

1

PAR AVION



PHILCARD INTERNATIONAL  
58 Greenacres  
Hendon Lane  
LONDON N33TD  
ENGLAND

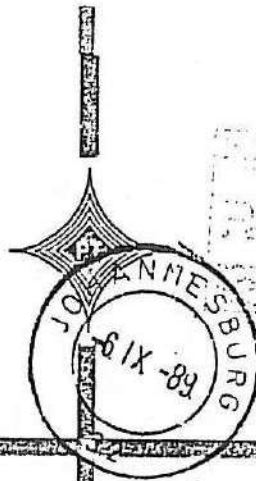
2

SNY HIER OOP

REGISTERED LETTER  
GEREGISTREERDE BRIEF



TO/AAN:



CUT OPEN HERE

Mr J M BICE  
10 CROMWELL GARDENS  
TOTTENHAM  
London NW11  
C.B.



3

**OFS CENTENARY ISSUE**

With reference to the queries raised on the subject of the OFS Centenary Issue in the Sept./Oct. 1990 and May/June 1991 issues of *The Springbok* regarding the row 1/6 flaw, examination of full sheets will reveal the answers.

Taking the 4½d value first:

- Row 1/6 - "Flying saucer" flaw to right and 4mm below top of quill
- Row 1/20 - "Flying saucer" flaw to right and 2mm above quill nib

Also found are:

- Row 13/6 - Tiny "flying saucer" flaw immediately to left of seals
- Row 15/6 - "Flying saucer" flaw almost the same size as row 1/6 midway between quill and seals
- Row 16/5 - Very tiny "flying saucer" flaw, 2.5mm above "a" in Africa

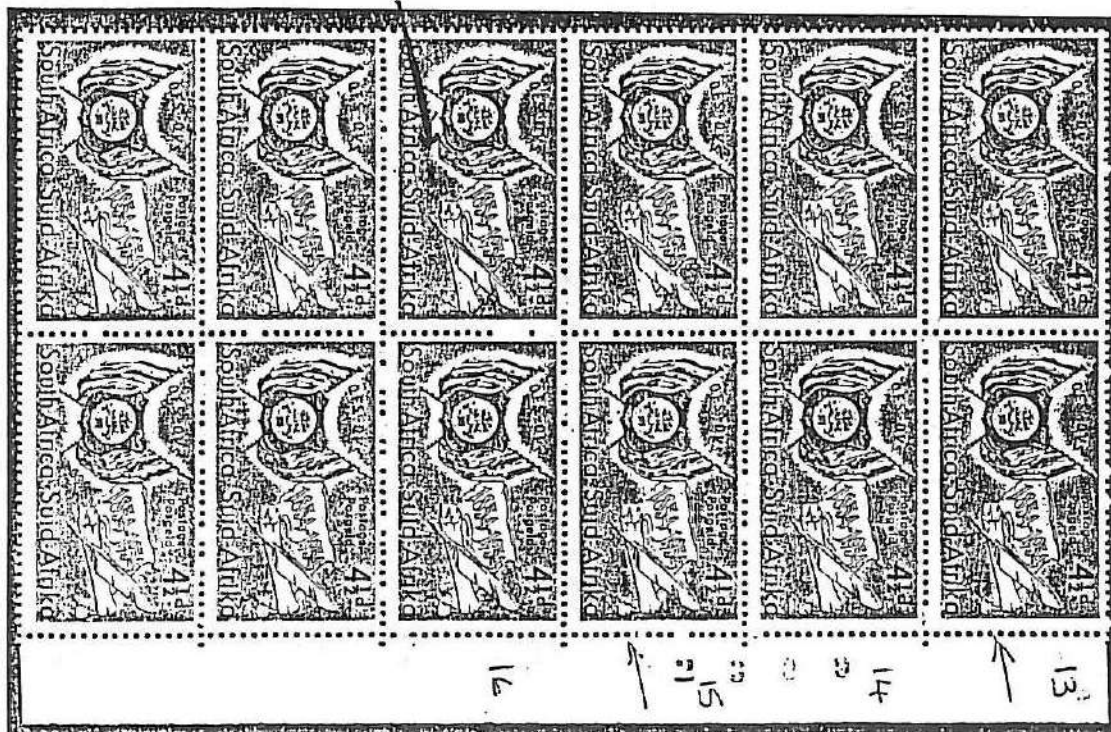
Examination of both normal and transposed cylinders productions of the 2d value show traces of the "flying saucer" in the same positions as found on the 4½d value. The flaw found on row 1/6 is however not present.

I am satisfied that this flaw is a common exterior cylinder 104 flaw present on both values and was not an acquired flaw found only on the 4½d value.

The QEII cylinder 98 problem raised in the Sept./Oct. 1990 issue can possibly be explained as follows:

To date neither Mr Jack Hagger nor myself has ever seen the transposed cylinder 98 as described by Mr de Paris. (This does not mean it does not exist.) Accordingly it was omitted from the 1986 Handbook although Mr Sheffield, one of the editors of volume II 1955, was sure it did exist.

It would appear that it has turned up at last and I understand from Mr Hagger that it would be recorded in any revision of the 1986 edition.





