
THE SPRINGBOK



Volume 5 No. 2

March/April 1957

" THE SPRINGBOOK "

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The Editor's Chair

During 1956 we welcomed 1 new member in the Argentine, 2 in Canada, 3 in South Africa, 3 in the U.S.A. and 14 in this country, but during the same period we lost 1 member from health, 4 for lack of time, 3 for lack of further interest, "The Reaper" claimed 1 whilst 21 gave no reason at all so that the net turnover on the year was a loss of 6 members.

We are off to a poor start this year with 5 new members so far but a loss of 11 - you will appreciate therefore how earnest is our plea for more new members.

The Exchange Packet lists have been revised with a view to speeding up further the circulation of packets but if you can still improve upon them please advise us immediately. Contributions for sale are needed urgently and as sales continue to be very good it is hoped members will give more support to maintain the interest.

Our stock of articles, particularly without illustrations, is getting rather low so please see what you can do about it. By the way if it has to be illustrated, black ink on white or slightly blued paper is preferable or dull matt photographs in the last resort. In our next issue we shall be including a very fine effort on the 2d value, which is the stamp of the year at the Annual Exhibition in London in October.

Unfortunately no one has answered the appeal for material to be exhibited at Paarl this year, indicated in the last issue, but fortunately the London Group has rallied round once more and various of its members have undertaken to provide the material required. However, if any members do wish to have items included would they please contact Mr B. G. Kinsey, 188 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4, who has accepted responsibility for the display. I can assure you he will welcome any offers.

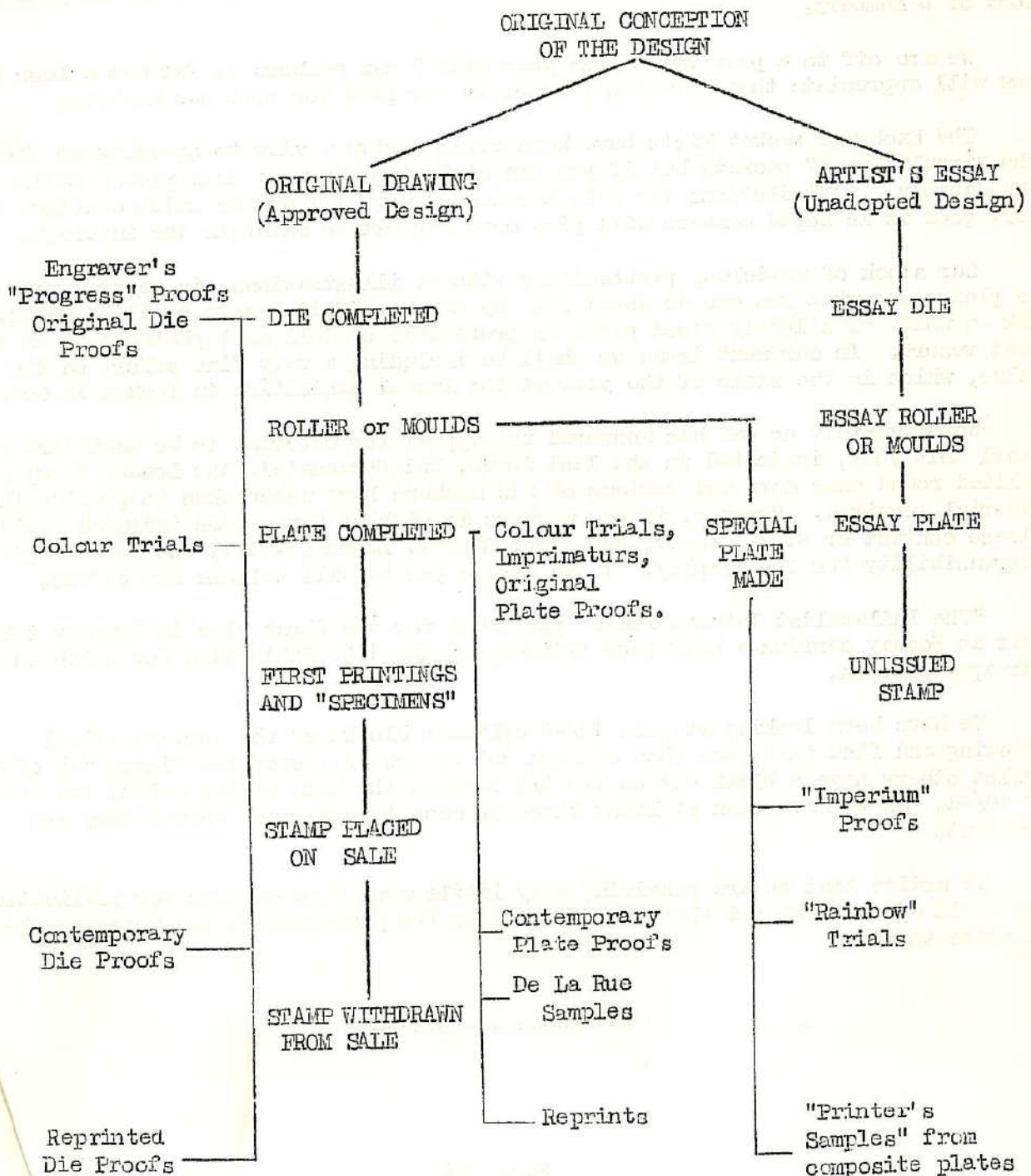
"The Philatelist International" published for the first time in January this year at Bombay carries a half page write-up of the 1956 Exhibition for which we express our appreciation.

