

# THE *SPRINGBOK*



**SOUTH AFRICAN COLLECTORS' SOCIETY  
QUARTERLY**

**Vol 43 No 3**

**July/Sept 1995**

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# The Springbok

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*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 will be acknowledged.

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## EDITORIAL VIEW

The response to the AGM notice has been the usual absence of comment and we have only three offers from members who wish to examine the tasks for which we must find replacements. The collation of material is the first step; by far the most useful is the preparation of the 'copy' which by word processor/desk-top publishing package I am convinced is the most suitable means. I do not have that expertise. Arranging the copying and subsequent despatch, using a prepared list of computer-printed labels, is time consuming but more easily managed, with the updates from the Hon. Membership Secretary. Those who have enquired we are very grateful to and it now remains to see how it can best be settled — but don't let that deter anyone from offering. The audited accounts for 1994 are enclosed as will be an Auction List (\*\* now to be sent with issue No.4)

Whilst the September meeting at Carlisle is well settled, the London programme lacks substance after the AGM Saturday event.

## Programme of Society Meetings 1995/96

### Saturday 2 September 1995

2 to 5.00pm at Hawkstone Hall, Kennington Lane: AGM, Abell Trophy, Mini-Auction, and display by Alec Page from his Weather Stations items.

### Saturday 16 September 1995

10am to 4pm at Botchergate Hotel, Carlisle: Open Forum, members' displays, War Effort issues.

### Tuesday 12 December 1995

5.30 to 7.30pm at Hawkstone Hall: Members' queries on any subject.

### Saturday 16 March 1996

2 to 5pm at Hawkstone Hall. Subject to be arranged: offers welcome.

**HAWKSTONE HALL** is across the road from **LAMBETH NORTH Underground Station** and a modest 10-minute walk from **Waterloo Station**.

## Other Events

HAMPEX, Saturday 23 September 1995 at Hayling School, Church Road, Hayling Island. Hampshire Philatelic Federation Convention from 10am to 5pm.

## Future Events

If any member considers that there could be a useful gathering of members at any County Federation event, for example SWIPEX at Plymouth in July or Northumberland in 1996, please do make early approaches to the Hon. Secretary with the idea, location, room availability and information as to whether a static display is possible.

## ***NORTHERN MEETING AT CARLISLE***

---

The County Hotel was host again to the Northern S.A.C.S. meeting held on Saturday 25 March. It was so pleasant to meet again with regular attendees, but equally pleasant to meet a new face for the first time.

The meeting opened with a welcome and greeting where Bill Branney shared the joy he felt as he and Jim Smart stepped off the train in Carlisle Station to see one of the old A4 Pacific steam locomotives 'Union of South Africa' giving a coincidental air of nostalgia to a once over steam enthusiast; we all remembered our friend and reporter the late Mr Harold Crossfield who will be missed by us all as a very active member and an excellent reporter as well as being a true gentleman.

Following the greetings was an open forum. Various topics were scrutinised, but one that seemed to take most time and arouse most concern was that the Society is reported to be contravening its constitution by not having two auctions per year. Although we cannot be sure why this is, we could only assume it was for one of two reasons: (a) there is not enough material to hold more than one auction, which we thought would be amazing if true, and (b) that the amount of work involved in organising an auction was an awesome task and far too much for one person to hold two auctions each year. If this is the case the members present felt that Dr Fincham was fully burdened and they offered their assistance by holding one auction for him. Of course we may be well off track, and if we are then could someone put us back on course.

After lunch we had exhibits with flight covers, Jipex sheets and Paquebots from R.S.A. to the U.K. There was a demonstration from one of our more experienced members on how to detect various stamp differences with the use of the U.V. lamp. This again led to discussion and it became apparent that there is a book on the market that would be of interest to many members, *The Atlas Price List/Catalogue of Southern African Stamps and Covers*. As librarian I have undertaken to try to get the society to purchase this book.

The meeting closed by agreeing on an agenda for the next meeting on Saturday 16 September 1995. The programme for this meeting will be:

- Welcome
- Open forum
- Members exhibit their own material
- Each member to bring along a collection of the war issues

J.B. Carter (Hon. Librarian)

## ***LONDON MEETING, 20 June 1995***

---

What a pity those who collect the Union stamps before Republic Day, 31 May 1961, and those of South West Africa where the stamps were overprinted, did not attend; however this is quite understandable, as the major part of our membership does not live within easy travelling distance of London, and those outside, leaving business, etc., to attend, would not arrive until near the closing part of the evening meetings.

Reminder: the Saturday meets start at 2pm, the next being on 2 September 1995, when the agenda will be A.G.M., the Abell Trophy (entries can be by post, see the Green Book, p.26), and mini auction (just bring along what you have to sell). Note that no definite subject is down for display, so bring your material along; discussion will be worth while.

The subject for this meeting was **World War II**. The SACC states quite definitely that there are no F.D.C.'s, and gives the dates of issue, whereas *The Stamps of the Union of South Africa 1910-1961: Handbook/Catalogue* also gives the respective dates plus varieties. As to varieties, all is not clear, once again we have 'verbal description' 83 V3, several strokes were seen; 87 V2; where one would be wiser if a picture was to be seen.

Reference to C.P. Ravilious's *Analytical Subject Index to The Springbok*, gives reference to them as: Large 16/106; 22/86; Small 16/23, 27, 48, 68-9, 104-6, 107-8; Marginal slogans 14/15, 54-5; 16/48, 68-9; 17/74, 103; 22/86; 24/66 and 26/52, with SWA overprint 26/45, 47, 49. These are mentioned as that publication is 'out of stock', but may be available from Vera Trinder Ltd., 38 Bedford Street, London, WC2E 9EU (0171-836 2365/8332); give your membership number.

When one sees the multiples in large pieces and blocks, etc., it is understandable that the Union Handbook/Catalogue states 'shades' after the initially quoted colour whereas the SACC states the picture, simply as 'Infantry', etc., but does quote some printing figures.

Whilst the overprinted stamps for 'South West Africa' were shown, with the normal listed as Varieties, there were slight variations in the overprints. It is regretted that the writer did not collect these issues or any S.W.A.

As to the marginal markings, Jack Hagger's Handbook/Catalogue gives a detailed listing of the marginal slogans, etc., plus ghostings, and explains the differences between the roulettes, due to missing slits on where it may have been a double. Marginal markings; a query from me: the Union had one issue with blank bottom margin, so have the S.W.A. in a late printing. Were some of the late Union stamps overprinted later for S.W.A., due to shortage of paper, for that was the apparent reason (?) why bantam stamps were printed?

RDA

Whilst the main reason for the meeting is described above, those present also discussed the Auction (see elsewhere in this issue) and subjects/speakers for the London Meetings.