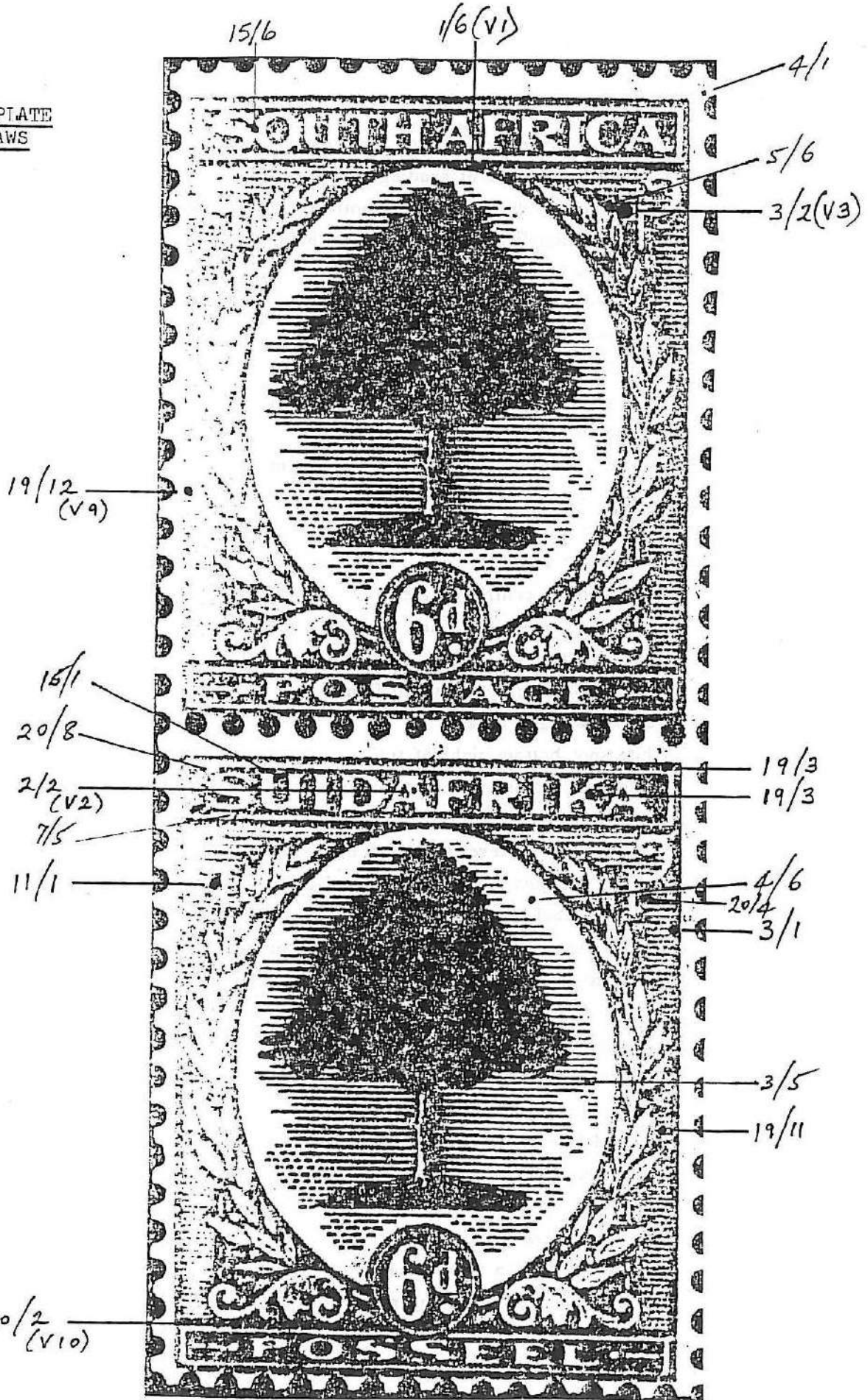
UNHYPHENATED 6d ORANGE TREE CONSTANT FLAWS

THE FOLLOWING LIST is a compilation of the list in SAP Feb 1935 (kindly supplied by Morgan Farrell), the latest Handbook/Catalogue and those established from my own material. Items I hold are marked with an asterisk and appear on the diagrams. Additional information most welcome.

Frameplate flaws - all orange unless otherwise stated

Row	Col			SAH/C
1	6	Dot under A of Africa	*	V1
2	2	Dot in first A of Afrika	*	V2
2	4	Spot near outside of lower oval left and a green (headplate) spot below it	*	
2	9	Dot in outside right margin near top		
3	1	Small dot upper right frame	*	
3	2	Dot just on edge of leaves, top right	*	V3
3	3	Spot bottom right near outside of oval		
3	5	Orange dot in green shading lower right of foliage	*	
4	1	Dot outside top right corner	*	
4	6	Spot top right near outside of oval	*	
5	6	Spot top right just touching leaves	*	
6	2	Spot bottom left between leaves and outside of frame		
7	5	Line in frame below S of Suid	*	
7	10	Dot in first A of Africa		
9	12	Dot between ST of Postage		
11	1	Spot top left just under ornamental scroll	*	
13	6	White spot between H of South and A of Africa		
15	1	Darker coloured line running diagonally from corner of frame under S of Suid through U and ending in top frameline over I	*	
15	6	Dot between SO of South	*	
15	7	Dot at base of R of Afrika		
19	3	Dot on K of Afrika and top right outer frame line	*	
19	5	Red spot at base of 6d. on left		
19	11	Dot in right frame below centre	*	
19	12	Red spot in outside left frameline, near middle	*	V9
20	2	Red spot at base of left bottom scroll	*	V10
20	4	Red spot under top right ornamental scroll	*	
20	6	"Aeroplane" flaw in margin under left corner (illustrated in SAH/C)	*	*
20	8	White dot top left of S of Suid	*	