We have been looking at some 10/-d cylinder blocks of the current animal printing and find that some show a black dot on row 6/1, over the figure "1" of 10/-d whilst others have a black dot on row 6/2 between the horn of the animal and the "1" of 10/-d. As we have seen at least three of each type we must assume they are constant.

We notice that we are receiving very little news from members for publication and would again point out that the magazine is for your benefit and usage so please do write to us.

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Table illustrating the most important stages in the life-history of a Recess Printed or Surface Printed stamp and showing at which stages the various types of Essay or Proof may be created.



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ESSAYS AND PROOFS

The following article is an abridged version as applicable to S.A. by Dr. J. N. Pattinson, of an original contribution by Mr Marcus Samuel, by the same title, which appeared in "Philately" during the period July - September and is reproduced by kind permission of the Editor of the Journal.

Essays proofs are mostly the by-products of the processes which take place during the evolution of a postage stamp, from the original conception of the design until its birth or issue to the public. Since most of them differ, in a marked degree, from the issued stamps, there is little risk that the Revenue could be defrauded by their use for franking mail. In consequence, from the official viewpoint, they used to be regarded as so much waste paper, useful only for recorded purposes, and any possible leakage to the members of the public was not regarded as of grave consequence. Now, however, that philatelists value so highly the contribution they can make to the general interest of a specialised collection, the firms of stamp printers take great pains to prevent material of this kind from coming on the market. The success of their security measures is shown by the increasing infrequency with which one encounters proofs of British Colonial stamps issued from the early years of the reign of King George V onwards.

The subdivision between proof and essay occurs at a very early stage, as shown by the table opposite, which also shows at which stages in a stamp's life-history the various types of essay or proof may be created.

It must be appreciated that, for one particular stamp, proofs of all these types may not exist; for instance, most essays do not progress beyond the drawing stage.

Artists Drawings. When a new stamp or series of stamps is required the issuing authority may invite members of the general public to submit designs, on a competitive basis, or they may request one or more of the firms of stamps printers to prepare designs based on certain stated requirements. In either case, those of the drawings considered most suitable, or impressions from dies or plates prepared from them, will be submitted for final sanction.

While the original artist's drawings may be of large size, those submitted for approval are generally of stamp size, and the engraver may require drawings or photographs of both sizes to assist him in his work. On occasion, a "paste-up" may be employed on which the head or central vignette may be photographic and the rest of the design printed or drawn in by hand.

When such a drawing is obviously that from which a stamp was made (such drawings are frequently inscribed "Approved"), it is known as the original artist's drawing for the stamp, and it will be of greater philatelic interest and value than similar drawings which may differ in some degree from the issued stamp and must then be classed as essays.

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Essay. An essay is an original drawing or proof impression of any stamp, or part of a stamp, which has been submitted for approval to any Government Department responsible for the issue of stamps but the design or dimensions of which differ, in any respect, from those of any officially issued stamp.

Unissued Stamp. If an essay has been officially approved, a die and plate constructed and put to press and a stock printed but, for some reason, never put on sale to the public, then any surviving stamps are known as unissued stamps.

Proof. Any impression taken from any die, plate, printing stone or cylinder which has been officially approved for stamp production, other than those made and supplied to the public, for the pre-payment of postage.

Three main factors influence the character of any proof: also its philatelic interest and value.

- (1) The process employed for printing the stamp
 - (a) Recess Printing
 - (b) Surface Printing; proofs of British and Colonial stamps produced by De La Rue & Co., will be taken as examples typical of this process.
 - (c) Lithography and (d) Photogravure.
- (2) The period of a stamp's lifetime at which the proof was made
 - (a) Original Proof: made to test the progress of engraving, the perfection of the die or plate, or the effect of various coloured inks, before printing of the stamps for issue to the public commences.
 - (b) Contemporary Proof: made to official order or with official sanction during a stamp's lifetime to check the condition of the die or plate, possibly after slight damage or modification, to supply impressions for showing at exhibitions or for other official purposes.
 - (c) Reprinted Proof: any impression taken after a stamp has been withdrawn from use.
- (3) The printing surface from which the proof was made
 - (a) Die Proof: an impression taken direct from the metal die. They are normally impressed in black, are imperforate, have very large margins, and show the stamp design to the very best advantage. Even when the margins have been cut down, it may be possible to distinguish them from plate proofs of the same stamp by the greater clarity and fineness of the lines composing the design.

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When the proof is taken from the "master" die of a design which is to be used for the stamps of several different Colonies, or for a set of different values of any one Colony, appropriate tablets will be left blank, to be filled in on subsidiary dies made from the master; or separate dies may be used from which will be produced the "key" and "duty" plates from which a stamp may be printed in two operations or in two colours, if required.

Even in the case where only one die was employed, separate proofs may be found of the Royal Head or central vignette and of the frame or rest of the design, since these different types of engraving were, almost invariably, carried out by two different craftsmen.

- (b) Plate Proof: an impression taken from the plate, stone or cylinder from which the issued stamps are about to be or already have been printed. They may be distinguished from die proofs by the normal close spacing of the stamps on the sheet, by other characteristics such as the presence of marginal inscriptions or plate numbers, and by their slightly coarser impressions.

They may be found in black or in issued or unissued colours, on water-marked or unwater-marked paper, perforated or imperforate. Care should be taken to distinguish these proofs from the waste sheets produced when a printing machine starts its first run. These sheets, often printed on coloured paper and showing defective impressions, are known as "printer's waste". They should not have escaped destructions at the printing establishment.

- (c) Proofs from plates derived from the original dies but not used for printing postage stamps: these include the British "Rainbow" Trials and impressions produced by Perkins, Bacon & Co., and by the American Bank Note Co., from the composite plates for use as samples of their work.