DWP (Hon. Editor)

## ***AUCTION PROSPECTS***

During 1995 it became evident that members looked for the next Auction list, albeit hoping that there would not be quite such an area over which to spread bids. Reported conversation also showed that the Hon. Auctioneer had received many lots which were in anything but a reasonable state to be entered and it is doubted that they met the prerequisite indicated by the Society rules. Large lots that are not described are tremendously time-consuming and we are very fortunate to have a person of Dr Fincham's ability and willingness to examine such material, then lot and describe it so well. It says much that very few challenges as to description have been noted.

That both buyer and seller benefit must not be taken for granted and this careful preparation is a prime reason for the delay in completing such a detailed list; in itself a most useful piece of work for your files. The further prospect is the offer by Bill Branney, our Packet Secretary, along with our Librarian, Brian Carter, and member Franz Heymann to run an Auction, within Society rules, but for material of the Republic period only. Your officers are satisfied that there is knowledge enough and certainly willingness to take this step which will again benefit vendor and buyer alike.

It is essential for members to remember that the Auctioneer(s) have the responsibility and authority of the Society to reject material which does not meet the standard required. Naturally advice will be considered where rejection has been found to be necessary. Return postage will be required.

So, decimal material to Bill Branney (address on p.50) and besides lotting it is in your own interests to ensure how you insure it and send it; you may wish to send a separate letter setting that out with a spare copy of the list, and your telephone number would be appreciated.

We anticipate that this Auction of Decimal material will be early in 1996.

DWP on behalf of Hon. Secretary

*W.A. Page, FRPS, L*

***MORE ON SOUTH AFRICAN WEATHER STATIONS***

In my previous notes published in the April/June *Springbok* it was mentioned that identifiable mail from the Marion Island fire expedition in 1966 had not been recorded. However a recent communication from a long-standing Tristan collector correspondent in Canada provided a copy of a cover which corrects that statement.

It appears that when it was known that the South African survey ship 'R.S.A.' was to deliver material for renovation of the station, Capt. M.T. Scott (then Master of the Tristan fishery vessel 'Tristania') prepared a small number of covers (reportedly only thirty) to record the visit. These covers were serviced on board the 'R.S.A.' at Marion Island on 10 July 1966, and when the vessel returned to the Cape they were stamped with the Cape Town paquebot handstamp on 23 July 1966 (Fig. 1).

Another South Atlantic island to receive the attention of the South African Weather Bureau was Bouvet Island, midway between the Cape and the South African Antarctic Base (SANAE), but with Norwegian sovereignty. This island was first discovered by the British in the 18th century and claimed, but later the claim was waived in favour of the Norwegians.

The first philatelic activity emerged in 1934 when the Norwegian Consul in Cape Town visited the island. He was taken from Cape Town on board the British warship H.M.S. 'Milford' and decided to commemorate the visit by taking on board a small stock of Norwegian stamps (five of the then current definitives). Whilst on board he arranged to have them overprinted with a rubber handstamp – 'BOUVET - OYA'. Mail was prepared but in the absence of a special postmark the envelopes were landed on the return of the 'Milford' to the Cape, and handstamped with the Cape Town paquebot mark on 28 February 1934.

The action by the Norwegian Consul was subsequently repudiated by his government; nevertheless covers from the visit are eagerly sought after and have become rarities (Fig. 2).

The first interest in the island from the South Africans did not occur until 1955, when on 25 January the South African frigate 'Transvaal' left the Cape with an expedition to explore the potential for a permanent weather station.

The ship arrived off the island on 30 January 1955 and exploratory landings were made. The island is without vegetation and is covered with a sheet of ice some hundreds of feet thick – all year round! The results of the expedition were negative and the frigate left again on 2 February. A small amount of mail exists from this expedition bearing an expedition cachet, also the private handstamp of Allan Crawford who was on board. (Crawford was a naval meteorologist on Tristan da Cunha during the Second World War and was later involved in most of the expeditions for weather stations. His private cachets included Marion and Tristan as well as the Bouvet one.)

According to ship's records, 347 items of mail were handled through the mail room, of which 11 were registered. The mail was landed at the Cape on the return of the ship and stamped with the Cape Town paquebot handstamp on 7 February 1955 (Fig. 3).

The next serious survey was not until 1964, although in the interim an American coastguard ship had taken aerial photographs by helicopter at the request of the then head of the South African Navy (late 1957). Those photographs revealed a new promontory on the island, thought to have been the result of volcanic activity. On 22 March 1964, the South African survey ship 'R.S.A.' left Cape Town on its regular annual relief voyage but with instructions to first go to Bouvet and rendezvous with H.M.S. 'Protector', already on South Atlantic patrol. On board the 'R.S.A.' were specialists of the Weather Bureau, including

Allan Crawford. The 'R.S.A.' arrived off the island on 29 March 1964 followed by H.M.S. 'Protector' on the following day.

Both ships' helicopters were used for landings on the newly discovered plateau. Results of this survey proved again that Bouvet was not suitable for the establishment of a permanent weather station.

Allan Crawford had brought a mailbag from the Cape said to contain 260 envelopes for philatelic souvenirs. Some of these had been prepared by Capt. Scott of the 'Tristania'. The mail was duly cacheted with the ship's mark on board 'R.S.A.' to which Allan Crawford added his own Bouvet handstamp – first used in 1955 on the 'Transvaal'. The ship's flight cachet of the 'Protector' was also added on 2 April in red (Fig. 4).

The 'R.S.A.' continued its journey – first to Gough Island to land the relief meteorologists, then on to Tristan. H.M.S. 'Protector' returned to Simonstown naval base (Cape) with the mail, which was cancelled at Cape Town with the paquebot handstamp on 7 April 1964.

The director of the South African Weather Bureau, still not satisfied with the outcome of the survey, led another survey party to the island in February/March 1966 on board S.A.S. 'Natal', which carried two Wasp helicopters. The ship returned on 16 March and the pre-cacheted mail was brought back. This was stamped with the 'R.S.A.' cachet, the Bouvet Island handstamp, and the ship's cachet of the 'Natal' which was dated on 3 March 1966. This souvenir mail received the Cape Town paquebot mark on 16 March 1966 (Fig. 5).

The final decision was not to set up a permanent weather station but to possibly 'plant' an automatic weather reporting station. Eventually the Norwegians established the automatic weather station in 1977.

At the end of 1978 the Norwegians landed a party of five for a temporary weather station, which was discontinued in March 1979.

Philatelic mail was arranged from South Africa for the evacuation of the five men on board the German polar vessel 'Polarsirkel' in March 1979. This mail was landed at the Cape and stamped with the Cape Town paquebot handstamp on 14 March 1979 (Fig. 6).

Since then periodic visits have been made to the island, resulting in philatelic mail 'posted off the island' during visits of ships en route to or from the Antarctic bases. These include the S.A. survey ship 'Agulhas' and the German polar vessels 'Polarsirkel' and 'Polarstern'.