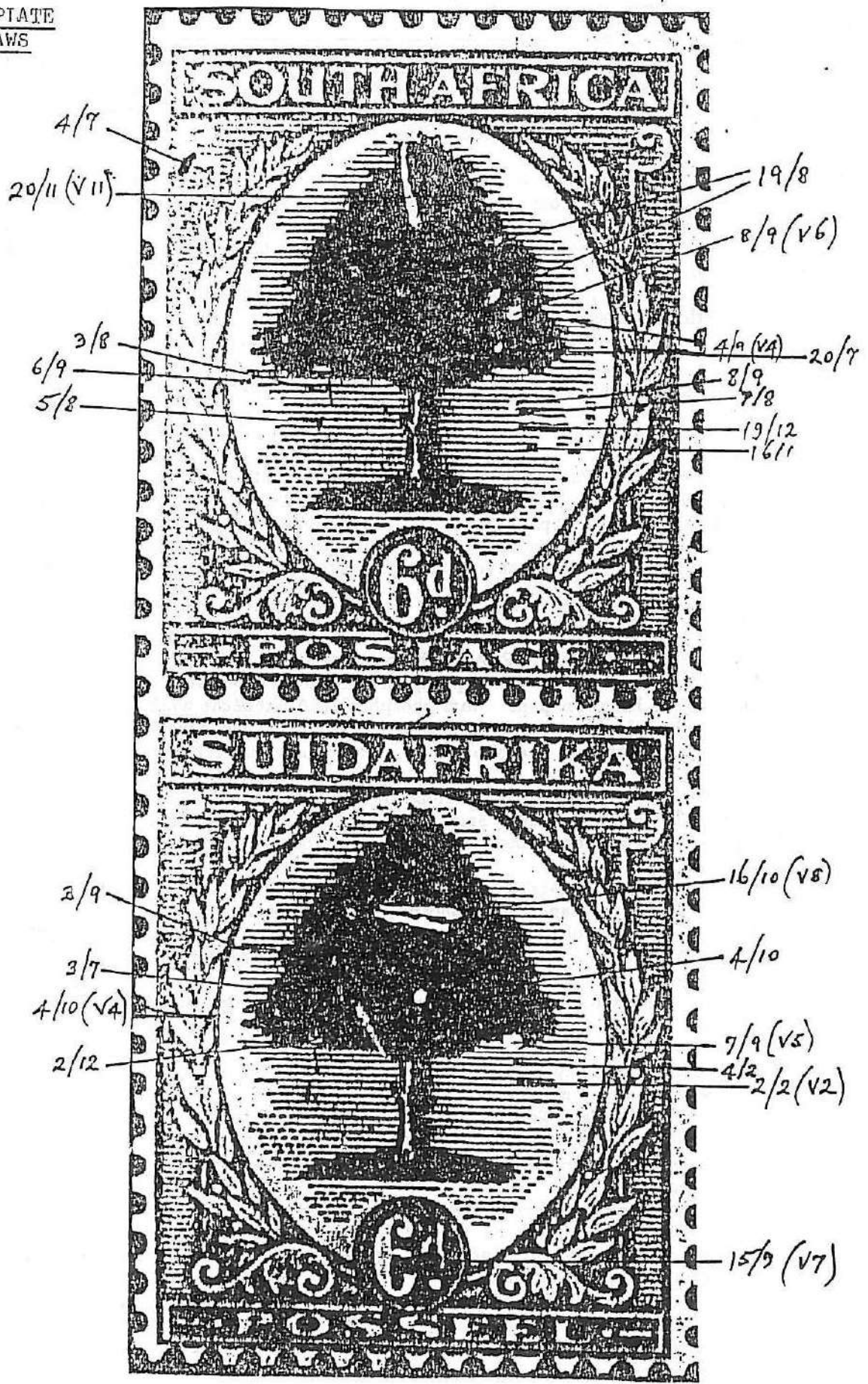
FRAMEPLATE  
FLAWS



Headplate flaws - all green unless otherwise stated

Row	Col			SAH/C
1	4	White spot lower left rim of tree below corner square		
2	2	Spot on fourth line of shading above "square finger"	*	V2
2	4	Spot near outside of oval, left bottom, and an orange spot immediately above it (this spot being a frameplate spot)		
2	12	White crack in bottom of tree left of trunk	*	
3	7	Blob lower left foliage	*	
3	8	Dash from bottom left of tree	*	
3	9	Additional fine line of shading upper left	*	
4	2	Dot below right foliage	*	
4	4	Spot in 23rd line of shading from bottom on left		
4	7	Spot under top left ornamental scroll	*	
4	9	Green lines between trees	*	V4
4	10	Green lines between trees		
4	10	White spot in centre of tree	*	
5	8	Stroke joining the 19th and 20th lines of shading on left of tree trunk	*	
6	9	Dot left of shading below left foliage	*	
7	8	Dot below right foliage	*	
7	9	White spot bottom right of tree	*	V5
8	9	White spot bottom right near bottom (of foliage) and break in two lines of shading below	*	V6
9	9	Spot left bottom level with tree base		
10	11	Spot in tree just above and right of trunk		
11	3	Spot in branch of tree bottom left		
11	10	Spot in shading just left of "square finger"		
13	8	Spot near outside of oval left of tree on 23rd line of shading from the top		
15	7	Spot under left tree branch on 24th line of shading from bottom		
15	9	Large green mark on 6d	*	V7
16	1	Dot 2nd line up from base of small finger	*	
16	2	Dark spot in bottom of tree trunk near top (not apparent on my copies)		
16	10	Two white scratches in tree	*	V8
19	8	Two white dots in right foliage	*	
19	12	Dot above left of small finger	*	
20	7	White spot near second orange from bottom right	*	
20	11	White split in top of tree	*	V11

HEADPLATE  
FLAWS



## LONDON MEETING - JUNE 1991

To assist those present all were handed a folder containing specially selected pages from my book, *South Africa: Union & Coil Issues 1910 to 1984*. Attention was drawn to the following tables etc., to help make positive identification to each of the 18 types in the Republican First Definitives, the five values being ½c, 1c, 2c, 5c, 10c.

