



THE SPRINGBOK

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SOUTH AFRICAN COLLECTORS' SOCIETY
QUARTERLY

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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 including a SAE will be acknowledged.

Editor

R W Ross

Editorial Panel

T. Howgrave-Graham

C. Oliver

J.L. Shaw

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Editorial

The Photo on the front cover : Simon Peetoom reading a citation for his father's (Otto Peetoom) Manfred Weinstein Medallion, with four of the past recipients in attendance at the Southern African Conference.

The Deadline for receiving article for publication for the next issue of the Springbok is the third week of January. At the moment my inbox is nearly empty. Articles in any form are accepted. Just send me the words and pictures and I will do the rest but please try and avoid sending photo's taken with a mobile phone as these do not reproduce to a standard that members have now come to expect

I would like to thank all contributors who have submitted articles for publication this year making it a very successful one, in that I can't remember the last time we published 4 issues of the Springbok totalling 144 pages.

May I wish everyone a Merry Xmas and a prosperous 2017

Membership

Derek Pollard member No. 1193 has resigned

We are sad to learn of the death of William Kimberley, member number 691 who joined the society in 1984

Membership is now due for renewal

Members who receive an 'E' copy of the Springbok will be emailed a renewal form.

Hard copy recipients : the form is included with the Springbok.

If you wish to use PayPal transfer the money to David Osborn [David@Cloudera.co.uk] Anyone paying by this method will need to accept any PayPal charges.

You can also pay by Bank Transfer to Barclays Bank - South African Collectors' Society sort code 20-49-29 account number 90914827

Awards

Roll of Honour: *Paul van Zeyl* was elected to sign the Roll of Honour. RDPSA. He signed at the Roll at the Palmeres function

SA National: *Mike Tonking* RDPSA was awarded a Gold for his exhibit on "The 1c to 4c RSA Proteas" and also awarded the Enoch Trophy for best philatelic research

Vrystaat Trophy: *Eddie Bridges* was awarded the "Vrystaat Trophy" for his shared highest award at Bofex earlier this year.

Manfred Weinstein Memorial Medallion awarded to *Otto Peetoom* for his huge role in the development of the current interest in Southern African philately: writer and publisher of the *Rhodesian Philatelist* since 1993, past editor of *The Runner Post*, journal of the Bechuanaland Society, and its webmaster, and editor of *Southern African Philately*, plus publication of philatelic research, including in the *SAP*.

W E Lea Cup to *Dr Uli Bantz*, Editor of the SWA Study Circle newsletter since 1986, a publication that contained mostly original research, much by Dr Bantz, and distributed locally and overseas. He was Vice-President for various regions from 1996 to 2006, performing very successfully.

Jan van Beukering has been elected **PFSA President**

Website News

The RSA Commemoratives

The previously missing images have now been added and are complete from 1961 - 2010

View them at www.southafricacollectors.com

Report on The Southern Africa Societies Conference Held at Honiley 11-13th November 2016

By Chris Oliver

Puff, the magic dragon who lived at Honiley, never appeared, but those who attended were more entranced by some of the magical philatelic displays, presented.

We met at an improved venue this year although, in my opinion, there was room for more improvement for the additional cost incurred. Those who arrived on Friday enjoyed a convivial drink or two and a meal with old friends.

On Saturday, the first display was by Bob Hill, who described it as a cross between a collection of cancellations and an Open Class exhibit. He explained how the apartheid system had been Envisaged and how it had developed. Shepstone had proposed that native locations should be close to the places of work with equal but separate advancement for all South Africans. Cecil Rhodes stated that there was no bar to race or religion in citizens' advancement. Bob showed a number of cancellations, covers and notices illustrating separateness. In 1925 there were two receptions for Prince George, one white and one black.

Otto Peetoom followed with his PowerPoint display on The Victoria Falls. This was accompanied by the material in the frames and a colourful leaflet describing the falls, the construction of the bridge in 1905 and the philatelic material on display. The philatelic display included, postal stationery cards, covers, stamps, proofs and specimens, 1905-2014.

After a refreshment break Tony Howgrave-Graham displayed South African Revenues. Tony also used PowerPoint to assist his display when it was used to good advantage to show screening changes in the printing, security marks (from 1954) and enlarging of year dates. In 1913 De La Rue printed the Kings Head revenues including 1917 colour changes. Pretoria had taken over the printing in 1931 and Tony described the changes and variations which occurred between then and 1978.

In the afternoon, John Cowlin produced part of his vast collection of satirical picture postcards to display those concerned with the Anglo-Boer war. He also included some contemporary magazine covers of a satirical nature. Of the 120 pages on display, only one, a Greek card, was pro-British. An enlightening view of the world, seen at that time.

Rob and Lyn Lester submitted an interesting miscellany of philately in their display. This was narrated by Rob in his usual humorous style. We saw war correspondence with a story, pigeon post, ship mail, T.P.O.'s and parcel cancellations, Simmer and Jack mine hospital, Sheila Scott (aviation pioneer), Baden-Powell & South African scouting, Worcester school for the blind, WWI labels and fund raising and early airmails.

"The Rise and Decline of the Nationalist Party in South Africa, 1948/94" was the title of Paul van Zeyl's Open Class display. Paul gave a new slant on the subject as he had lived through most of it. In history, the original settlers had been replaced by the Bantu and Zulu tribes. They had then been moved by the Dutch and British settlers who had imposed their form of government. He also covered the South African involvement in South West Africa (Namibia).

Brian Trotter had brought a few copies of his new book "South African Mails – Routes, rates and Regulations 1806 – 1916", hot from the press and delivered to him that morning. The S.A.C.S. Library purchased a copy, needless to say. Well done, Brian.



Before dinner on Saturday evening four holders of the Manfred Weinstein Gold Medal for Philatelic Research, who were present at this conference, Alan Drysdall, Richard Stroud Brian Trotter & Dr. Chris Board, gathered to welcome Otto Peetoom as the latest recipient. Simon Peetoom read the citation and Brian Trotter presented the citation and medal to Otto, to the applause of the other attendees, standing in the wings.



During Saturday's evening meal it was announced that the Tony Chilton Trophy, for the best display of the day, had been won by Paul van Zeyl, by popular vote and this was presented to him. He was again applauded for having recently signed the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists of South Africa.

More short displays from attendees demanded our attention on Sunday morning, pausing only for the Remembrance Day silence at 11.00hrs.

Colin Hoffman displayed Cape pictorial Postcards produced by Hubrich, Maskew Millar, Stuttaford and GWW.

Brian Trotter described the early postal history of Natal in his display. Originally it was a district of Cape Colony becoming an independent colony in 1856. Changes in rates for postage to the UK were examined.

Roald Sand, who has studied Official overprints in great deal, displayed misplaced overprinting, some of which is unrecorded.