#### Further reading:

*Tristan da Cunha and the Roaring Forties*, by Allan Crawford FRGS (1982). (A non-philatelic book with very many references to mails and still in print.)

Various issues of *Ice Cap News*, the journal of the American Society of Polar Philatelists.

#### Illustrations:

Fig. 1 – Rozell C. Smith, Richmond BC, Canada.

Fig. 2 – Polar Record (1951).

Others from the author's collection.

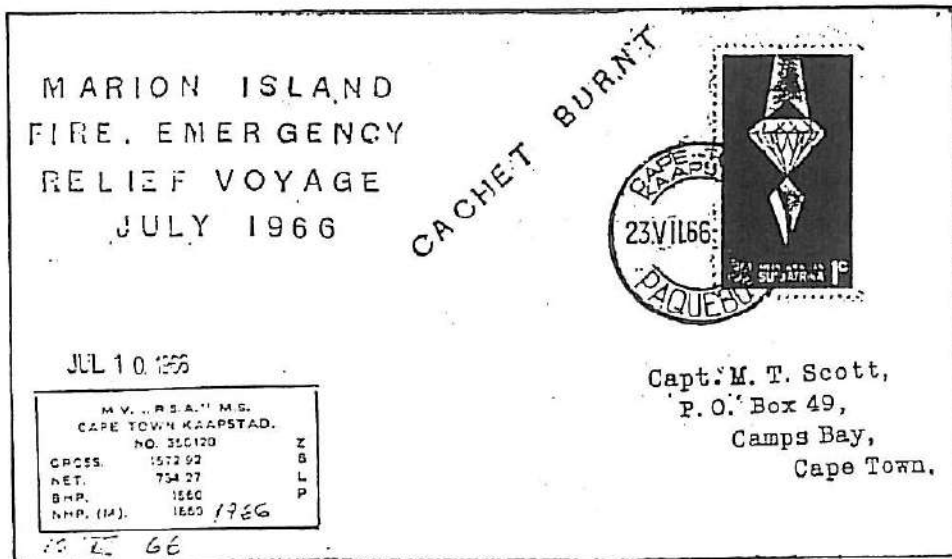


Fig.1.



Fig.2

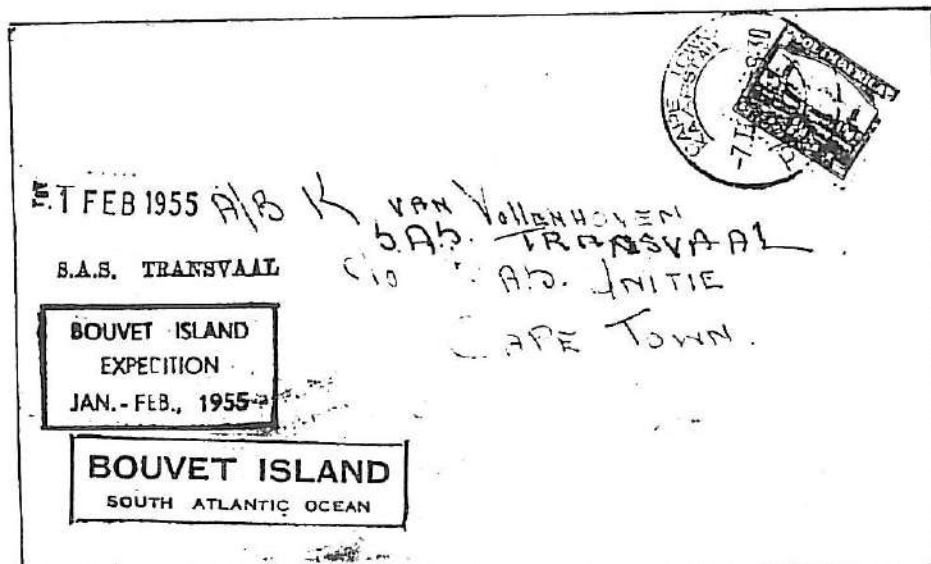


Fig.3.

First Norwegian - British - South African  
Helicopter Survey of Bouvet Island.

MAR 30 1964

**BOUVET ISLAND**

SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN

**COMMANDING OFFICER  
SHIPS FLIGHT**

- 2 APR 1964

**H.M.S. PROTECTOR**

M.V. "R.S.A." M.S.		Z
CAPE TOWN KAAPSTAD.		B
NO. 350120		L
GROSS.	1572.92	P
NET.	734.27	
BHP.	1560	
NHP. (M).	1860	

Capt. M. T. Scott,  
9, Sophia St.,  
Oranjezicht,  
Cape Town.



Fig.4

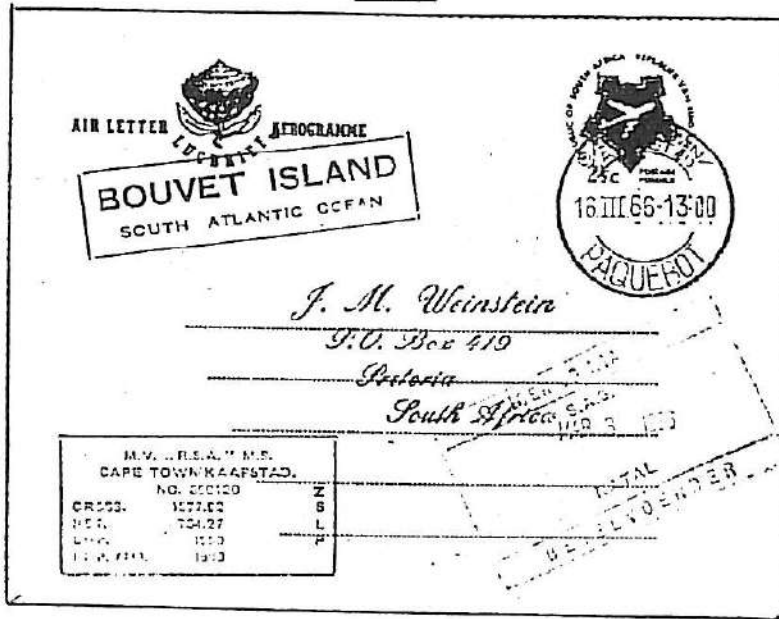


Fig.5



Fig.6.

## **COPYRIGHT: A MEMBER'S ENQUIRY**

*(The Springbok, Vol.42, No.4 refers)*

The article on copyright is interesting, but there is a further aspect of the subject that I would like to hear something about. I have, for study purposes, hundreds of photocopies of covers from the mid-19th century. I know where some of them come from – auction catalogues, previous publications.

Many I don't know – they come from friends and are without provenance.

What I almost always do not know is the present owner. If I write to the auctioneer he will not tell me (normally!). Does the publication of a photo of a cover, in a published work or auction catalogue, give some form of copyright to the author/auctioneer? And what about photocopies sent by the auctioneer and not illustrated in the catalogue, etc., etc.?