There should not be any trouble re the first ½c and the 1c. If you do not possess a U.V. lamp, this should not prevent you from the true listing. The 2c has five issues, the table, listed items 2 and 3 may cause some concern, both have a 5mm phosphor band over the gutters. The blue background *seems to me* to be slightly lighter on the Harrison paper. The 5c should be plain sailing as it has only three types. The 10c: with 4 issues, you may find trouble with the 2nd and 3rd issues, to me the Harrison paper has a slightly darker green than the Swiss. Talking of green on the 10c coil of the first issue, I possess three different shades in strips of 10 or more, plus one of 22, each different and one may even be similar to the "emerald green", who knows?

The phosphor edging round the stamps, measure between the phosphor, larger space then it is the 3mm.

			SACC No.
½c	1. May 1963	U.S. Paper Corporation. paper arms watermark	197b
	2. May 1969	Swiss paper. White background. RSA têtebêche wmk.	281a
	3. Jly 1970	Harrison paper 5mm phosphor. RSA têtebêche wmk.	287b
	4. Feb 1971	Harrison paper 3mm phosphor. RSA têtebêche wmk.	287c
	5. Jly 1973	Harrison phosphorescent paper. No watermark	325
1c	1. May 1963	U.S. Paper Corporation. paper arms watermark	198b
2c	1. Jly 1968	Swiss paper. RSA têtebêche watermark	264a
	2. Dec 1969	Swiss paper 5mm phosphor. RSA têtebêche wmk.	290a
	3. Dec 1970	Harrison paper 5mm phosphor. RSA têtebêche wmk.	290
	4. May 1971	Harrison paper 3mm phosphor. RSA têtebêche wmk.	290c
	5. Jly 1973.	Harrison phosphorescent paper. No watermark	327a
5c	1. Jly 1968	Swiss paper. RSA têtebêche watermark	267b
	2. May 1971	Harrison paper 3mm phosphor. RSA têtebêche wmk.	294b
	3. Jly 1973	Harrison phosphorescent paper. No watermark	330a
10c	1. Jly 1968	Swiss paper. RSA têtebêche watermark	269a
	2. Aug 1971	Swiss paper 3mm phosphor. RSA têtebêche wmk.	298c
	3. Nov 1972	Harrison paper 3mm phosphor. RSA têtebêche wmk.	298d
	4. Jly 1973	Harrison phosphorescent paper. No watermark	333a

(Author: the above refers to the ½c Kingfishers, the 1c Kaffirboom, the 2c Gold Pouring, the 5c Boabab Tree, and the 10c Cape Castle.)

ROLLS		
2c Gold Pouring	Roll 29; 33; 36; 38; 42	
5c Boabab Tree	Roll 30; 39; 43	
10c Castle, Cape Town	Roll 31; 34; 40; 44	
½c Redrawn Kingfisher	Roll 32; 35; 37; 41	

Paper	2c	5c	10c	½c	Watermark
Swiss	29	30	31	32	RSA têtebêche
Swiss 5mm band	33	-	-	-	RSA têtebêche
Swiss 3mm band	-	-	34	-	RSA têtebêche
Harrison 5mm band	36	-	-	35	RSA têtebêche
Harrison 3mm band	38	39	40	37	RSA têtebêche
Harrison phosphorescent	42	43	44	41	None

Under a U.V. lamp, the Swiss paper fluoresces on the front only, however, with the Harrison paper it does this on both sides.

Cylinders used:

2c Roll	29	G25;	G 9;		
	33	G25;	G 9;	G28 phosphor;	
	36	G25;	G 9;	G28 phosphor;	
	42	G25;	G 9;		
5c Roll	30	G 1;	G 5;		
	39	G 1;	G 5;	G28 phosphor;	
	43	G 1;	G 5;		
10c Roll	31	G26;	G24;		
	34	G20;	G18;	G28 phosphor;	
	44	G20;	G18;		
½c Roll	32	G59;	G24;	G26;	
	35	G59;	G24;	G26;	G36 phosphor;
	37	G59;	G24;	G26;	G41 phosphor;
	41	G59;	G24;	G26;	

My listing, from my book, carries on from the Jack Hagger Handbook/Catalogue and I have quoted the SACC listing. The Union ends at R 26a; my Republican list begins at R 27.

RDA

## **LONDON MEETING - AUGUST 1991**

Not many present, but the material shown was well worth the journey and please remember sight of an object is much better than a thousand words of description.