Aristot cards and a receipt of posting for a registered letter to a Rhodesia/Nyasaland court, featured in Richard Barnett's display.

Simon Peetoom displayed artwork for "Ten years of responsible government in Namibia" and special Cape Town temporary "Official" overprints.

Walvis bay was the subject of Mike Berry's display. Originally Dutch and administrated from the Cape it passed to the British and was incorporated into Namibia in 1994. Mike included a Cape cancellation of 1891 and a description of the German Gunboat Panther deployed in WW1 when S.W.A was a German colony.

Chris Rainey displayed some awe inspiring material relating to the ill-fated Shackleton - Rowett expedition to the Antarctic in 1920/21 on board the ship Quest. Shackleton suffered a fatal heart attack at South Georgia and, at the request of his widow, the ship returned there from Montevideo to bury him.

Mike Smith showed postal cards of Orange Free State remarking on the lower rate in that colony to most other destinations.

Alan Drysdall displayed Central South African Railway stamps of which there are many good forgeries. Alan showed double overprints and perfins as well as some forgeries.

Bob Hill described his display as a miscellany of items which he has obtained in the last six months, including diverse cancellations.

Chris Board displayed Transvaal. In 1900 the colony was under military control which eased to civil government by 1902. During this period there were various cachets used on Official mail by different government departments.

Eddie Bridges had brought along his virtual one-frame exhibit of the 1929 Darmstadt Trials which he submitted, successfully, for BOFEX in Bloemfontein earlier this year.

Tony Howgrave-Graham displayed Postage Dues including cigarette labels used as postage dues, entertainment tax stamps, perfins and a Natal government railways card c. 1902



Paul van Zeyl being congratulated on his signing of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists of SA

A display of WWII Internment Camp and Military Camp cachets was given by Chris Oliver. Richard Weaver displayed the progression of 2d value of the Republic of South Africa from 1961 to show the different papers, watermarks and perforations and finishing with coils. John Shaw displayed a 2/6 Bradbury-Wilkinson marginal pair of the pictorial issue and then surprised us all by producing a display of the De la Rue 4 Columbus head stamps of Chile with various reprints and anecdotes.

All thanked Simon for masterminding another successful conference.

After the lunch break Nick Arrow and his team organized and conducted another of the regular Auctions.

See more reports and photo's on our societies website
www.southafricacollectors.com

Report of the London Meeting
Held at the Calthorpe Arms on 24th September
By Chris Oliver

A small but select band of five members gathered on this warm, sunny Saturday afternoon to discuss the second definitive issue of the Republic of South Africa. John Archer, Tim Harrison, David Page, John Shaw and Chris Oliver.

Apologies had been received from Tony Howgrave-Graham, Tony Johnson and David Osborn who would be on holiday and from Maurice Flack who was on Kent Federation business.

Before the displays, we determined that the themes for the 2017 London meetings would be "Postage Dues" and "Cinderella's". Subsequently, the dates were booked for 18th March and 23rd September.

John Archer displayed his collection of the 2nd definitives which was that formed by Bill Branney with some additions. Much had been written up by Bill.

Chris Oliver's display was very similar as he had purchased the collection formed by Alec Page and had added one or two pages. The displays prompted much discussion, mainly on colour reproduction and on printing techniques. Why was the colour "ladder" printed on the stamp selvage? How was it possible that the colour for "A" Pane was stronger than that used on the "B" Pane? The 4c. value was particularly noticeable for its colour variety.

After a refreshment break, with sandwiches provided by John Shaw who was thanked for this, we looked at the 3rd Definitive issue (Proteas) which Chris had brought along.

It was an enjoyable afternoon which finished at 5pm.

O

Report of Carlisle Meeting
Held at the County Hotel on 17th September 2016
By Malcolm Ridsdale

Attendees – David Haig, Roy Ross, Colin Moore, Eric Hammond and Malcolm Ridsdale with apologies from Max Whitlock.

David Haig welcomed everybody to the 49th meeting.

Items through the Chair

The next meeting will be held on the 18th March 2017 and the following one will be held on the 16th September 2017 both at the County Hotel, Carlisle. The topic of the next meetings would be "open house" which was proving to be a varied and entertaining choice.

Around the Table

Before the displays were set up for the afternoon session the meeting spent time discussing a range of SA philatelic topics. Whilst the meeting had fewer than usual attendees a lively debate took place across a spectrum of Union and Republic areas.

Displays

Roy Ross

RR showed Republic commemorative issues from the period 1961 to 1964. He displayed mint stamps predominantly in blocks with a variety of cylinder numbers and FDC's.

David Haig

DH had brought a large number of pages that he had recently purchased that had started life as magazine articles or inclusions in illustrated books at the end of the 19th century or early 20th century. They portrayed action from the Boer War or other SA conflicts of the period and graphically showed what was happening in this time period in early photographs and engravings.

Colin Moore

CM displayed some of his general British Commonwealth collection from the KGV1 and early QE11 period. A variety of countries were included in the display which was a "job in progress" as a collecting area for him.

Eric Hammond

EH developed on his previous showing of postcards from Cape Town with a wide variety of mint and used cards predominantly of harbour scenes around the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. He showed how original photographs and prints on cards had been used to create new cards by printers adding details to the cards to make them seem different or by colouring black and white cards or just by adding or amending text.

The meeting closed at approximately 2.30pm.

The SACS Library Update
From **Malcolm Ridsdale** Hon. Librarian

Further books have been acquired by the Library and they are detailed below.

Katalog der aptierten deutschen Stempel in Sudwestafrika ab 1915 by Uwe Albert and Hans Koppe. A 2016 catalogue written in German detailing a complete listing of postmarks used in SWA at or around the outbreak of WW1. Includes a two page written forward in English and I am sure this book would be of value to members who have an interest in SWA philately of this period.

De Nieuwe Republiek 1884 – 1888 by Dr G.H. Jonkers. A 1989 postal history study book written in Dutch detailing a significant amount of stamp and post related information of this period. Includes a three page summary in English to tie the information together.

Stanley Gibbons 1940 Stamp Catalogue 46th Edition Part 1 British Empire. Of historical interest particularly to see how CV's have risen i.e. a used £1 kings head was £2 in 1940.

Stanley Gibbons 1954 Stamp Catalogue 56th Edition Part 1 British Empire. Builds on the above in terms of updating CV's; a £1 kings head was now £4.50 in 1954.

The Republic of Transkei published in South Africa as the Transkei became an independent nation. The book tells the story in words and pictures of the Transkei as it became the world's newest state in October 1976.

If you wish to borrow any of the above or have an electronic copy of the complete lists of books, magazines and articles, you can do so by e mailing me (ridsdales@ntlworld.com). Please contact Max Whitlock (0164 2482877) if you require a paper copy.

Please feel free to contact me if I can be of any assistance in your search for information.