I would like to read something on this!

I should say that I am interested because I want to use some of these to illustrate a planned publication.

John Dickson

*I put Mr Dickson's query to Chris Ravilious, whose reply follows. – DWP (Ed.)*

Mr Dickson's letter raises some interesting questions. Firstly, do covers qualify for copyright protection at all? Almost certainly not, since it is a principle of copyright law that to qualify for protection items must display some degree of *originality*, and it is hard to think of anything less original than a name and address on a cover. Some might argue that if the cover bears an adhesive or a postmark these are copyright, at least for a fifty-year period from the date of first use, but it seems clear that they are incidental elements of the item reproduced (the cover), and as such have no claim to protection – any more than the publisher of a newspaper could claim copyright if a photograph taken in the street showed someone reading it.

While the cover itself does not qualify for copyright protection, it is arguable that its reproduction in a book or auction catalogue does, on the grounds that the photographer's professional skill in setting up the shot confers on the result a degree of uniqueness which makes it his work and no-one else's. Certainly photographs in general qualify for copyright, and anyone who reproduces, say, a Cartier-Bresson without seeking permission is asking for trouble. However it seems quite improbable that any serious claim to artistic originality could be sustained in relation to an image so routinely generated as that of a philatelic cover.

I am inclined, therefore, to dismiss the spectre of copyright in relation to the illustrations Mr Dickson describes. If he wishes to re-publish these photographs, and *if he knows the source from which they were taken*, then it is probably authorial good manners to let their first publisher know what he is about and to make suitable acknowledgement in his own text. If the source is unknown (perhaps because the photographs are on detached pages from an auction catalogue) no such acknowledgement is possible, but again a brief note explaining the difficulty and apologising to the unknown person whose work he is reproducing should be sufficient to turn away wrath.

If *copyright* is not an issue in these cases, *ownership* may be. It is perfectly possible for the copyright owner of a work to be willing for it to be reproduced, but for its owner *as a physical artefact* to prohibit reproduction. This arises most frequently with correspondence, where the recipient of a letter can prevent its publication, even though it is the writer who

holds the copyright. Something like this is clearly in Mr Dickson's mind when he asks whether lack of knowledge of the present owner of a cover prevents him from publishing it. I should say that in the case of an illustration taken from an auction catalogue this fear is groundless, since at the time when the photograph was taken the cover did not belong to the present owner: whatever rights may attach to ownership, they cannot extend to the period before the cover came into his possession. In the case of philatelic items illustrated in a book or journal, ownership could in principle be an issue, but only if this was made explicit in the text: in this case it would be sensible to take the appropriate measures to secure permission, which would almost certainly be granted.

One final point. With the best will in the world, it is sometimes impossible to make contact with rights owners. The publisher of a book may have closed down; its author may have died, and his heirs may be untraceable. In the unlikely event of a subsequent challenge, it is a safeguard to have retained copies of any letters you have written, even if they went unanswered. In that way you can always prove that you took the principle of author's and owner's rights seriously and did all you could to legitimise your use of the material in question.

Chris Ravilious

### ***AN APPEAL TO THE MEMBERSHIP***

Some time ago an exchange booklet was posted to our Hon. Exchange Packet Superintendent unregistered and not recorded delivery. Although my personal insurance covers the collection it does not cover losses under £250, so a chance was taken. The sending according to my records was nearly £88.00, and comprised South African and Republican revenue stamps (see examples).

The main value of the sending was in the 1946-1952 K.G.VI issues with transposed plates, herewith the 1950 6d, both stamps, English/Afrikaans at the head. The others are 6d, 1952 issue, different head, etc.; 2/- 1951; 3/- 1950; 5/- 1948, some in pairs, i.e. both language types, memory does not help me as to the balance of the sending. (Am in my 90th year...)

Members when visiting stamp dealers, and seeking material for your collection(s) when examining auction lists, if you notice that Revenues of South Africa (Union and Republic) are on offer with those specially mentioned above... Tell the person that 'the material *seems* to be that lost in the post by one of our members, who would like to examine it'. Supply him/her with my address and write to me, postage is returnable by me. Perhaps I should add, I am also a member of the M.P.P.S. (should you not be acquainted, Metropolitan Police Philatelic Society), in fact I was its founder.

Thank you for your assistance...

RDA

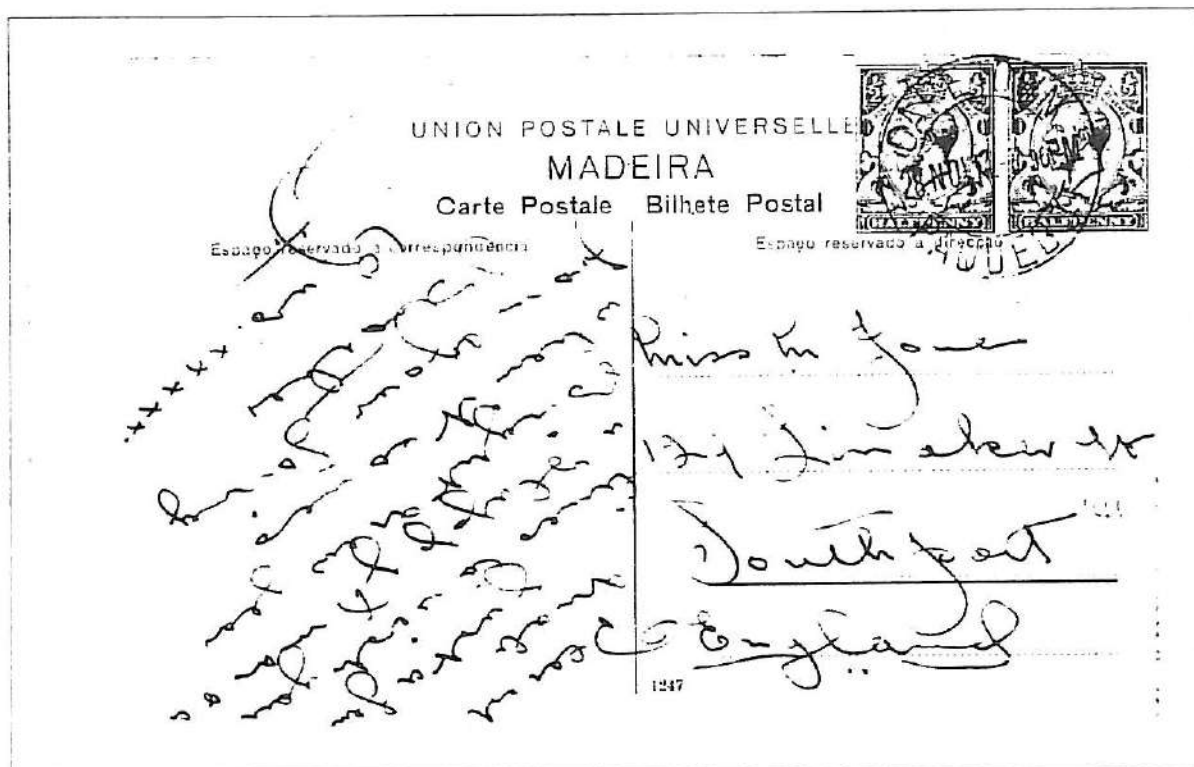


## UNRECORDED PAQUEBOT DATE

*The Maritime Marks of South Africa*, by R.D. Allen, elicited a recent piece of welcome information from a member of a more specialised study group. He sent me a postcard (illustrated below) with a date of 28 NOV 14. Please see p.55, item 60 of Mr Allen's publication, where a 1914 date has not been recorded.