De La Rue Original Die Proofs. Mostly impressed in black on glazed cards measuring about 95 by 60 mm.

Since the middle Victorian era it became the practice to check the condition of the die at several different stages of stamp production, and these proofs frequently bear handstamps showing at which stage the proof was taken and the date on which it was made. (Original die proofs should be dated prior to the date of issue of the stamp concerned.)

In addition, some of these proofs show pencilled notes of proposed alterations, or the signature or initials of the approving officer,

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The common descriptive handstamps are:

- (1) "Before Hardening", made when the die was in its softened state, immediately after engraving.
- (2) "After Hardening", to make sure that the die has suffered no damage in the process.
- (3) "Before Striking", to check the condition of the die immediately before striking the moulds from which the electrotyped plate will be constructed. If this process is carried out shortly after hardening, the additional check may not be required.
- (4) "After Striking", to make sure that the die has suffered no damage.

If part of the design has not been completed or has been left blank, such part will normally appear in black or in colour on the proof, certainly if it is taken from an early state of the die.

In the case of bi-coloured stamps, or of others which require printing in two operations, proofs may be found from two separate dies, one showing that part of the design which is common to all the stamps in the series, the other showing the features which distinguish one stamp of the series from another, generally the face value and the name of the Colony. From these dies were constructed the "key" and "duty" plates respectively.

(To be continued.)

EXHIBITION 1957

It is thought that members of the Society, other than the London Group who have been mainly responsible for the displays up to now, might like to help out this year. Any member wishing to display should send details to Mr D. V. Parker, 24 Arandora Crescent, Chadwell Heath, Romford, Essex, giving details of his proposed exhibit which it is suggested, should be in the nature of a "highlight". For the present a frame of 24 sheets will be reserved for this purpose but naturally should there be a demand, more space could be made available. Remember the theme is the 2d stamps this year.

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LONDON GROUP MEETING

The February meeting of the London Group was devoted to a combined members' display of the Large and Small War Effort series. These, it will be remembered, were conspicuously absent from last year's exhibition. However, they will be on view this year, virtually complete. Whilst a number of members contributed to the display, so complete was one collection that others were content to sit back and feast their eyes on what must be one of the finest selections of the bantam war efforts seen.

Among the highlights, from the examples of each printing, illustrated by positional pieces, one singled out a few seldom seen items such as the 1d and 1½d values, roulette omitted between stamps, slogan printed on the stamps, misalignment of roulettes and perforations, together with examples of the listed flaws.

When the 6d value was shown, there was much discussion on the relative merits and causes of the "ghosting" of the slogans of the second and third printings. It is hoped that readers will see more of this in these columns at a later date.

W. A. P.

Members' News: Among competition awards recently announced, several successes by S.A.C.S. members are noted. The second place in the London Transport Philatelic Society Annual Competition was gained by Mr A. H. Adams, with a show of 1d ships. The same member also gained third place in the Dartford Society's Challenge Cup Competition.

The Gravesend Stamp Club Chairman's Cup this year was won by our London Group secretary, Mr W. A. Page, with a six sheet study of South African varieties.

Mr A. E. Wilkinson is to be complimented on receiving the Philatelic Society of Ireland's bronze medal for the best display of 1956, with his show of South Africa.

Recently a member was seeking information about a couple of postmarks and, whilst Mr E. G. Kinsey is not able to give the necessary information about "Crocodile Court", he points out that MOORDDRIEF is on the railway line between NYLSTROOM and PIETERSEBURG about 45 miles from the latter place. Its translation means Murder Ford, and was the place where there took place a massacre of the women and children of a party of Voortrekkers under Potgieter while the men were out hunting.

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ONE PENNY VAN RIEBECK'S SHIP, by R.J.Clayton (Cont.)

GROUP II ROTO. UNHYPERENATED

This group is sub-divided into two sub-groups known as Die I and Die II and the first step is to sort them into these sub-groups. I usually think that the easiest way to distinguish them is by means of the hyphen between 'Posseel' and 'Inkomste' at the foot of the Afrikaans stamps. In Die I it is partly over the foot of the 'L' of 'Posseel' and in Die II it is clear of it. It is also, generally speaking, true that the centres of the Die I stamps are a deeper black than those of Die II. Other differences are set out on page 89 of the Handbook as amended by the Supplement page 31.

DIE I.

First divide the stamps into two piles one of booklet stamps and the other of sheet stamps. This can be done by looking for the guillotining as in Group I. There are said to be coil stamps also but I have never succeeded in identifying one and I strongly suspect that they were divided by hand and not by guillotine. There is a contra-diction in the Handbook about these coils. The date of issue is said to have been April 1930 on page 83 and June on page 161. Which is correct, this deponent sayeth not. Will somebody please dispel my ignorance.

Booklet stamps are from H/C B8 or B9. If they are postmarked in 1930 they are from B8 but I know of no other way of distinguishing them. By the way in the Supplement they are said to have as their basic stamp plates I-VI. This must refer only to the type of stamp. It cannot mean that they were actually printed from these cylinders or any of them.

Turning now to the stamps from sheets and referring to the Handbook, we see that there were no less than thirteen plates used for printing sheets of stamps in this sub-group (Die I). This includes plate VI (a) which is added by the Supplement. Their Handbook numbers are 37 to 37K. I suggest that the first thing to be done is to sort out stamps which are from plates VII and VII (a). These are distinguished by the presence of the two features mentioned on page 88 of the Handbook. Every Afrikaans stamp shows one of these. Any such stamp with the postmark dated before July 1932 is from plate VII. If a stamp has a centre with a rather bleary appearance it is probably from Plate VII (a) but these stamps are not very common and I know of no other reliable means of distinguishing this plate. These two plates both have the watermark inverted only.