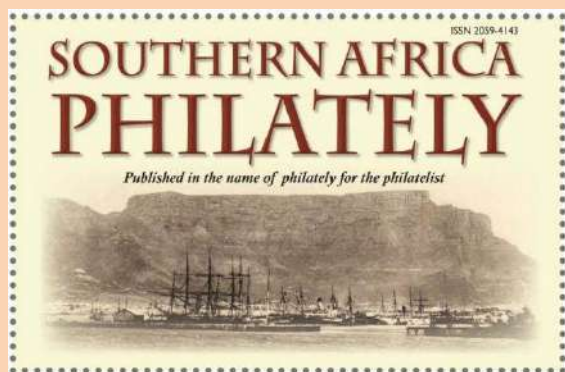
O

From the Editors desk Don't' be fooled

The left hand Cylinder block serial number should be read as 90800 and not 00806
The right hand serial shows the correct way to read it



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OTTO PEETOOM
(ORMSKIRK STAMPS)

Rectory Road, Roos,
East Yorkshire, HU12 0LD - UK

TEL: +44(0)1964 670239
Fax +44(0)1964 671204

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Rust also known as Foxing **By The Editor**

All Stamp collectors are faced with the problem of rust, also known as 'foxing' I have often been asked how to get rid of it. It is not that simple and in order to understand why it occurs I turned to various publications.

Rust is a fungus which grows due to dampness. You not only find it on stamps but on many other forms of paper including the hinges and album pages. Paper is made from a variety of combined materials by pressing the pulp of wood, rags, straw and other material into thin sheets. Rust can be traced to the quantity of iron in the paper and the chemical impurities in the production process. The iron may have its origin in the water used or in some of the other chemicals. Iron is known to be present in wood which is one of the main ingredients in paper. It must be remembered that Paper is very hygroscopic: it absorbs water from the air.

Many will have noticed that rust first appears on the edge of a stamp or paper and then gradually spreads through the rest of it. Airborne organisms are responsible for the rust and strong sunlight accelerates the decay. Humidity: Sunlight and heat have a deteriorating influence on paper, drying it out and lowering its resistance to natural decay. Humidity which is an excess of moisture, accelerates rust. The ideal storage temperature is between 65 and 75 degrees F and a relative humidity of 45 to 55 percent. If we can achieve the correct temperature and humidity, we should in theory be able to control and stop rust. A bookcase or cabinet for your stamps seems necessary and select a room or position where the temperature would be in the right range. Humidity can be controlled by the use of silica gel which can be placed in a cabinet in cloth bags. The silica will absorb the moisture and if it appears not to be doing its job anymore can be placed in a warm oven for an hour to remove the moisture. Recently larger boxes and bags of a similar substance to silica have come onto the market. They are advertised for removing condensation in classic cars whilst being stored. "Airdry" are effective for 3-4 months, are reusable, can be dried on a radiator and contain no salt. Beware of the ones you can buy for bathrooms as these can contain salt. The car "Airdry" would be ideal to protect stamp albums in cupboards and do not cost the earth.

It is very important to remember that ventilation is key when storing anything. Albums or any other books should always be stored stood on their edge and never laid flat. This allows some looseness and the air to circulate better. If you can separate the albums and not pack them to tightly together then this would be better.

Treatment: Affected items, stamps or pages, may in some cases be treated with bleaching agents such as Milton used for baby items. Similar agents are available. It should be remembered that these treatments are bleaches and will affect the paper. Of particular importance in Philately is the fact that a treated stamp can be detected by fluorescence or ultra violet light. If it is therefore a valuable item, thought should be given to any treatment before doing so. Watch for fugitive treatment colours and do not treat such stamps. Treatment on cancellations can be done satisfactorily if great care is used. Any attempt to apply bleaches to mint stamps must necessarily affect or destroy the gum. It might be thought better, however, to have a fair specimen even without gum. Incidentally, where brown marks or stains are found on old covers, especially those on which there are no stamps, rust may not be the cause and the items should be examined expertly to test for the of the marks having originated from contact with a leather mail bag or pouch.

Prevention: Prevention is always better than a cure and most cases of rust could have been avoided by adopting a few simple precautionary measures. Briefly they are: avoid humidity, pressure and excessive heat and light. Store albums on edge and ensure proper ventilation. Inspect at frequent intervals. Avoid storage of stamps and albums in bank vaults, safes and damp rooms. Choose a room that is south facing if possible as these are usually the warmest and never store in cupboards that are attached to an outside wall. Store as furthest away as possible from bathrooms. Moisture will always condense on the coldest wall in the house.

During research I found dozens of tips for philatelists and list some below: Newly mounted sheets that have had hinges or mounts attached should be allowed to dry thoroughly before inserting into albums. At all times, use tweezers to avoid contact of materials with moist hands. Avoid the purchase of stamps affected by rust and destroy or burn any album leaves showing the slightest traces of rust and remount the stamps on new leaves. Avoid albums or stock books with steel binding or staples. If you have old reference literature that has been stapled together remove the staples to avoid the rusting of them. When mounting stamps the hinge should be moistened with distilled water, do not use your tongue, as saliva contains bacteria. For Distilled water boil a kettle and let it cool.

Heaters: In cooler rooms one can fit a heater that is used in airing cupboards, which use little energy and can be left on permanently. For rooms that are not aired use a dehumidifier but remember to empty the container on a regular basis.

*Acknowledgements: The South African Philatelist
The stamp magazine*

A Bantam Postage Due Query from Barry Knox

Looking at a recent acquisition of a bottom marginal block of ½d Postage Due Bantams I was initially disappointed to see that they appeared to be badly centred [to the South, and the vendor had not mentioned it]. However, I very quickly realised that only the bottom row was affected. A closer look revealed that the bottom marginal row is around 1mm shorter than the others.

Intrigued, I sought information from the catalogues I hold [ageing copies of SG, SACC and Robemark] but found no mention. I also trawled through my holding of Bantams where I found a Unit of 2d SACC 31a with similar dimensions.

I then wondered whether this was a feature shared with the other war economy issues and examined my holding of SWE. There I found a double pair of 3d SACC99s and discovered a note at the bottom of the listing in my [old] SACC which says "**Misperforations on all values exist**".

I asked a well-regarded SACS member whether he knew how I should write these up - he suggested I put something in Springbok.

The scans seem to show that the ½d and 2d variant bantams have virtually the same dimensions, but the 3d SWE block is different: the short stamps are slightly larger than the bantams and although the perforations along their long axis are the same gauge, they 'change step' at the intersection of the short axis perforations giving a smaller perforation hole at that point. Looking at the 3d block again I notice that the short axis perforations at the top of the block look elliptical, and examining them from the back the teeth of the perforations are raised, as though the block has been squeezed inwards from the sides at the top. Now this is a block that's had a slightly hard life: the contraction could have occurred at any stage after production, possibly when soaked off, but what is possibly odd is that, if that were the case, where there should have been two perforation teeth at the top of the stamp, one at each side of the elliptical perforation there is only one complete one, which could mean that the squeeze happened during manufacture and the short-axis perforator nipped off that long-axis tooth.