It is nice to have confirmation that the mark was in use at this date.

DWP – Ed.



## ELEVENTH ROW FLAWS

Referring to the two articles on eleventh row flaws which appeared on p. 44 of *The Springbok* Vol. 43, No. 2, April/June 1995, I would comment that there are several other examples of eleventh row flaws apart from those noted by Francis Eustace, e.g.

- 1d Issues 4a, 12 and 20
- 2d Issues 1/1a, 2

The 2d eleventh row flaws are prominent, and I attach a copy showing some from Issue 2.

With reference to John Philpott's article, I am attaching a copy which shows the Issue 8 eleventh row flaws on rows 2/3, 6/3, 10/3, 13/3 and 17/3. Although I do not possess an example there will be, as he surmises, a red dot in row '21/3'.

M.J.H. Tonking

Pages from Mr Tonking's collection showing the flaws he describes are reproduced (at 90% of actual size) on the next two pages.

DWP – Ed.

# Union of South Africa

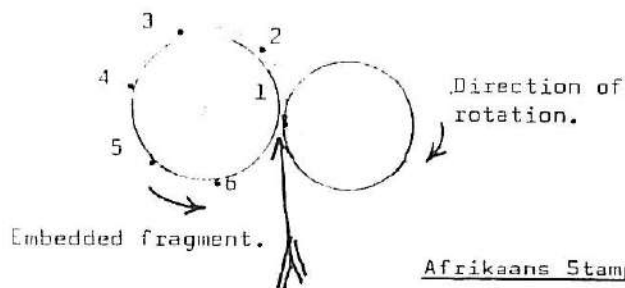
## 1d. UNHYPHENATED ROTOGRAVURE Group 3 Issue 8 - 'Eleventh Row' or Repeating Flaws

Six eleventh row flaws are known to occur in vertical row 3. The absence of these flaws is proof of two stages of printing.

These flaws were caused by fragments of metal which became imbedded in the inking roller during printing. Since the roller was five sixths the diameter of the printing cylinder, six equally spaced marks were imprinted on the cylinder surface and transferred to the sheet of stamps at eleven row intervals.

Printing cylinder  
21" circumference.

Inking roller  
17,375" circumference.



Direction of rotation.

Embedded fragment.

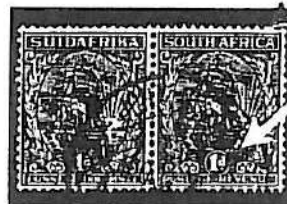
Afrikaans Stamps.

Row 13/3 - Flaw missing.  
Row 13/4 - Red dot above 'R' of AFRICA.

Row 17/3 - Flaw missing.  
Red line in right gutter.

English stamps

Row 2/3 - 'Spot in sea'



Row 6/3 - 'St. Elmo's light'



Row 10/3 - Red mark between 'F' and 'R' of AFRICA.



Row 13/3 - 'Spot in sea'



Row 17/3 - 'St. Elmo's light'



Row 21/3 - Spot in bottom margin.

Eleventh row flaws 3,66 stamps apart

2d. UNHYPHENATED ROTOGRAVURE - Group I Issue 2 Eleventh Row Flaws Vertical Row 5

Top margin (row 22)

Identical flaws  
11 rows apart.

Row 11/5 (E)

Row 4/5 (A)

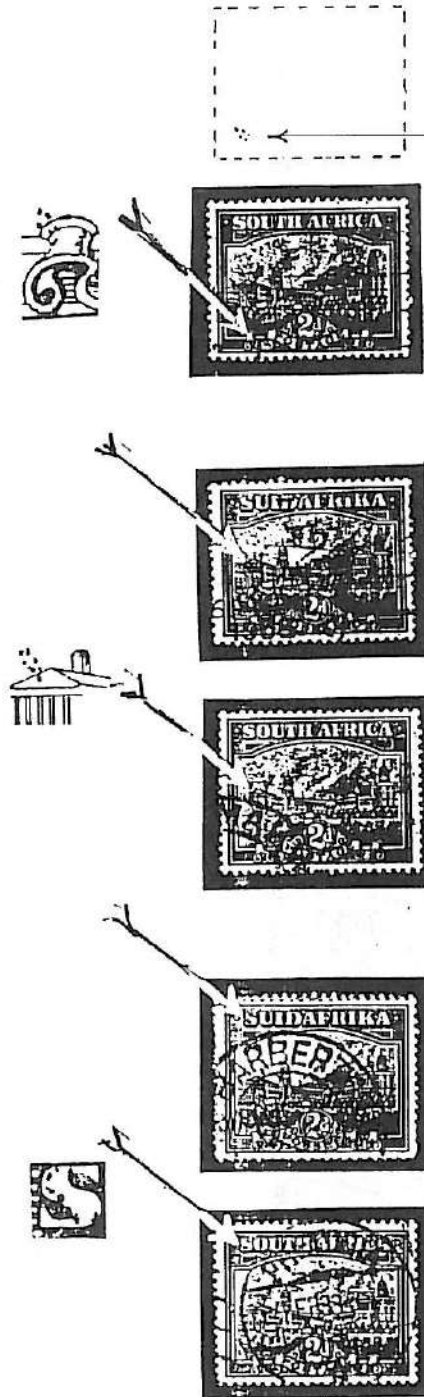
Identical flaws  
11 rows apart.

Row 15/5 (E)

Row 8/5 (A)

Identical flaws  
11 rows apart.

Row 19/5 (E)



In this instance one of the flaws appears on the top blank margin i.e. row 22 of the cylinder.

Spacing three and two thirds rows apart.

Spacing three and two thirds rows apart.

*S J Hagger, RDPSA*  
***THE MORE THE MERRIER***

I did not offer the answer to the query at the foot of page 6 of the Jan/March number of the magazine as I could not believe that it would not be furnished by other members.

However, as there is nothing in this regard in the April/June number just to hand and in which there are a number of other matters needing my attention, here goes.