**A.R. Chilton.** More postcards, but this time something entirely new, even to him, as he purchased part of a collection of the late Mr Weinstein, a former Hon. Editor of the *SA Philatelist*. Three cards with no stamp impression thereon, one a green printed card, which could bear either a 1d or 1½d impression, but the red scratches thereon said, "1d". One with the lower part of the printing missing; a 1d card, ? cracked plate; a 1d card, top part of stamp only, but the colour was of an unusual shade; some 1½d Bull, with the cutting mark bottom left, the final lot of six cards, missing shading but each one different to the other.

**D.W. Painter.** Republican, mostly with arms watermarks. 1d Gnu, Cyl 89B, and another of a different shade; ½c Kingfisher (1st type), and its sister the Kaffirbloom; these had different shades of background - light and dark - background was a deeper grey; the 2½c Cyl S17/S3, with varieties and various printings; 3c bits and pieces all different and one a very dark printing dated on margin 23 01 74, with some coils.

**C.H. Kuitenbrouwer,** a new member. Postal history and I doubt if I will manage to do it justice, but here goes:- Letter, 3 x 2½d GV (No.1) from a home where the SCHWEITZERS lived; Letter Railway Letter post, very early with its label; Registered YEOVILLE hand stamp 4.5.1927; Reg letter containing KGV cyl on bottom: ½d (5) & (6); 1d (6 & 7); 1½d (1); 2d (1), with handstamp, Sir Lowrys Road 20-7-21; Reg B 6 x 1d (3x2) Censored C3, KGV stamps; Interprovincials T/Vaal; used in C/Town 6-9-32; a Postcard showing Napoleon's tomb, posted in St. Helena, with S.A. 1d stamp, postage due 2d, ? ? 12; KGV complete set all "SPECIMENS"; last a quarter sheet of KGV 2½d (No. 6) with broken and normal jubilee lines, cylinder No. 1 bottom left; this ¼ sheet had been cut horizontally with part gutter remaining.

**Alec Page.** WWII prisoners of war mail, covering from S.A. to Italy and Germany, and from those countries to South Africa. There were so many covers, what I thought was unusual was airmail from Germany and Italy, with postage stamps affixed. Italian from East Africa, covers sent by surface mail as normal, casualty cards from prisoners. Most of the mail bore the name of "Harold H.T. HARPER"; the name seemed to strike a bell in my memory, but alas I could not trace it where I thought it would be. The whole show must have covered some or about 100 album pages, nicely written up, and if one wanted a source of expert knowledge and information they should have seen these pages.

Alas time did prevent me from showing my few pages, but there is always another time.

RDA

**Jack Hagger**

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## **STILL ON INTERPROVINCIALS**

Readers may have noticed that I have not commented on matters raised in recent numbers of the magazine where such might have been expected of me. The reason is that by the time the comments appeared the subject matter would have been forgotten.

However, as it is obvious that the interest in the so-called inter-provincials has not lessened I make no apology for referring to the article on them by Philip de Paris in Vol. 39 p.44 of *The Springbok*.

I start off by telling him that my comments on Board's article were most certainly not tongue in cheek.

It was not only the 5/- and 10/- Transvaal stamps which were reprinted in 1911 and 1912. In my collection of the unused King's Head stamps of the Union of South Africa there are two album pages that gave me great satisfaction in their preparation. Their stamps all bear the head of KE VII and are inscribed TRANSVAAL.

The first has three lower right corner blocks of four; that of the halfpenny value has the plate number "2" on its margin and the penny has "3" and "4". On the second page there is a strip of three one penny stamps, from a roll and the inscription on the attached wrapper reads:

Union of South Africa  
1200 1d. Postage Stamps Value £5

The answer to his question "How long did it take for a small rural office to get through a sheet of five shilling stamps, for example?" is, that the postmaster would not have requisitioned for a full sheet of them - or got them - unless he could justify the need.

One should not compare the time taken to produce the first Union definitives with that in other countries in the fifties. Four postal administrations had to be amalgamated at short notice and other matters needed attention. All urgent communication between Pretoria and London was by cable and through the High Commission office; essays, proofs and colour trials came by sea and rail, for which allow about a month. The death of King Edward VII brought about an unforeseen delay.

The very fact that a competition was held shows that the matter was not regarded as being urgent, with the inevitable result. It must be obvious that had these Transvaal design stamps not been ordered in 1911 and later there would have been none of most values to supply to the post offices of the Union, Basutoland and Swaziland until the new definitives were ready.

It is the calling (top of p.46) for the showing of copies of them used in all four provinces, to demonstrate that they were intended for use throughout the Union, that I find of no real relevance.

**Jim Grassom**

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## **STATE REGISTRATION NURSING CENTENARY**

Re the issue on 15.8.91 on State Registration Nursing Centenary, would the following be of interest for insertion in *The Springbok*?

The most decorated woman in South African military history, and probably the most decorated in the world, was Matron E.R. Stanford O.B.E. A.R.R.C. She was born in Herefordshire 19th December 1872. Miss Sherrif (her maiden name) became a nurse and enrolled in the Princess Christian's Army Nursing Services and served with them in Natal during the Anglo-Boer War at Chieveley, Newcastle and later Standerton, and during the war married Lt. Creagh and after the war returned to the U.K.

In 1906 she returned to South Africa and was appointed Matron at Westkoppies Mental Hospital, Pretoria until the outbreak of World War I. With the formation of the South African Military Nursing Service she was appointed Matron in Chief and visited hospitals in German South West Africa before proceeding overseas with the South African Military Nursing Service and served in France until her return to South Africa in 1919.

During World War II now married to Major Stanford she served as Deputy Matron in Chief (at the age of 67) until November 1941 when she retired and left the service.