This may be an old question and maybe some of the members have the definitive answer. Either way some questions occur to me:

Were the PD Bantams and SWE produced on the same presses and/or perforators?

Is the SACC note "**Misperforations on all values exist**" expanded anywhere?

Is it fair to take the implication that SACC think there is a variety of Misperforations, or is the phenomenon constant?

Is it confined to and sourced from the bottom row of sheets?

Why would they deliberately create a short row? or is it an error? If so what caused it?"



I suspect that this phenomenon is well known and probably researched and recorded somewhere in detail, but I will be interested to see what, if any, replies emerge.

The Greeks have a word for it.

By Nick Arrow

Actually, in this particular case, it is χαίρεκακία but the German form is rather more popularly known - "schadenfreude", which means "pleasure in another's trouble". All aerophilatelists will have experienced it, when they acquire an item of Crash Mail.

On the 25th September 1936, the Imperial Airways Boulton & Paul P.71A *Boadicea* took off from Croydon Airport on a routine airmail flight to Paris - it was carrying an extra load of mail, mostly addressed to Africa, although some mail was also addressed to India and Australia - and was never seen again. The body of the pilot, Mr A C Thomas, was washed ashore near Boulogne one month later, but that of the wireless operator, Mr H E Percival, was never recovered. A few bits of aluminium were brought up by a fisherman three miles off Rye, although these were never proved to be from the *Boadicea*.

What caused the accident? In 1933 Boulton & Paul built a twin-engine all-metal biplane, the P.64, under a contract awarded by Imperial Airways, which specified a mailplane capable of carrying a 454kg payload over a 1609km range at reasonable speed, and Boulton & Paul hoped that the P.64 would prove to be the answer. The BP P.64 was delivered in June 1933, in time for the RAF display at Hendon, but it was quickly sent back because it was directionally unstable. Efforts were made to correct this, but during testing in October 1933, to see if modifications had resolved the instability, the plane experienced an unexplained and uncontrolled dive and crashed, killing the pilot. Boulton & Paul went back to the drawing board, and modified the design of the P.64, to produce the P.71A.



Boulton & Paul P.71A 'Boadicea' G-ACOX

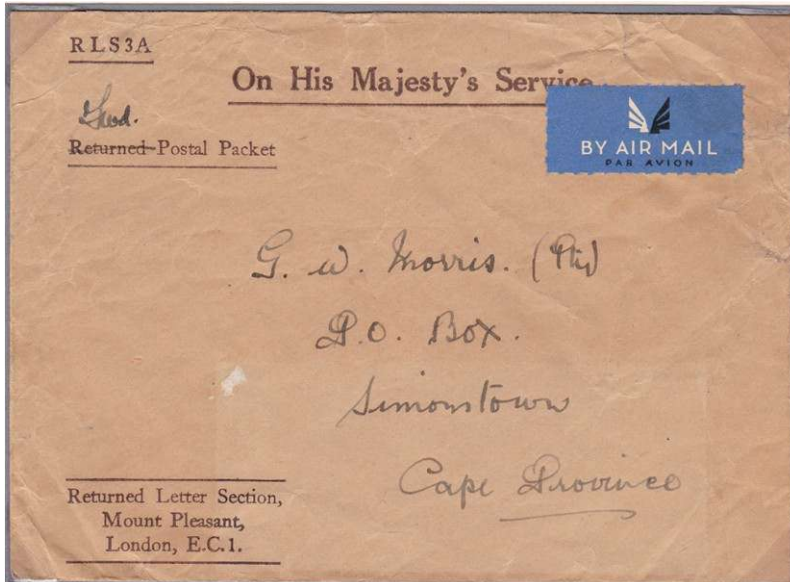
Two planes built to this specification were built, of which one was G-ACOX *Boadicea*. On being tested, however, the new design was also found to be directionally unstable. Despite this, it was recommended for a Certificate of Airworthiness, the trials for which were undertaken in October 1934. This was granted, rather surprisingly, despite it being established that with "one engine throttled back the aircraft could be turned against the port engine, but only just against the starboard engine". Realistically, the original design's directional instability had not been resolved.

Both P.71A's constructed were accepted by Imperial Airways. The second aircraft, registered G-ACQY and given the rather extraordinary name *Britomart*, was damaged beyond repair in a landing accident at Haren, Brussels on 25 October 1935. Not surprisingly, there were no other orders for the plane - arguably just as well!

One bag of mail was found on the beach at Cucq, Pas de Calais a month after the *Boadicea* disappeared and a second was washed ashore at Dymchurch on the 10th November 1936. A third turned

up in the nets of a fishing trawler off the coast of France on the 27th April 1938, 19 months after the crash. As can be anticipated, after periods of immersion in the sea measuring between 1 and 19 months, the condition of the mail was somewhat less than pristine. Such mail as could be identified after being dried out was processed at the Mount Pleasant Post Office in London and sent on to the original addressees in a "coffin envelope" with a printed slip explaining why it was delivered late, and the reason for its poor condition.

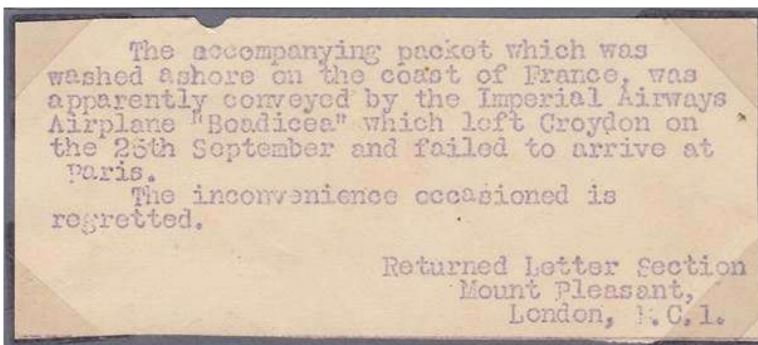




Out of the mail recovered, only two items are recorded which are addressed to South Africa. Of those two, the item illustrated in this article is the only one to include the coffin envelope as well as the explanatory slip.

The explanatory note refers to the item being "washed ashore", i.e. it is from the first mail bag to be recovered, and thus would have numbered among the first of the items to be recovered, although drying out the contents would have taken some time, of course.

The cover, which still contained its original contents - see below - was addressed to Mr G W Morris, a stamp dealer in Simonstown, which contributed to the letter, coffin envelope and contents being preserved! However, what is particularly touching is that the sender requested that Mr Morris to obtain a pair of covers, each franked with a different JIPEX sheets, for him.