The interior plate used for printing those particular halfpenny stamps was in quadrants. To obtain perfect registration of the vignettes in the frames at this point when the quadrants were assembled they should have been separated by a very thin strip of metal. As such was not available and the consequence negligible, this was not done.

I should mention that the upper right quadrant, in its turn, was made of even smaller sections and pieces showing misplacement of the vignettes can be found other than where the quadrants abutted. In the case of the corresponding penny plate it was possible to separate the quadrants with a strip of printer's rule which in time worked up and printed a vertical black line in the gutter between some pairs.

#### **The Union Stamp Depot**

I am sure that the above would have been a stamp dealer who knew, as did Lichtenstein and Robertson, that customers would appreciate the use of other than the ordinary stamps on mail matter addressed to them.

Just as certain am I that the 'Official' stamps could only be bought from the G.P.O. Pretoria, in fact I bought the set which was on sale then, to start that section of my collection.

#### **Union Coils: No Correction**

How I hate the use of the word 'coils' to describe stamps which were made into rolls! And do I sense a mild reproach from Reg for omitting the horizontal pairs of the monochrome Union roll stamps from the handbook?

A long time back there was a stamp dealer in Johannesburg with whom I did a great deal of business, because of which there was a tacit understanding that I would have first option to buy any item he found which I could want.

One day he phoned to say I should come to his office as he had what he called 'a stunning Union item' to show me. They were ½d and 1d pairs as described above. I told him I was sure that they had been stolen and did not buy them although the price was not unreasonable.

It transpired that the G.P.W. had engaged someone from outside to mount up the archival material. When a staff member became suspicious it was found that stamps from the rolls had been substituted.

The thief had to own up and my friend G.N. Gilbert, who had bought them, had to surrender them — no matter how many times they had changed hands no one could give better title than he himself had!

Roll stamps in this form must have been stolen at other times as they continue to crop up, and I must admit I would dearly like to examine all the 1d ones very carefully as it is just possible they could help with the placing of the rolls of R24 in the relationship in which they were printed, something I have not so far been able to accomplish!

Congratulations to RDA on the award of the Wicks Medal.

## A Question of Identity

Some years back I was shown a separated row of the 2d tête-bêche stamps and asked if it was possible to prove that it had previously been whole. I advised that the halves be sent for checking to a friend who had this booklet sheet reconstructed from panes and economy strips.

Due to the manner in which parts of the multi-positives had to be masked for the etching thereof, the booklet cylinders in turn produced more than the usual number of 'fly specks' on the stamps they printed; thus my friend had no difficulty in pronouncing that there was no possibility whatsoever that the strip had not once been whole!

I'm certain that if John Philpott could so check his purchase the result would be the same.

The sheets of stamps would have had the normal top and bottom margins, but these would have had to be removed to facilitate the later blocking up. A sheet of back covers would be laid down, sheets of stamps and interleaves laid on in correct order, all topped by a front cover sheet; the product blocked-up and taken to the stitcher and then the guillotine.

I must admit that the first time I saw one of these rows I was puzzled by the trimmed margins and the stitch marks, but after giving it some thought hit on the solution, which is as follows:

Before the guillotining could be completed a section of it was stolen! This section would in due course have been exploded, and for some reason only a few of the penny copies disposed of. One of them became halved, but the auctioneer was quite safe in making the statement printed in italics.

## 5/- Hyphenated Issue 1



Shown here is an enlargement of my copy of the stamp with broken yoke. Although I have never seen another copy I took it to be a constant flaw and that the tiny black line (I hope it shows in the reproduction) at the corner of the tent was the resulting gelatine flaw which made this a constant, and worth listing, variety.

One can seldom find complete sheets of high value stamps for checking, so if I was wrong do forgive me.

## Eleventh Row Flaws

What a pleasure to see at last another article from Francis, and I look forward to many more of them. I'm sure he would expect me to comment and I'll not disappoint him.

While I agree with him on the difficulty in distinguishing 1d stamps of Issue 14, one can usually be certain that copies with the shading lines missing in parts of the upper left portions of the vignette are most likely to be from this issue. I think Francis is wrong to spurn the 'tickmarks' as the stamps are collected more in the unused state, and with margins attached.

The reason why this issue proved so vulnerable — as Francis describes it — is that the offending particles reached the ink via the solvent used to thin it and both cylinders were the victims of a bad batch of thinners, the red ink picking up the largest piece.

Having sorted the 'Boks' very satisfactorily it seems that Francis is now going to straighten out the 'Ships', and before leaving them I hope he'll solve for me the puzzle as to why the 'curved line' flaws always occur eleven rows apart, see page 77 of the handbook.

When Francis has completed his work on the 'Ships' and turns to study the unhyphenated 'Union Building' twopennies he will find several eleventh row flaws in the first two issues.



John Philpott has perhaps not realised that the interest and charm of the first four flaws he mentions lies in the fact that, because the stamps on which they appear are unilingual, it is possible to find exactly the same flaw on stamps inscribed in different languages!

By itself the R10/3 flaw is insignificant and as Francis points out R20/3 with margin must be scarce: but contrary to his view I do have a commercially used copy. Luckily the postmark just missed the red dot.

(E.W. Merriman's study was mainly of multi-positive varieties of the first six issues. The pity was that in 'penny numbers' it took so long to publish. John Driver and I had intended to bind and make use of them, when complete, to further our studies but when the time came we had progressed so far we didn't need to.)

### ***ATLAS PRICE LIST***

We have the benefit of Mr Allen's close scrutiny of this new item, now in our Library.

- At page 6, item 60 (also page 7, item 60), he suggests care be exercised and have regard to the coils.
- At page 11, item 45, the coil is not listed with Springbok watermark.
- At page 12, item 159a, the Arms watermark is very costly; it is therefore suggested that the price relates only to the Springbok watermarked item.
- At page 24, item 79a, 401a has numbers on every fifth stamp.
- At page 28, item 106b, all four values have numbers on every fifth stamp.

He advises that he has sent these comments to the editor and had an acknowledgement.

DWP — Ed.