Turning now to the remaining stamps from this Die, sort out those with maroon frames and allot them to plate IV. They will all have upright watermarks. This shade is quite distinct and when once it is recognized should present no difficulty. The stamps will, of course, have the characteristics of plates I to VI.

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Next sort out any stamps with the postmark before Sept. 1930 and allot them to plates IA to IIIIF. They will all have upright watermarks and they are the best printed stamps in the group with clear deep black centres. Apart from controls I know of no way of even guessing which of the seven plates they come from.

From the rest sort out those with rather bleary frames and allot them to plate VI (a)

Divide the remainder into those with upright and those with inverted watermark. Those dated 1930 with inverted watermark are from plate V.

Although there will be many stamps left unallotted and several plates without stamps yet you will then find that you have at least made a beginning and may be able to make intelligent guesses about further stamps.

DIE II.

There is not much to say about this Die. There are only two plates VIII and IX. Both have watermarks upright and inverted and it is not easy to distinguish them. Any with the postmark before March 1934 are from Plate VIII. The centres of Plate VIII are usually of a deeper black than those of plate IX.

There are no booklet stamps from this Die and though rolls are said to exist I have never identified one and I know nothing about them.

GROUP III - HYPHENATED

I may as well say before starting on this group that I find it the most difficult and unsatisfactory of them all.

I suggest that you should first of all sort out those stamps with perf $13\frac{1}{2}$ x 14. Of these, those which are guillotined at the sides are coil stamps (H/C R13) and the others are from the so called 'gutter margin' sheets (H/C R13s). These sheets had no top or bottom margins and one sometimes therefore finds them guillotined at the top or bottom.

Next from the remainder which have perf 13 x 14 set aside those with guillotined sides and allot them to the other coils (H/C R 15).

Then pick out the booklet stamps. These fall into four classes:-

1. Those with advertisements on the margins. Unless the margins are attached I know of no way of distinguishing these. (H/C B10). Mine all have inverted watermarks.

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2. Those with blank margins. (H/C B12) My knowledge of these is empirical. In general I can think of no way of distinguishing them. Even if the margin is attached how can one be sure that it is not the margin of a sheet? I suggest, however, that if you can find a stamp with a right hand margin attached showing the perforation right through the margin, i.e. more than one hole in the margin, it must be from one of these booklets. Otherwise you need a vertical pair with top and bottom margins.
3. Those with no margins. (H/C B12A, B13, B15 and B16). It is, of course, easy to allot stamps to this class by means of the guillotine, but (as my mathematical master at school used to say when he failed to get the expected answer when working out a sum) "I will leave as an easy exercise for the student" the problem of how to distinguish stamps of one booklet from those of another. Mine all have upright watermarks.
4. Razor blade booklets. (H/C B11 and B14). If a stamp is guillotined at top and bottom it must be from one or the other of these booklets. If it is postmarked 1937 it must be from B11. I have an idea also that B11 is inclined to be rather more lightly printed but this may be wrong. Mine all have upright watermarks.

There remain to be considered the sheets which are five in number plates X to XIV (H/C 45). Here I feel it very difficult to be helpful. I know of no really satisfactory way of allotting any stamp to any plate and though I am going to set down what I think yet if anybody tells me I am all adrift I shall not be surprised. I shall not, however, accept criticism unless my critic can either prove I am wrong or can substitute for my ideas others of more probability.

Any stamps postmarked 1934 are from plate X.

There are some stamps of a pale almost pinkish carmine and light grey centres. These I have allotted to plate XI.

Stamps of which the wreath round the centre is inclined to be whitish - rather like the wreath in the 6d Die I (H/C 49) - I have tentatively identified as plate XII but I must confess rather to fill up a blank in my album rather than from any strong conviction.

In response to our request for information about member's possession or otherwise of the 1910 2½d with first day cancellation, Mr F. C. Abell tells us that he has a Port Elizabeth 4.11.1910 cancellation and also a F.D.C. posted in Sandfontein 7.11.1910 to catch the first mail to Europe after the issue.
Any more?

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THE ANHYPHENATE PENNY

By J. J. KEENAN.

Mr E. W. MERRIMAN'S list of constant flaws on the Anhyphenate penny stamps, plates 1 to 6, which appeared in the JAN/FEB 1956 issue of this magazine encouraged the present writer to try adding to the list.

It was thought at first that at most a few more flaws would be added to the list but it soon became apparent that the list could be extended so considerably that a serious study would be rewarding and the writer has found that the accompanying lists are far from exhausting the possibilities of plating this interesting series.

Whilst the vast majority of the flaws now listed are of interest only to the student, there are three major varieties which seem hitherto to have escaped notice. These are Nos. K.22 and K.57, on the English setting, and K.17A. on the Afrikaans. Any information about these three will be particularly appreciated.

Owing to moments of mental abhorration, a few Plate 7 flaws found their way onto the charts and could not be removed without damaging the latter, or alternatively redrawing the whole series; therefore they remain, but are indicated in the text.

As the lists are supplementary to those of Mr Merriman, and since it presumed that the two sets will be used simultaneously, in order to avoid confusion the present set of flaws have been prefixed, both in the text and on the charts, with a letter K. which, it is hoped, will simplify reference both during searches and in the course of any correspondence which may arise.

I wish to acknowledge the kindness of Mr Merriman in permitting the use of the charts which he supplied, and also the help of Mr A. E. Wilkinson who generously sent me a considerable amount of material for inspection.