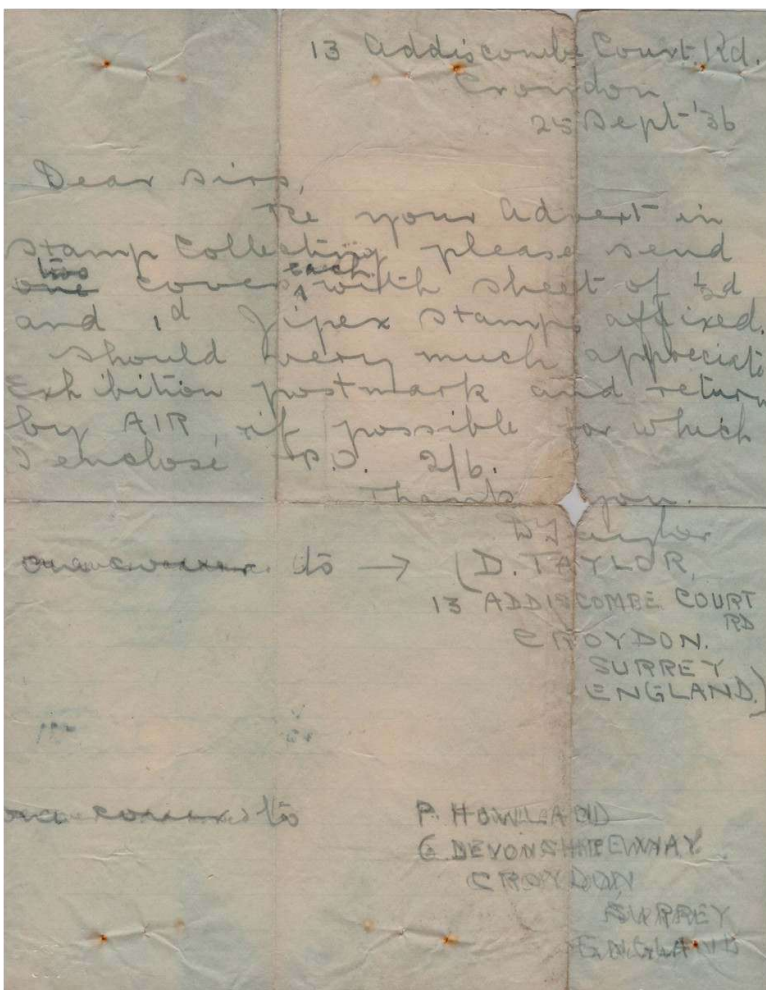


Did the sender, Mr Howland, receive his JIPEX covers? It seems very likely that he did. JIPEX (Johannesburg International Philatelic Exhibition) was held between the 2nd and 15th November 1936, and it is respectfully suggested that it matters not how quickly the item was prepared for delivery after recovery, as JIPEX sheets were then, as now, easy to come by, as many special covers were prepared by and for dealers by the Exhibition organisers.

It is of course a matter of complete speculation whether the sender of the letter became aware that his letter had been delayed, or whether he only knew about this when Mr Morris fulfilled the order for the JIPEX covers, so this part of the story will have had a happy ending, albeit at considerable human cost so far as the Thomas and Percival families were concerned.

Despite this, one's delight in acquiring so scarce an item of Crash Mail is still tempered, even 80 years after the event, by a hint of sadness that it only exists as a result of tragedy.

Not therefore totally unalloyed schadenfreude, or, if you prefer, χαίρεκακία.



Much of the information on which this article is based comes from "Air Crash Mail of Imperial Airways and Predecessor Airlines" (Kenneth C Sanford)

Ex collection Barry Smith

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA – 1927 PRETORIA TYPOGRAPH 1 PENNY ISSUE 2 – ‘TWISTED SHIP’

By Jan van Beukering

The 1927 Pretoria typograph printing presented many teething troubles. Issue 1 was produced from the same interior and exterior plates used for the London printings. New plates were produced for Issue 2 and, due to the hardening of the copper from which the plates were made, cracking resulted to such an extent that at least four ‘clichés’ or centres had to be replaced after the cracks appeared progressively unacceptable.

The most striking of these occurrences are those on rows 18, 19 and 20 / 9 – English and Afrikaans stamps respectively. Cracking first started on Row 20/9 and a gradual break in the black jubilee line appeared. (Fig.1) The crack developed to such extent that at some stage the cliché parted from the plate completely. As this was soon detected only a few sheets could have been printed showing missing cliché and the start of cracks in R19/9 (Fig.2 created by photoshop). The crack in R19/9 now increased while the cliché was replaced in R20/9, showing it somewhat out of register with adjoining stamps, and the gap in the black Jubilee line now complete. (Fig. 3) A sketch of the final crack on R19/9 is shown – Fig. 4.



Fig. 1 R20/9 with start of crack Fig. 2 R20/9 missing cliché Fig. 3 Crack in R19/9 (start of gap in black jubilee line) Fig. 4 Sketch of R19/9 crack

The row 19/9 cliché was then also replaced but the image is slightly tilted which shows the top of the mast clearly to be under ‘A’ of AFRICA’, whereas on the normal stamp this would be under the ‘H’ of SOUTH. The newly inserted ‘TWISTED SHIP’ cliché Row 19/9 always showed a faint vertical white line under the tip of the flag to the frame circle over the value tab. Furthermore only upright watermarked examples have been seen but inverted watermarked varieties may exist.



Fig. 5 R19/9 before normal twisted white line R19/9 with twisted ship



Fig. 6 Some used examples of R19/9 all with faint white vertical line

Then the cherry on top



A registered cover to the USA bearing 4d registration fee and 3d postage with the ‘Twisted Ship’ stamp prominent (3rd from left). Sent from IXOPO on 11 March 1929 with rubber Registration cachet with transit New York cancel of 11 April 1929 and arrival canceller KANSAS CITY M.O.

My thanks to Mike Tonking RDPSA for provision of some of the material scans and the sketches.

*Sources : Stamps of the Union of South Africa – 1986
Tonking collection*

O

The Rarest Union Roll Stamp

By Mike Tonking RDPSA

Between 1913 and 1960 there were a total of 28 Union roll stamp issues some of which are rare. Of these the rarest must be R12, the last of the unhyphenated 1d. Rolls issued in 1934. For some reason very few survived which is strange as they were in use for a year and many thousands must have been sold. The late Jack Hagger RDPSA noted that he knew of only two strips of more than 20 stamps which gives an indication of its rarity.