During her nursing service she was awarded the Medale de la Florence Nightingale, Officer of the Order of the British Empire, Associate of the Royal Red Cross, Order of St John of Jerusalem, Queen's South Africa Medal, King's South Africa Medal 1914-15 Star, British War Medal, Victory Medal, Mentioned in Despatches, War Medal World War II, Africa Service Medal WWII and the King's Silver Jubilee Medal.

Twelve medals and decorations after having served in three wars under three different surnames, this must be a record.

I found this information in *The Home Front* which is the magazine for the Honorable Order of Tin Hats.

*The Philatelic Services Press Release on the 60c State Registration Nursing 1891-1991 issued on 15 August 1991 reads:*

By Act No 34 of 1891 of the Cape Parliament South Africa became the first Country in the World to give professional recognition to nursing and midwifery and to provide for state registration of these professions.

In 1890 Sister Henrietta Stockdale (1847-1911) pioneered a campaign to secure state registration for nurses and midwives. This ideal was realised when this Act was promulgated on 21 August 1891. The stamp features an excerpt from the Act.

## CALL FOR STAMP SUGGESTIONS

The closing date for requests for special postage stamp issues during 1994 is 31 December 1991.

Proposals and substantiations for special postage stamps for 1994 should reach the Postmaster General, Private Bag X505, Pretoria, 0001, not later than 31 December 1991.

Special stamps are issued to publicise tourism, art, culture, nature conservation, industries, economic development, sport, recreation, and the like.

The postage-stamp programmes for 1992 and 1993 have already been finalised and proposals for those years will not be entertained.

## SPEAKERS AT OTHER SOCIETIES

Jim Grassom of Glasgow has accepted invitations to show at BEARSDEN P.S. on 20 November 1991 and ABERDEEN on 5 March 1992.

Alec Page has accepted an invitation from SOUTHAMPTON to speak there in May 1992 as part of their 60th anniversary year programme.

Philatelic Society for Greater Southern Africa have told me of their Auction on October 15 1991. Local contact is M.J. Smith, 7 Dorrell Close, Basingstoke, Hants RG22 4UQ. Alec Page has been asked to assist this Society with their publication committee. Congratulations ? Alec!!

## PRINTING AND MAILING

As forewarned in Issue 2 (Vol.39) R.D. Allen is feeling his years and desires that he is relieved of the task of arranging the copying and despatch of your magazine from 1 January 1992. The total amount of work for us, his Scouts and the Church are well above what most people of 85 would undertake so we must take heed and flush out a volunteer please.

Our arrangements are for me to supply the material, Chris Ravilious having shaped it all ready to copy. Copied/stapled or bound at a suitable copy shop it is then enveloped and sent. Method of addressing can be as ancient (addressograph at present) or modern (photocopy of master list onto self-adhesive labels) as you wish.

Hon. Treasurer meets costs of copy c £200 and postage c £60 by arrangement and it is useful if a quantity of envelopes is held, they're cheaper that way. Few copies of the run are left to store. Hon. Membership Secretary keeps you updated as to members' details and despatch requested, e.g. Sea or Airmail. The job of copying and despatch is linked deliberately as transfer between the two over even a modest distance is another burden, not least of cost.