Finally, I ask any members who can furnish any information about these stamps to help in the endeavour to advance the present state of knowledge of these printings.

KEY to varieties on English language stamps:

- K.1. Red bubble, left corner of right upper scroll. 20XII ?.
- K.1A. Ditto with dot in I of Africa.
- K.1B. Dot in I minus red bubble.
- K.2. Black dot left of masthead.
- K.3. " " in Sun at right of disc.
- K.4. Large black dot to left of masthead. (Same as Merriman's 63).
- K.5. White nick in right frame. 4X3. Multi.
- K.5A. " " " " " 17X8. "

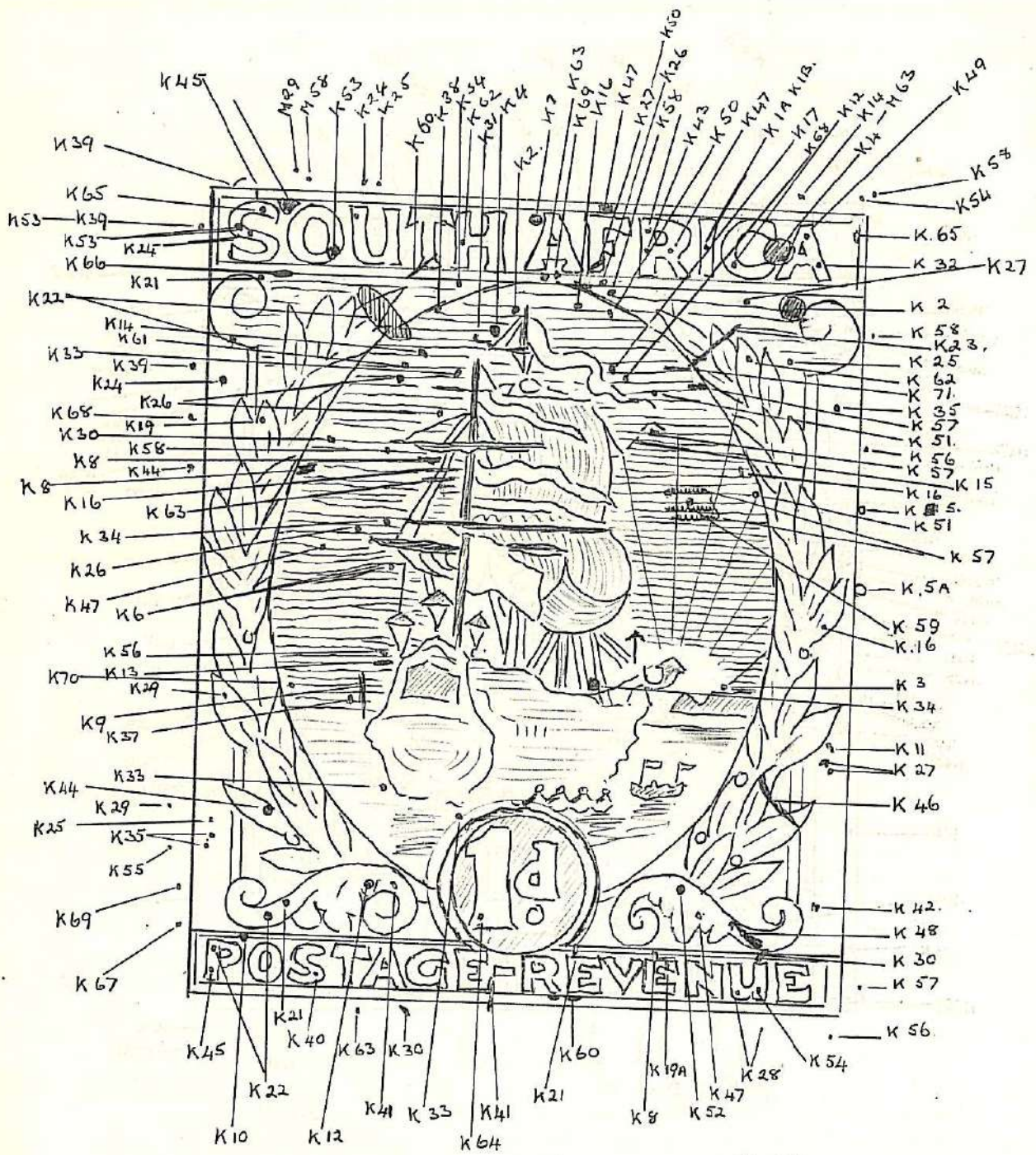
(Note: Mr Merriman's No.4 has the position reversed.)