It is fortunate that, for the first time, sheets containing 240 stamps (20 rows x 12) surplus to requirements for making into rolls were sold over Post Office counters. Examination of the sheet issue showed that it was prepared from a 22 row interior multipositive used for sheet issues 8 and 9. Since the exterior multipositive had only 20 rows the third and fourth rows were again used for the 21st and 22nd rows. The sheet external frame cylinder had a small red marginal mark in the left margin opposite rows 18 and 19. As there was no interior cylinder guide marks a number of cylinder transpositions are known where the printing cylinders were “out of step”. The watermark was either upright or inverted however in the one printing where the cylinder rows corresponded correctly the watermark was always upright.

The pale grey vignettes of these stamps of this issue of the three unhyphenated roll stamps make identification possible.

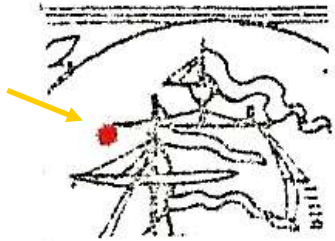
It is interesting to speculate that had these roll stamps not been issued in sheet form we may never have known the full story.

*Reference:
The stamps of the Union of South Africa—S.J. Hagger RDPSA*

Cont'

R12 Examples

Coil Row 9 with Interior and Exterior cylinders in normal correct positions



Row 18/9 - Red dot below second yardarm.

Narrow Gutter

Row 21 has darker frame and is slightly offset to the

Vignette Rows

Coil Row 11
Interior and Exterior cylinders one row out of step.



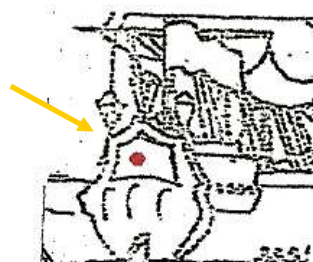
Row 3/11 - Black 'arrow head' below second yardarm. M.p. Flaw.

Frame Rows

Issue 8 Row 3/11 - The M.p. Flaw now appears on the Afrikaans stamp.



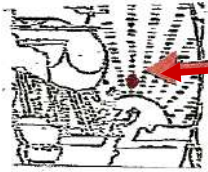
Row 6/11 - Red dot in stern.



R12 Coil Row 1

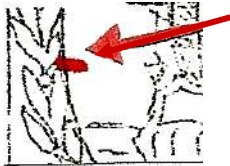
The strip consists of 21 stamps having the watermark inverted and showing a ten row transposition between the vignette and frame cylinders.

Frame flaws

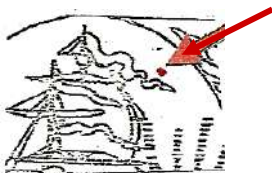


Row 3/1 - Red dot in sunrays.

Row 8/1 - Red line right edge of the oval



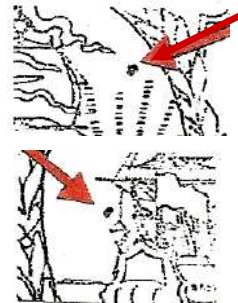
Row 9/1 - Tiny red dot above pennant.



Vignette flaws

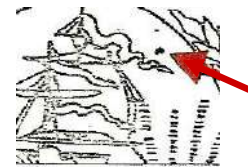
3/1

Row 17/1 - Black dot top of sunrays



Row 18/1 - Tiny black dot above starlight.

Row 21/1 - Black dot above pennant.



Row 2/1 - Two black dots under pennant.



PRINTING PROCESS STEPS TO CREATE THE 1936 UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA ½d AND 1d JIPEX SHEETLETS.

By Jan van Beukering

After ‘discovery’ of Photoshop and Paint on the computer overprints and the processes involved in the production thereof have started to intrigue me. The detail available when scanning in high resolution allows for much finer scrutiny, not only to discover new ‘varieties’, but also opens up the field of colour comparison and associated printing aspects. The information below does not cover the already well-known make-up of the booklets or add to philatelic knowledge, but attempts to illustrate the steps taken for the production of such stamps and their overprints. Extracts from information in the Union Handbook are included for the less advanced philatelist.

During 1935 stamp booklet **B10** , the so-called **Drifoot** advertisement booklet , was produced. Value of the booklet was 2/6 and it consisted of 2 panes of the ½d and 4 of the 1d stamps. The stamps were prepared from the same multipositives as the ½d sheets of Issue 4 (SAHB 44) and the 1d of issues 10 and 11 (SAHB 45). Rows 3,6,9,12,15 and 18 were blanked out, as well as vertical rows 1, 5, and 9 to allow for binding margins and top and bottom margins, where the advertisements were later printed.

The basic stamps were printed on the Goebels printing machine which permitted sequential printing in a single operation. Gummed paper was supplied in large rolls and fed into the machine, first passing over the frameplate (exterior cylinder), then over the Head plate (Interior cylinder), onto the numbering and perforating sections. Thereafter to the paper trimmer (which cut the margins) and onto the ‘cutter’ which cut the sheets.

After that the advertisements were added by letterpress, which colour palettes indicate that the two colours used for these seem to have been **screened** before printing, thus two more printing steps. The latter were more often than not poorly aligned and colour overlaps are not uncommon. For use in the booklets the right margins were discarded and the left sides retained to serve as binding margins. The cover had a ‘DRIFOOT’ advertisement printed on it.

The JIPEX booklet panes were cut after the printing was complete and from an article by Kaplan ..”it might be mentioned that the stamps (sheetlets) were sent out by the printers in packets of 100 panes, the panes in each packet being all identical.”

Uncut surplus sheets of the booklet stamps were overprinted ‘**JIPEX 1936**’ for sale at the Johannesburg International Stamp Exhibition held that year. This overprint was applied **unscreened** by letterpress in yet another printing step and the text colour also varies from the black of the centres and that used in the advertisements printing as indicated on the colour extraction sheet . Shown are the panes prepared for JIPEX. All illustrations prepared with the ‘Paint’ programme.

The ½d JIPEX PANES



½d Panes Frame only



½d Panes Frame & vignettes



1/2d Panes frame & vignettes perforated



1/2d Booklet panes with black advertising slogans



1/2d Booklet panes with black and green advertising slogans



1/2d JIPEX overprinted sheetlets



black centre



JIPEX black



black in ads

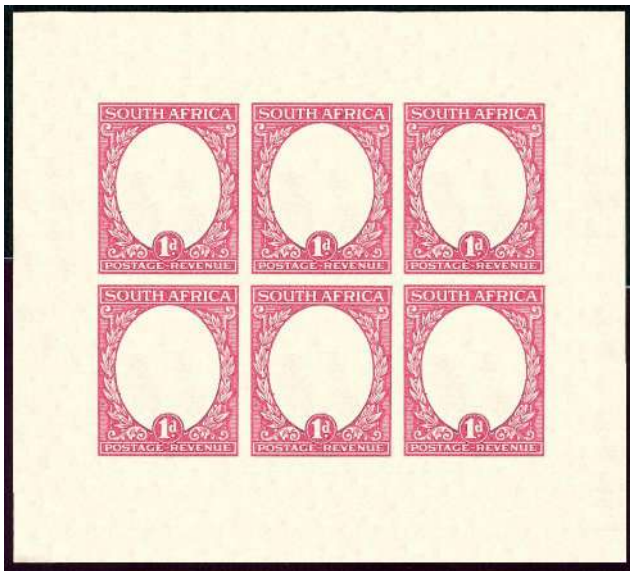


green frame



green in ads

The 1d JIPEX PANES



1d Panes frame only



1d Panes frame & vignettes



1d Panes frame & vignettes perforated



1d Booklet panes with black advertising slogans



1d Booklet panes with black and red advertising slogans



1d JIPEX overprinted sheetlets



1d Colour panes of individual print steps

Sources : The Stamps of the Union of South Africa – 1986 edition – by S J Hagger RDPSA