**MAY WE PLEASE HAVE A VOLUNTEER?** Letters to Hon. Sec. W.A. Page. Any query to Hon. Editor or R.D. Allen.

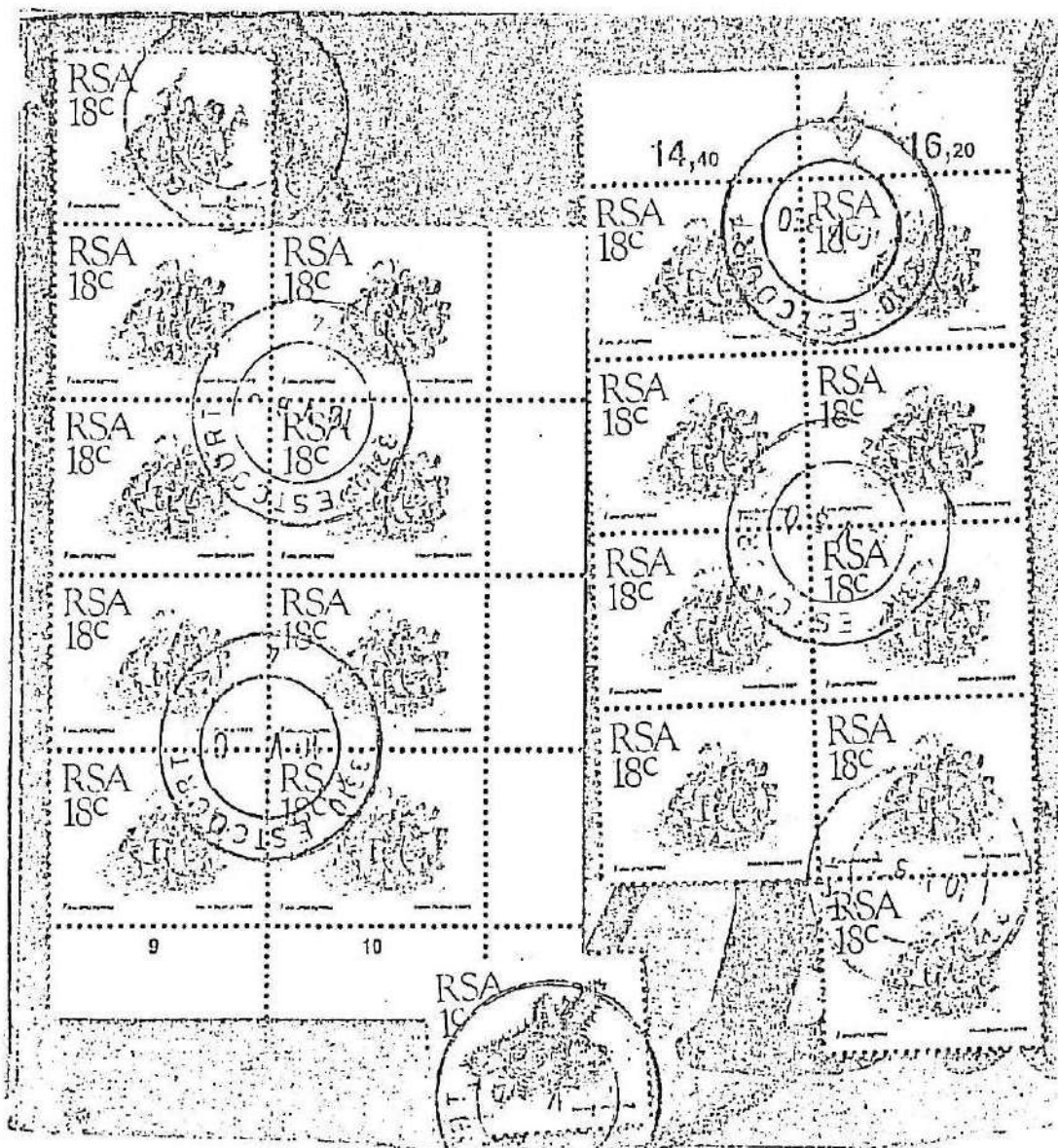
DWP

## POSTAGE DUES PAID IN BULK

In recent years, after issue of postage due stamps ceased, normal postage stamps were used for dues. It is understood that in some offices, in order to expedite delivery, a batch of underfrankings would be totalled; and in payment postage stamps would be cancelled on paper. *These are scarce.*

It appears one must have some proof of usage for postage due, as bulk usage is also done on parcels.

*Example of parcel usage, confirmed as such by recipient. Proof of such also exists in the way of mounting and of other similar items.*

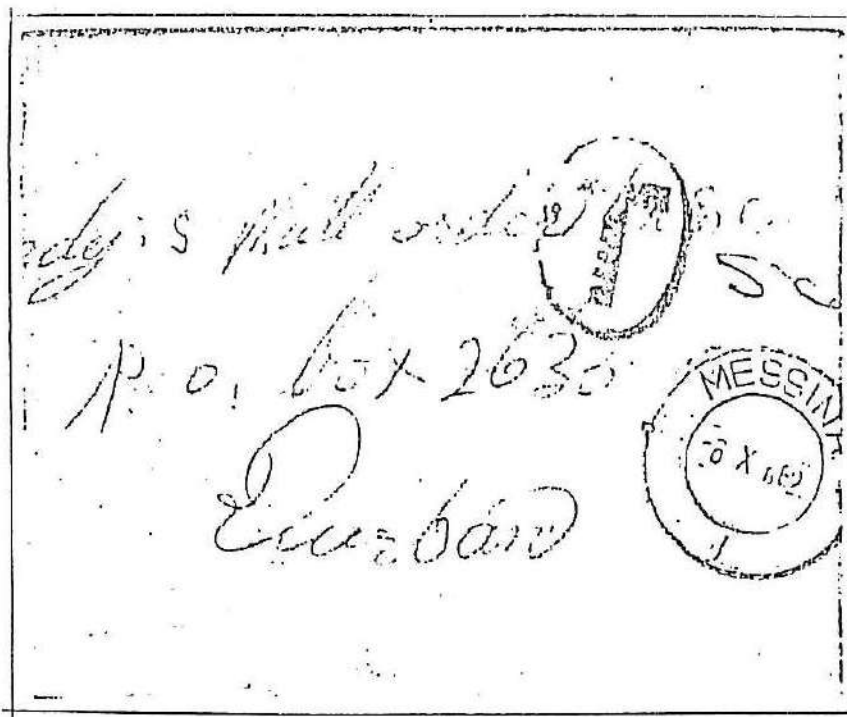


An unusual item, not from all postal offices but a bulk charge cancellation with the normal postal usage handstamp and not the very modern "TAX/BOETE" handstamp. Usage has been confirmed with the recipient, which cost him/her R 2.25.