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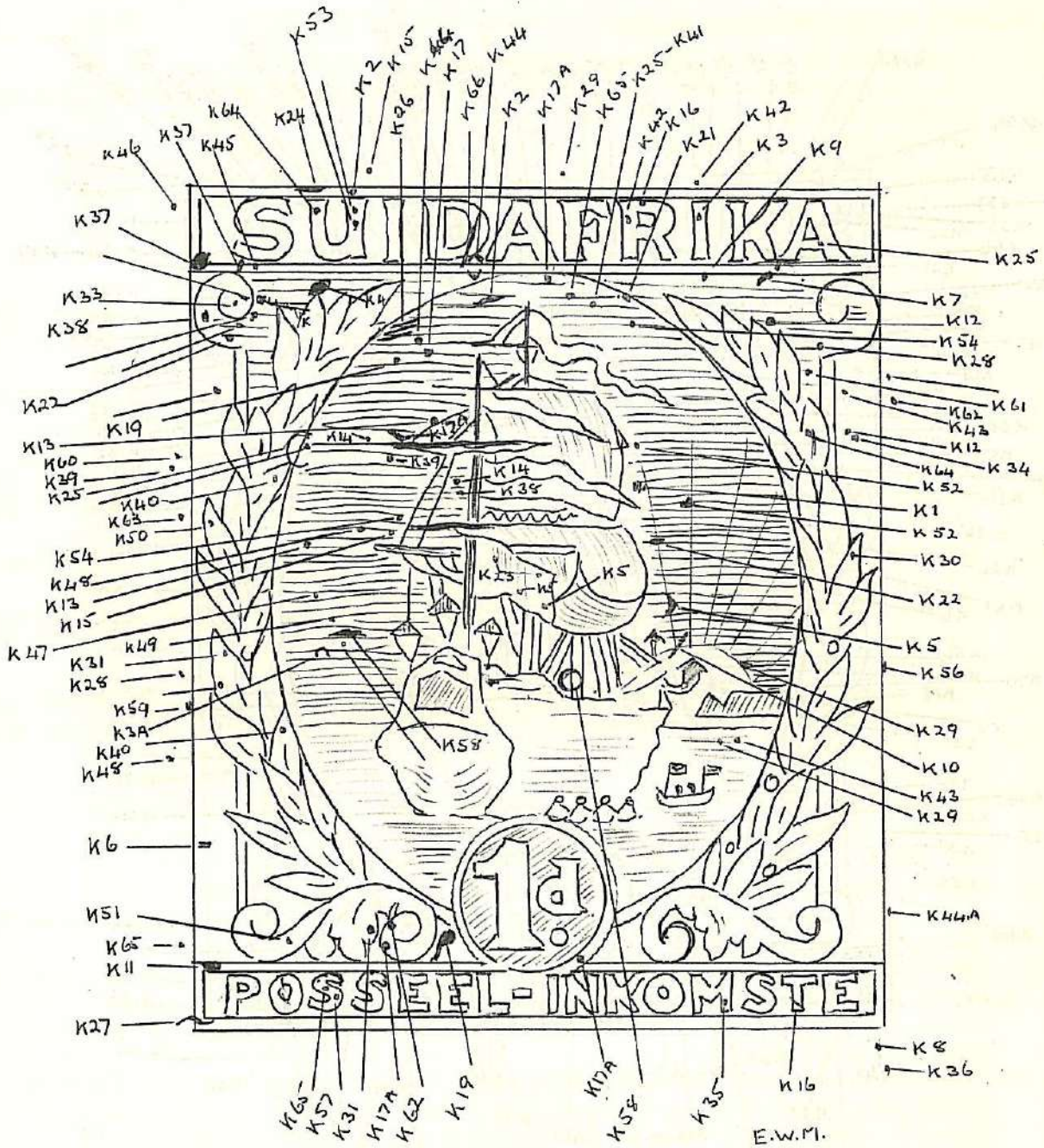
KEY to varieties on English language stamps (cont'd.)

- K.6. Black dot under fourth yardarm. Fl. 6. 4X1.
K.7. Red blob left of first A in Africa.
K.8. Black mark left oval. Thickened line of shading immediately below third yardarm. Black mark in frame line above first E in Revenue
K.9. Vertical black scratch arising out of sea left of hull. 1X8, M..
K.10. Red dot, inner frame line, above PO of Postage. M..
K.11. Red dot in right frame below outermost lower leaf. M..
K.12. Red dot in C of Africa. Small black blob in Lr. Left Scroll. M.
K.13. Convex black line beside hull at left, below lantern.
K.14. Red dot in margin above 2nd. A of Africa. Black dot left of 1st. ydarm.. Bl. 6. ?.
K.15. Black diagonal scratch right of mainsail and black spot in sky beside right oval. Frame badly worn under -RICA.
K.16. Black dot left of mast below third ydarm. Black mk. in right leaves beside oval. Two black dots right sky below AF.
K.17. Black dot, right sky above pennant.
K.18. No record.
K.19. Red spot in leaf below left upper scroll. M..
K.19A. Same as K.19., but with red dot in top bar of second E of REVENUE. Absent from some Printings.
K.20. No record.
K.21. Vertical red line in frame line above 1st. E. of Revenue. Small black dot in angle of left upper scroll.
K.22. Red dot in left upper scroll. M.. Red dot in lower left scroll. M. Red dot in P of POSTAGE. M.. (These last two are Mr Merriman's 37 and 59 respectively) Also LARGE BLACK MARK ACROSS LEFT WREATH UNDER U OF SOUTH. This is a plate flaw.
K.23. Black diagonal line across upper right wreath. Same stamp as Mr Merriman's No.5., but does not appear on all printings.
K.24. Red dot in left frame under top scroll. M. Red dot in margin above U of South (Merriman's 23). M. Some printings also bear a small red dot in left sky level with lantern.
K.25. Red dot in margin above U of SOUTH. Red dot left of right upper Scroll. Red dot lower left frame. M.A26 I.
K.26. Black dot under 2nd. ydarm, also ditto to left of same. Red dot inner frame line under F of AFRICA.
K.27. Red stroke in F of AFRICA. Red dot left of right scroll. Two red dots in right frame. Black "Rope" hanging from 3rd. ydarm. close to mast. (Not shown) (M.A20 plus 1½)
K.28. Red dot in U of REVENUE. Red dot in margin below U.
K.28A. Ditto with Merriman's No.40. (black blob lower left frame).
K.29. Red spot in left outer leaf at sea level. Red dot, Lr. left marg.
K.30. Black smudge above U of REVENUE. Red dot in margin below G of POSTAGE
K.31. Very faint black mark left of topmast. (M.A28-1)
K.32. Dot in right leg of second A of AFRICA. (Not) M.5) Red spot in centre of right outer frame line.
K.33. Black dot above second ydarm.. Ditto left of hull. Red dot left of value tablet.