— O —

From the Editors Desk

Royal Visit to South Africa 1947 *The Springbok Vol. 64/3 page 85*

Reisner (Fig 1) states the date stamp below is the scarcest of the six. I am seeking help from SACS members to try to ascertain how scarce it is.

76. **ROYAL VISIT (No 6, Open Triangle)**
 1947, February 17 to April 24

V: 20/60

In use on Pilot Train from February 21.

This datestamp was used in the Telegraph Office on the Pilot Train. The impression is the scarcest of all the six postmarks. The emblem consists of a small open triangle. At the top of the double-oval it reads "KONINKLIKE BESOEK-ROYAL VISIT" at the top and "SUID-AFRIKA-1947-SOUTH AFRICA" at the bottom. Covers, showing dates later than February 21, were postmarked by favour. Post Office instructions state that this datestamp was not available for mail-matter. Clear strikes of this postmark are very scarce. Those postmarked February 17 are relatively commoner.

53

A reply received from Nick Arrow following Mike Moody's query in *The Springbok Vol. 64/3 page 85*

I can say that I have a Royal Visit set on R-cover in my collection, from Pretoria 4 (R-no 1010) with the open triangle used on the 17th February 1947. I had just read Mike's query, when, as part of my Auctioneer's duties, I was lotting some material I have just received for sale (in the June auction - watch this space!), and found another cover, also from Pretoria 4, dated the 17th Feb and with the open triangle, but this has the R-no 4167. Although the first item could be said to be roughly in touch with the numbers quoted in Mike's query, the second cover goes way outside of Mike's parameters.

I am sorry if this complicates matters still further.

Perhaps R-covers from Pretoria 4 with the open triangle special postmark are not as scarce as Reisener thought? For what it is worth, I have another item, from Pretoria 4 but with the closed square motif, the R-number being 5424, which piece of information is probably totally irrelevant and unhelpful!

A reply from David Osborn

Interesting article and thought I would have a quick look straightaway otherwise it is something you don't get around to .

I have Pretoria 4 numbers 394,743,1024,1028,1029,2804,3842 and 5331.

Pretoria 9 only 62

Union Postage Dues

By Roy Ross

At a recent Carlisle meeting one of our distinguished members, Eric Hammond, bought along a folder containing some Union postage dues that he bought from a market book stall. It is a subject that has not been covered in any depth in the past few years in the Springbok and also I have never seen displayed at any of our meetings. Most of the stamps listed below can be found in the Stamps of the Union 1910 - 1961 by S.J. Hagger except for the ones highlighted, the misplaced value on the 6d. The Black dot in the 2 of the halfpenny and various marks in the block of 4 halfpenny stamps. If anyone knows of this stamp please let me know.

Like me, members may have from time to time read the handbooks and often wondered what some of the flaws look like in real life as in the first image, 2d. Offset of value at back, which is very difficult to imagine without seeing one. An 'Offset' is caused by the printing press failing to pick up a sheet of paper and the ink therefore transferring to the pressure roller which then printed on the back of the next sheet of paper to pass through the press. I have therefore published some of these which may inspire members to have a closer look at their collections and send me other examples which can be published. The ones written up in blue are not listed in the Stamps of the Union handbook. 1910 - 1961.



2d. D14, V15 Offset on back



2d. D3, V2 stubbed foot



1 1/2d. D10, V7
Roulette out of register with frame



3d. D3, V3 Stubbed lower forepart of '3'



6d. D6, V4 Flattened base of '6'



1/2d. D8, V3 white dot in upper part of 'T'

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA



D9. V6 Joined AF of Africa



Group 2. Row: 2/2 large black dot in 2
This appears on the stamp next to variety D8 V3. Amongst the collection is also another stamp with the same mark.

Normal 6d.



Misplaced value 6d.



Group 2 D8



UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Row 6/4 Pane 3
V5 Solid 'O' of OF

TE BETALEN

Row 7/4
Leg missing on 'A'

Row 7/4
Broken 'E' of UNIE

UNIE VAN ZUID AFRIKA

Row 7/3
Broken 'E' of BETALEN

There are also numerous other flaws on the bottom two rows of these stamps : most probably due to poor printing. These were the first to be printed by the Government Printer in Pretoria.

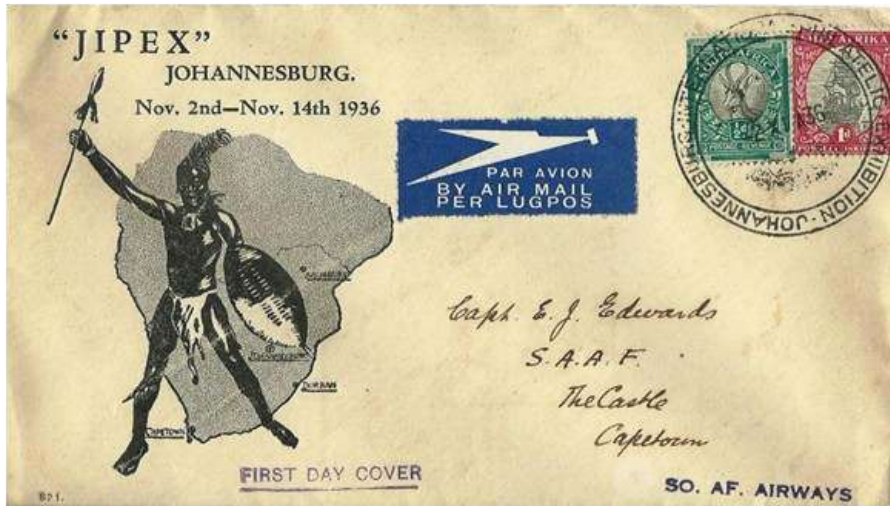
Acknowledgements: The Stamps of the Union of South Africa 1910 - 1961 S.J. Hagger RDPSA
Mike Tonking RDPSA for his guidance and Eric Hammond for the loan of the album.