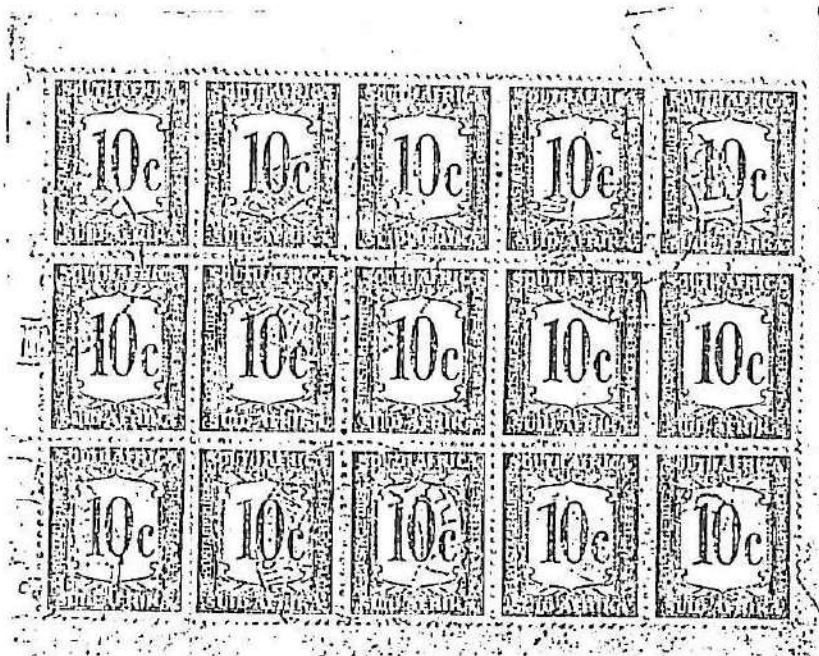
Please excuse the quality of reproduction.

An example of uncommon usage where the Post Office rather than mark each underpaid item, marks one of that batch and adds the postage dues, in this case, to one item, without the normal "TAX" mark, so that delivery/handling is not delayed.

1962 part front correctly taxed at double the 2½c rate, but verso shows block of 15 x 10 cent PD stamps SACC No.49.



Datestamps on postage due stamps on reverse shows a double ring CDS with letters in capitals: BOX COUNTER/BUS TOONBANK/-9.X 62/DURBAN



Our thanks are due to Mr Slater-Kingham of Durban for this article.

POSTAGE STAMPS INFORMATION AS AT 31 MARCH 1981

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JOB NO	NUM-BER PER SHEET	VA-LUE	NUMBER OF SHEETS ORDERED	DATE OF FIRST DELIVERY	NUMBER OF SHEETS DELIVERED	DATE OF FINAL DELIVERY	TOTAL NUM-BER OF SHEETS DELIVERED	NUMBER OF SHEETS DELIVERED 1/1/81-31/3/81	PAPER	CYLINDER NUMBERS INTERIOR EXTERIOR	SAME DESIGN CYLINDER/PLATE OR NEW	REMARKS
POSTAGE STAMPS												
28721.37	100	1c	190 000	20/1/81	14 300		65 500	65 500	Unwatermarked	722,723,724,725 and 726	Same	
16940.73	100	5c	4 000 000	14/1/80	41 400	9/3/81	3 824 300	809 300	Phosphorescent	722,751,752,753 and 754	Same	
33875.50	100	5c	2 700 000	24/3/81	10 000		76 000	76 000	Harrison Paper	722,751,752,753 and 754	Same	
27503.31	100	7c	60 000	13/1/80	500	2/2/81	82 000	52 000	"			New plates 1310,1311,1312,1313, 1314 and 1315 Printed by Litho
28722.38	100	10c	250 000	24/2/81	49 400		57 400	57 400	"	722,739,740,741 and 742	Same	
28723.39	100	30c	115 000	16/1/81	1 000	28/1/81	125 000	125 000	"			New Plates 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350 and 1351 Printed by Litho
27502.30	100	50c	73 000	24/10/80	500	27/1/81	79 000	56 000	"			New Plates 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320 and 1321 Printed by Litho
THE CENTENARY OF THE PAARDEKRAAL MONUMENT SPECIAL STAMPS												
19093.04	25	5c	1 000 000	24/11/80	23 000	6/7/81	955 000	95 000	Unwatermarked			New Plates 1338, 1339, 1340 and 1341 Printed by Litho
9093.04	25	10c	100 000	20/11/80	25 000	10/12/80	104 300		Phosphorescent Harrison Paper			New Plates 1342, 1343, 1344 and 1345 Printed by Litho
CENTENARY OF THE BATTLE OF AMAJUBA SPECIAL STAMPS												
9082.95	25	5c	1 000 000	28/1/81	27 000	16/3/81	945 000	965 000	Unwatermarked Phosphorescent			New Plates 1352, 1353, 1354 and 1355 Printed by Litho
9082.95	25	15c	90 000	28/1/81	13 000	5/2/81	90 000	90 000	Harrison Paper			New Plates 1356, 1357, 1358 and 1359 Printed by Litho
REPUBLIC FESTIVAL - R.S.A. 20 - SPECIAL STAMPS												
9901.05	25	5c	1 010 000	18/3/81	45 000		180 000	180 000	Unwatermarked Phosphorescent			New Plates 1377, 1378 and 1379 Printed by Litho
9901.05	25	15c	100 000	26/3/81	20 000		40 000	40 000	Harrison Paper			New Plates 1380, 1381, 1382 and 1383 Printed by Litho
CENTENARY OF THE INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND SPECIAL STAMPS												
9058.71	25	15c	95 000	31/3/81	10 000		10 000	10 000	Unwatermarked Phosphorescent	Harrison Paper		New Plates 1364, 1365, 1366 and 1367 Printed by Litho
AIR LETTERS												
30158.60	6	15c	66 666 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	20/11/80	20 000		460 166 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	280 000	Azure Bond	822 and B16		New
			= 4 000 000		= 20 000		= 2 767 000		With Phosphor and PT Emblem			

See The Springbok Vol 38/6 p 135 and Vol 38/3 p68. The Postphilatelic Services at PRETORIA have been most helpful providing this information following Jim Smart's query to your President and Hon Editor. 1974 is still under query for one issue.