(Cont'd on page 38)



E.W.M.



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KEY to Varieties on Afrikaans Stamps:

- K.1. Black star to right of sail. (Pl.7).
K.2. Red dot in margin above UI of SUID. Black mark (Gelatine shift?) left of masthead.
K.3. Red dot in I of AFRIKA.
K.3A. Small black curved mark in left sky.
K.4. Red mark under U of SUID.
K.5. Black dot in flag and black mark in Sunrays.
K.6. Red mark lower left frame Touching Outer frame line.
K.7. Red mark under K of AFRIKA. (M)
K.8. Red spot below right lower corner. (Pl.7).
K.9. Red dot under I of AFRIKA? (M).
K.10. Black mark in Sunrays between righthand lanterns. (4X2, Pl.6 $\frac{1}{2}$)
K.11. Red mark in left corner of inner frame line above P of POSSEEL. (M.E57--1.)
K.12. Red dot in right frame. Red blob above third outer leaf top right.
K.13. Black spot on rope under second ydarm. Black dot in sky left of fourth ydarm. (Some printings) 16X8.
K.14. Black between rope and mast below third ydarm. Small dot above and to left of third ydarm. (M).
K.15. Red dot just above fourth ydarm. Black mk. in sky left of lantern. Red dot above U of SUID. (Pl.7).
K.16. Diagonal red stroke in bottom of T. Red dot in margin below T. Red dot in top of R. (M.28).
K.17. Black dot above second ydarm.
K.17. Major variety. THIRD YDARM SPLIT AND CURLED UP. Black dots, in lower left scroll. in lower right margin of value tablet below first A of AFRIKA, and left of Sun.
K.18. Red dot in margin above F.
K.19. Red dot in left sky above tip of second ydarm. Red blob left of value tablet. (some printings).
K.20. Red dot in margin above S of SUID. (M.19 ?)
K.21. Red dot top left oval below R.
K.22. Red dot bottom of left upper scroll. Black mark in sky right of mainsail. (M.6.)
K.23. Two black dots in flag.
K.24. Retouch or damaged outer frame line above U of SUID. 20X6, Pl.4?.
K.25. Break in oval at left M. Red dot in last A of AFRIKA. Red dot left of oval under F. K.41?.
K.26. Three black lines (retouch upper left sky).
K.27. Paint red curved line in lower corner. 1X9.
K.28. Red dot outside left frame. Red dot left of right top scroll.
K.29. Tiny red dot in sea below mountain (M) Red spot in margin above F of AFRIKA. (M).
K.30. Red dot in right leaf.
K.31. Red dot in left outer leaf level with lantern. Tiny red nick in lower left scroll (M) 19 X 7.
K.32. Black dot in flag.
K.33. Red dot in left scroll.
K.34. Red dot in frame.

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KEY to Varieties on Afrikaans Stamps. (cont'd.)

- K.35. Red spot inner margin of right leg of M in INKOMSTE. (K.E45--1).
K.36. Red dot below lower right corner.
K.37. Red smudge in frame left of S of SUID. Red vert. line Under S.
K.38. Red blob at each end of shading line running into left scroll. Black dot between ropes and mast.
K.39. Tiny red dot in left margin, same position as K.47. (M.E57--1). Also Large black dot under tip of third ydarm. (Plate flaw.)
K.40. Red dot in inner left leaf at sea level. Red dot inner left at level of third ydarm. Blurred sky at left. Plate 6. 13 X 1.
K.41. Red dot left sky under F of AFRIKA. 20 X 6. Plate 4. Same as K25?
K.42. Dot in R (very similar to M. A27) Red dot on frame line over R.
K.43. Red mark in right frame on top scroll. Red dot in sea under mtn.
K.44. White notch inner frame line under D of SUID. Red dot in left sky opposite first ydarm.
K.45. Red dot under S of SUID.
K.46. Red dot top left margin opposite inner frame line.
K.47. Red dot left margin above centre (same as K.39) (M). Black dot in centre of left sky level with top of centre lantern. (Plate F1.)
K.48. Red dot left sky above end of fourth ydarm. Red dot in left margin level with bulge of hull.
K.49. Black dot left sky level with lantern.
K.50. Red dot outer left leaf level just above fourth ydarm.
K.51. Tiny red dot in lower left scroll above O of Posseel. Rope frayed above lantern.
K.52. Two black dots in right sky under pennant. M.E.35--1.
K.53. Red dot upper right edge of right leg of U. Very tiny red dot in inner frame line below toe of K.
K.54. Black dot in sky just left of rope. Faint red dot in right sky above pennant.
K.55. Red "Footprint" in top margin over U.
K.56. Red dot right margin. 9 X 3. (Pl.4?)
K.57. Red dot in first S of POSSEEL.
K.58. Hole in rigging and one thickened line of shading in sky left of lantern.
K.59. Red dot outside left frame line level with tip of lower outer leaf about sea level.
K.60. Red dot left margin just above K39/K47.
K.61. Red dot in stem of right scroll.
K.62. Red hazy dot outside right frame line and tiny black dot in lower left scroll.
K.63. Red dot in left margin just below tip of outermost leaf.
K.64. Tiny black dot in right leaves. Ditto in top of left limb of U. 15 X 9 (Plate 6 ?)
K.65. Red dot lower left margin. Red dot in first S of POSSEEL. Three black marks between masthead and F of AFRIKA. 18 X 2.
K.66. Red stroke under D of SUID. 16 X 12.

to Varieties on English stamps (cont'd.)