JOB NO	NUMBER PER SHEET	VALUE	NUMBER OF SHEETS ORDERED	DATE OF FIRST DELIVERY	NUMBER OF SHEETS DELIVERED	DATE OF FINAL DELIVERY	TOTAL NUMBERS DELIVERED	PAPER	PLATE NUMBERS	SAME DESIGN OR NEW	REMARKS
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AIR LETTER (FRICAS)

67731.61	3	Postage	3 500 000	93/12/15	40 000		1 596 500	Oyster Opaque		New	Printed by Litho
<u>TUGROATS: SPECIAL STAMPS</u>											
67373.06	25	45c	750 000	94/04/20	5		702 505	Unwatermarked	2587,2588,2589 and 2590	New	Printed by Litho
67373.06	25	70c	55 000	94/04/20	15 000	94/04/26	55 000	Harrisons Paper	2591,2592,2593 and 2594	New	Printed by Litho
67373.06	25	95c	55 000	94/04/20	15 000	94/04/26	53 000		2595,2596,2597 and 2598	New	Printed by Litho
67373.06	25	R1,15	55 000	94/04/20	5	94/05/02	54 505		2599,2600,2601 and 2602	New	Printed by Litho
67373.06	25	R1,35	55 000	94/04/20	5	94/05/03	55 005		2603,2604,2605 and 2606	New	Printed by Litho

TUGROATS: MINIATURE

70016.23	6	34c,70c, 95,R1,15, R1,35, Combination	70 000	94/04/20	5	94/04/28	70 005	Unwatermarked Harrisons Paper		New	Printed by Litho
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SIXTH DEFINITIVE SERIES: THREATENED FAUNA: READERS DIGEST

70121.27	220	1c,2c,20c	10 500	94/04/12	1 000	94/04/13	10 500	Unwatermarked Harrisons Paper		New	Printed by Litho
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SIXTH DEFINITIVE SERIES: THREATENED FAUNA

62316.00	25	Standard- sized	4 000 000	93/07/27	15 500		2 070 000		2463,2464,2465 and 2466	New	Printed by Litho
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JOB NO	NUMBER PER SHEET	VALUE	NUMBER OF SHEETS ORDERED	DATE OF FIRST DELIVERY	NUMBER OF SHEETS DELIVERED	DATE OF FINAL DELIVERY	TOTAL NUMBERS DELIVERED	PAPER	PLATE NUMBERS	SAME DESIGN OR NEW	REMARKS
<u>SIXTH DEFINITIVE SERIES: THREATENED FAUNA: STANDBOOKLET</u>											
69338.52	50	Standard-dised	360 000	94/04/07	120 000		340 000	Unwatermarked Harrisons Paper		New	Printed by Litho
<u>PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION: SPECIAL STAMPS</u>											
70789.89	25	45c	750 000	94/05/05	5 000	94/06/16	720 505	Unwatermarked	2628,2629,2630, 2631 and 2632	New	Printed by Litho
70789.89	25	70c	60 000	94/05/02	20 000	94/05/09	60 000		2633,2634,2635, 2626 and 2637	New	Printed by Litho
70789.89	25	95c	60 000	94/05/02	20 000	94/05/06	60 000	Harrisons Paper	2638,2639,2640, 2641 and 2642	New	Printed by Litho
70789.89	25	R1,15	60 000	94/05/02	20 000	94/05/05	60 000		2643,2644,2645 2646 and 2647	New	Printed by Litho
<u>CHILD ART: SPECIAL STAMPS</u>											
68340.64	25	45c	450 000	94/06/07	10		315 010	Unwatermarked Harrisons Paper	2623,2624,2625, 2626 and 2627	New	Printed by Litho

JOB NO	NUMBER PER SHEET	VALUE	NUMBER OF SHEETS ORDERED	DATE OF FIRST DELIVERY	NUMBER OF SHEETS DELIVERED	DATE OF FINAL DELIVERY	TOTAL NUMBERS DELIVERED	PAPER	PLATE NUMBERS	SAME DESIGN OR NEW	REMARKS
<u>AIR LETTER (ERICAS)</u>											
67731.61	3	Postage	3 500 000	93/12/15	40 000		2 331 000	Oyster Opaque		New	Printed by Litho
<u>TUGROATS: SPECIAL STAMPS</u>											
67373.06	25	45c	750 000	94/04/20	5	94/07/20	752 505	Unwatermarked Harrisons Paper	2567, 2588, 2589 and 2590	New	Printed by Litho
<u>SIXTH DEFINITIVE SERIES: THREATENED FAUNA: READERS DIGEST</u>											
72441.24	220	5c, 10c, 20c	10 500	94/05/16	10 000	94/08/17	10 500	Unwatermarked		New	Printed by Litho
73207.63	220	5c, 10c, 20c	13 100	94/09/26	13 100	94/09/26	13 100	Harrisons Paper		New	Printed by Litho
<u>SIXTH DEFINITIVE SERIES: THREATENED FAUNA</u>											
62316.00	100	Standard-dised	4 000 000	93/07/27	16 500		3 060 000	Unwatermarked Harrisons Paper and 2466	2463, 2464, 2465	New	Printed by Litho
<u>SIXTH DEFINITIVE SERIES: THREATENED FAUNA: STANDBOOKLET</u>											
69335.52	50	Standard-dised	360 000	94/04/07	120 000	94/07/13	360 000	Unwatermarked		New	Printed by Litho
70675.76	50	Standard-dised	360 000	94/07/20	120 000		240 000	Harrisons Paper		New	Printed by Litho

1249

JOB NO	NUMBER PER SHEET	VALUE	NUMBER OF SHEETS ORDERED	DATE OF FIRST DELIVERY	NUMBER OF SHEETS DELIVERED	DATE OF FINAL DELIVERY	TOTAL NUMBERS DELIVERED	PAPER	PLATE NUMBERS	SAVE DESIGN OR NEW	REMARKS
71857.46	25	50c	750 000	94/08/04	18 000	94/09/22	720 000	Unwatermarked	2664, 2665, 2666 and 2667	New	Printed by Litho
71857.46	25	70c	60 000	94/08/04	18 000	94/09/09	60 000		2668, 2669, 2670 and 2671	New	Printed by Litho
71857.46	25	95c	60 000	94/08/03	42 000	94/08/04	60 000	Harrisons Paper	2672, 2673, 2674 and 2675	New	Printed by Litho
71857.46	25	R1.15	60 000	94/08/04	18 000	94/08/09	60 000		2676, 2677, 2678 and 2679	New	Printed by Litho

CHILD ART: SPECIAL STAMPS

66340.64	25	45c	450 000	94/06/07	10	94/07/20	470 010	Unwatermarked Harrisons Paper	2623, 2624, 2625 2626 and 2627	New	Printed by Litho
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RSA POSTCARDS (ERICAS)