Black dot above fourth ydarm. Black dot under H. Red dot in Rigging.
Red dot in right frame below Top scroll. Two red dots in lower left frame.

" T H E S P R I N G B O K "

KEY to varieties on English stamps. (Cont'd.)

- K.36. No record.
K.37. Red dot left of hull.
K.38. Red dot in upper left sky under T of SOUTH.
K.39. Two red dots, upper left margin. Small spur above 'S' of SOUTH.
(M.A40-1. M.A68plus 1-).
K.40. Red dot in S of POSTAGE.
K.41. Vert. black line after E of POSTAGE. Tiny red dot in lower L. scroll.
K.42. Red spot in lower right frame.
K.43. Red dot in centre of left leg of R in AFRICA.
K.44. Red spot in lower left leaves.
K.45. Red dot inner frame line above S of SOUTH. Red dot in P of POSTAGE.
(K.A35 plus 1.)
K.46. Red curved line across lower right leaves.
K.47. Black Dots above F, in lower right scroll, and below and to left of fourth ydarm. 4X11.
K.48. Irregular red line or mark in lower right scroll.
K.49. Red dot in top of right leg of last A of AFRICA.
K.50. Red dot in sky under FR. Red stroke in F of AFRICA similar to K27.
K.51. Black spot above pennant and at edge of oval, right.
K.52. " " Left of top ydarm. (not shown) Black in lower rt. scroll.
K.53. Red nick in centre of S of SOUTH. Red smudge through O of Ditto.
Red dot outside top left.
K.54. Red dot lower right corner of U of Revenue. Red dot in margin above top right corner.
K.55. Red dot right margin opp. scroll. Red dot left Marg. (M). Short Thickened Line of shading left of masthead. (not shown). Plate F1..
K.56. Red dot right marg.. Two tiny red dots below right cr.. Black dot left of lantern.
K.57. Major variety. CLOUDS IN RIGHT SKY ABOVE AND BELOW PENNANT.
Red dot in lower right margin.
K.58. Double black dot below F. Black above pennant. Ditto below and to left of 3rd ydarm.
K.59. Black dot top centre of Sunrays.
K.60. Inner frame broken under 1st. E of REVENUE. Stroke through lower right cr. of T of SOUTH.
K.61. Black spot in sky to left of and above 2nd. ydarm. Black dot right sky above pennant under F.
K.62. Red dot centre of left limb of H. Red dot in right wreath.
K.63. Thickened line of shading passing through rope under 3rd. ydm..
Red dot inner frame line under 1st. A of AFRICA.
K.64. Red dot in lower left corner of l in value. (M).
K.65. Black dot in top of S of SOUTH. Red nick top of right inner frame.
K.66. Bulge in frame line under S of SOUTH.
K.67. Red dot lower left margin just above inner frame line.
K.68. Red dot left margin.
K.68A. Ditto with red dot above pennant.
K.69. Small red dot lower left margin. Black dot under first A of AFRICA.
Vertical scratch above second ydarm. close to mast.
K.70. Red dot in left sky just above horizon close to Oval.
K.71. Thickened lines of shading above pennant.

" THE SPRINGBOK "

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

New Members:

329. R. Gee, 62 Lyminster Avenue, Brighton, 6, Sussex.
330. C. M. J. Dolbey, c/o Box 99, Cleveland, Tvl., South Africa.
331. Joseph Koke, Box 389, Dauphin Manitoba, Canada.
332. Major W. F. Tongue R.A., B.Sc. (Econ.) T.D., Wyvern House,
Newington College, Stanmore, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia.

Changes of Addresses:

6. R.H.F. Cook, 3 The Dell, Kempston, Bedford, Beds.
63. W.N. Sheffield, P.O.Box 261, Germiston, Tvl., South Africa.
140. D.L.Gough, 1013, Bishopswood Rd., Highgate, London, N.6.
183. A.A.Whitworth, Flat 3, 49 Roland Gardens, London, S.W.7.
300. M.R.Cluskey, 8 Red Lion Square, Heanor, Derbyshire.
304. A.S.Wood, 4 Newport Mount, Headingley, Leeds, 6, Yorks.

Membership Lapsed:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 124. H.E.Tester, Isleworth | 275. C.W.Abbott, South Africa. |
| 166. W.C.White, Bishop Auckland. | 311. C.Harris, Canada. |
| 236. A.K.Ray, India. | 312. H.Maycock, Manchester. |
| | 314. H.A.Browne, U.S.A. |

Necrology.

140. Miss D. M. Spear, Bristol.

In the "Woking Penny Post" dated December 1956 issued by the Woking and District Philatelic Society, a nice compliment is paid to the Exhibition in London last September and this from a non-collector of Unions too. The writer found it a most interesting and enjoyable display which should make it all the more so to the specialist in Unions issues. We hope therefore, that you have made a note to come along on October 26th. this year to the display at the Bomington Hotel.

New member, Mr J. Koke of Dauphin, states that he would be willing to exchange Canadian material for South Africa having a surplus of mint Canada plate blocks from 1948 onwards. Replies direct to Mr Koke please.

Writing of new members, the Society is in its ninth year and to keep subscriptions down to the present level it is essential that the "life blood" is not allowed to drain away but more and more donors should be introduced. So far, the magazine has not had recourse to the use of advertisements as a source of revenue as it is our belief that members prefer to have 100% reading matter. So one new member introduced you will help to maintain this position. There are many collectors who would take the collection of Unions if they had a friendly counsellor to start them off on right lines. Why don't you be that friend in need?