70151.57	40	Postage Paid	3 500 000	94/08/24	185 000		195 000	Nukuza Linen		New	Printed by Litho
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JOB NO	NUMBER PER SHEET	VALUE	NUMBER OF SHEETS ORDERED	DATE OF FIRST DELIVERY	NUMBER OF SHEETS DELIVERED	DATE OF FINAL DELIVERY	TOTAL NUMBERS DELIVERED	PAPER	PLATE NUMBERS	SAME DESIGN OR NEW	REMARKS
<u>SIXTH DEFINITIVE SERIES: THREATENED FAUNA</u>											
71518.10	100	Standard-disced	4 000 000	94/11/29	159 000		750 000	Unwatermarked	2656, 2657, 2658 and 2659	New	Printed by Litho
71517.09	100	10c	260 000	94/11/01	21 000	94/12/06	256 500		2660, 2661, 2662 and 2663	New	Printed by Litho
71520.12	100	R1	150 000	91/10/26	59 000	94/11/07	147 000	Harrisons Paper	2648, 2649, 2650 and 2651	New	Printed by Litho
71520.12	100	R2	120 000	94/10/26	46 000	94/11/07	114 000		2652, 2653, 2654 and 2655	New	Printed by Litho
<u>PSA POSTCARDS (ERICAS)</u>											
70151.57	40	Postage Paid	3 500 000	94/08/24	185 000		1 007 000	Dukuza Linen		New	Printed by Litho
<u>TOURISM EASTERN TVL MINIATURE</u>											
72208.84	18	50c	80 000	94/11/17	40 000	94/11/24	80 000	Unwatermarked Harrisons Paper		New	Printed by Litho
<u>TOURISM EASTERN TVL SPECIAL STAMPS</u>											
72884.63	20	50c	334 000	94/11/08	21 000	94/12/13	340 000	Unwatermarked Harrisons Paper	2684, 2685, 2686 and 2687	New	Printed by Litho

JOB NO	NUMBER PER SHEET	VALUE	NUMBER OF SHEETS ORDERED	DATE OF FIRST DELIVERY	NUMBER OF SHEETS DELIVERED	DATE OF FINAL DELIVERY	TOTAL NUMBERS DELIVERED	PAPER	PLATE NUMBERS	SAME DESIGN OR NEW	REMARKS
<u>AIR LETTER (ERICAS)</u>											
67731.61	3	Postage Paid	3 500 000	93/12/15	40 000		3 111 000	Oyster Opaque		New	Printed by Litho
<u>HEATH: SPECIAL STAMPS</u>											
67883.11	25	95c	81 000	94/10/05	21 000	94/10/14	80 000	Unwatermarked and 2683 Harrisons paper	2680,2681,2682	New	Printed by Litho
<u>S.A. AIRFORCE - 75 YEARS: SPECIAL STAMPS</u>											
73257.32	25	50c	271 000	94/12/09	8 000		21 000	Unwatermarked Harrisons paper	2688,2689,2690,2691 and 2692	New	Printed by Litho
<u>SIXTH DEFINITIVE SERIES: THREATENED FAUNA</u>											
62316.00	100	Standard dised	4 000 000	93/07/27	18 500	94/11/22	3 440 001	Unwatermarked Harrisons Paper and 2466	2463,2464,2465	New	Printed by Litho
<u>SIXTH DEFINITIVE SERIES: THREATENED FAUNA: STAMBOOKLET</u>											
70675.76	50	Standard dised	360 000	94/07/20	120 000	94/11/24	360 000	Unwatermarked Harrisons Paper		New	Printed by Litho

## MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

### New Members

- 981 R.W. Barber, Cambridge CB2 5AL  
982 D. Pollard, Bristol BS99 5UB. Collects KG VI period  
983 B.H. Smith Bournemouth BH2 5HF Southern Africa & Airmails

### Change of Address

- 917 S. Grobelaar to Lynwood Ridge 0040 South Africa

### Retirements on Grounds of Age and Health

- 635 Dunbar  
963 Faerber

### Non-Renewals for 1995

- |     |            |     |             |
|-----|------------|-----|-------------|
| 968 | Absolom    | 946 | Moore       |
|     |            | 766 | Robertson   |
| 912 | Greenhalgh | 814 | Smith, D.L. |
| 163 | Milledge   | 890 | White       |

Where an older member does not renew, if any member residing nearby has knowledge of the circumstances please advise.

## TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Please consider giving your telephone number to the Packet Secretary so that any delays may be quickly resolved. The Post Office do set a time limit on claims for 'lost' packets which complicates our enquiries to satisfy insurance.

## MEMBERS ASK

Ed Bridges of Zahr Strasse 60, 47441 Moers, Germany, wishes to make known his particular interest in the Ship Penny particularly the overprints relative to the sizes among the Revenue material with a view to publishing the results. Another member, Mr Wheale on the Isle of Wight, bought *The Ship Penny* recently offered and is also keen to expand his researches in that field. On language, Richard Howard seeks advice on books on Afrikaans grammar: *Teach Yourself Afrikaans*, by M.P.O. Burgers, is one such, and there are two by P.W.J. Goenewald.

## DISPLAYS AND SPEAKERS

Don Todd, formerly in Essex and now in Scotland, after many years absence, was awarded the 'Members' Cup' for eight sheets of maritime mail 1883 to 1922 at the Ayrshire Philatelic Society and has, as a benefit, been asked to give a full display at Kilmarnock in November 1995. London area members will recall that he has some very interesting mail of that origin and period.

David Painter is to show items from South Africa at Worthy Down, Winchester, on Tuesday 17 October 1995. This society is based at the former Royal Army Pay Corps centre, now part of the Adjutant General's Corps I believe.

DWP - Ed.

## ADVERTISEMENT

I regret that I used the 1994 details in the front page advertisement in Issue 2 for 1995. Please note that the contact person at Harmers is Mr Graham Childs and no other.

DWP - Ed.

### STOP PRESS

ABELL TROPHY won by John Shaw FRPS,L with his Harrison Essays entry  
A.G.M resulted in present office holders being unanimously returned-BUT changes in the arrangements for THE SPRINGBOK will follow in issue No.4 as will an AUCTION List from Dr,Fincham-

Apologies are offered to those members having outstanding items at Auction. Pressure of change is main reason.

SOUTH AFRICAN COLLECTORS' SOCIETY

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1994

<u>Income</u>		<u>Expenditure</u>	
Subscriptions	1463.33	The Springbok	
		Costs	1006.60
Auction		Less Advert	<u>40.00</u>
Receipts	1893.65		966.60
Less			
Insurance	11.00	Postage and Expenses	210.10
Printing	88.12		
Vendors	<u>1604.03</u>	Subscription A.B P.S.	69.00
	190.50		
Exchange Packet Transfer	300.00	Bank Charges	51.72
Compensation Library Book	25.00	Meetings	40.00
Sale of Books	66.00	Medals	363.50
Building Society Interest	3.31		
Bank Interest	41.11		
	2089.25		1700.92
		Surplus for Year	388.33
	2089.25		2089.25

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1994

Cash at Bank			
Current	1302.00	Advance Subs	651.50
Premium	3539.17	Outstanding Account	
		SA Philatelist	239.00
		Accumulation Fund	
		1 January 1994	3,562.34
		Surplus for Year	388.33
			3950.67
	£4841.17		£4841.17

I have examined the Books and Vouchers of the Society (apart from the Exchange Packet Records) and I am of the opinion that these Accounts represent the financial position of the Society at the 31st December 1994.

6 June 1995

A. Caines - Hon Auditor