Park Smith AEREO –PHILATELIST From Roy Ross and Nick Arrow

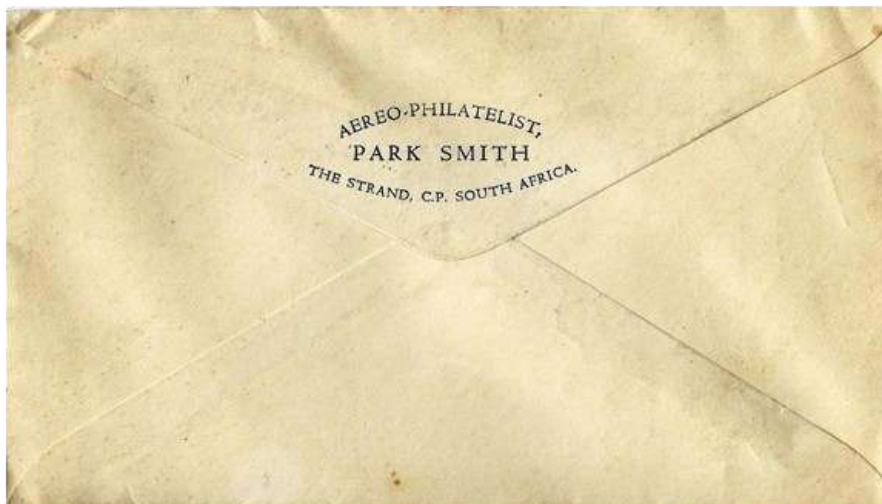
This article has been brought about from a request made to Simon Peetoom to purchase such an item. *He was asked if he had a cover from the 1936 JIPEX, the one flown by SAA for Park Smith with the Zulu Cachet.*

The Illustrated cover, below, has been in Roy's collection for a number of years and was illustrated in the 1936 Empire Exhibition book published by him a few years ago. It is another of those covers that got put away and forgotten about but, having brought it out of its album recently, it asks some interesting questions.

The cover would suggest that Park Smith went to a great deal of trouble to produce it and having not seen any other such covers, was this a limited edition for his personal use? We ask members to check their JIPEX/Exhibition collections and let us know what else was produced in order to build up a picture as to these covers and their provenance.



There is nothing inside this sealed envelope so therefore the correct postage of 1½d. Per ½ oz used is correct.



AEREO : Is this a misspelt AERO?

According to an internet website the Portuguese spell it this way.

Was Park Smith of Portuguese decent?

We know that Park Smith was an aerophilatelist who was active in the 1930's, and certainly he sent, or arranged for, a quantity of mail to be sent to various addressees (as well as himself) to commemorate various events.

We have also learnt that he owned a garage in the Strand and he often placed adverts for Aero Philately in American stamp magazines.

The "Zulu" cachet, of course, is not a "cachet" at all, but is in effect simply decorative. Nick seems to recall that it can be found with the word "Bayete" alongside. Nick is of the opinion that there is nothing particularly special about it, and he has only seen it on mail to or from Park Smith, and, further, that the basic printing made no reference to JIPEX which was added on the occasion of that Exhibition only.

In the original question the words used were “*the one flown by SAA for Park Smith*” and from looking at the envelope this would want to make you believe it did but, Nick is completely unaware of any flight undertaken by SAA at Park Smith's request, and does not believe that any such happened.



Empire Exhibition Machine cancellation 19th Oct 36
 Arrival at the Strand 23rd October 36

The card above is an item in Nick's collection. It was sent by Park Smith to himself, and was flown on a normal internal airmail by SAA from Jhb to CT - there were at least two regular weekly scheduled services between the 2 cities at that time - and was received at Strand on the 23rd October.

Nick says that he has never felt the "SO. AF. AIRWAYS" at the bottom to be particularly significant and indeed queries why anybody should bother to apply this mark, unless it was to underline to the postal authorities, if any emphasis was needed, that the card had to go by airmail.

It is certainly possible that Park Smith also sent mail from JIPEX or the Empire Exhibition, consisting of his special "Bayete" envelope, either to himself or to others, but such would have had to be fully franked with the appropriate AM rate, as the postal concessionary rate only applied to the special cards.

The card shown were sold in packs of six at the Exhibition and they all had different images on them. Has anyone seen the others?



AfricaStamps.co.uk

New website offering fine Southern Africa stamps and specialised items.





Email: info@AfricaStamps.co.uk

THE REVENUE STAMPS OF THE UNION 1910-1946

By Tony Howgrave-Graham

The revenue stamps are generally considered the poor cousins of their postage counterparts but they are, in fact, equally interesting and have the added appeal of having some juicy high values. The cost involved in collecting them is very modest compared to postage stamps. If they have been accepted as the latter their catalogue values can be huge. Take, for example, the 1925 Kenya & Uganda £100 (SG105). The set fails to state either "postage" or "revenue" on any of its stamps but the £100 must have been purely a revenue stamp. It is catalogued £160,000 mint and £2,000 with a fiscal cancel! It is not known postally used. Fear not, however, such prices for what I'm going to describe! I think a block of 4 of the first Union £25 (i.e. the same face value & similar date) cost me some £70 or £80 and interesting items can easily be picked up for a pound, or few.

I'm unaware of a good listing of these stamps appearing in the *Springbok* so thought I might run a series of articles on them, which if you keep and finally put together, should form a useful reference. We have a keen collector of these issues in the Society in Giovanni Palazzo and I thank him for his help in providing his expertise for these articles as well as providing several items for my own collection. I'm going to stick largely to listing the actual stamps rather than go into their usages except where relevant and I'm not going to describe the various overprints which can be found on them such as "PENALTY" or "CONSULAR" nor touch upon the specific stamps such as "entertainments duty", cigarette labels, butter levy or customs stamps.

1. 1 June 1910 to 31 Aug 1913 - The Interprovincial Period

The Union Department of Posts & Telegraphs was created on 31 May 1910. Research in the 1960's uncovered "Cape Colony Post Office Circular No.344" which, though dated 1 July 1910, stated that on 1st and 2nd of June instructions had been sent out to all offices to the effect that the stamps of any of the four former colonies were valid for use anywhere in the Union. With the postage stamps the public weren't generally aware of this until the Government Gazette notice of 19 August, but Government officials clearly were cognisant and items dated 1 June to 18 August are not nearly as rare as their postage counterparts.



Fig. 1

In fact some intercolonial usage of revenues took place before June 1910. *Figure 1* shows an ORC 6d used at Durban in 1907. On the same piece is a Natal postage & revenue adhesive. These articles will concentrate on the stamps specifically designed for revenue purposes but it is worth noting which stamps were available for either usage so I'll mention the Edwardian "postage and revenue" stamps now as the colonies acted differently. The Cape and ORC inscribed their stamps "postage" only despite the low values regularly being used for revenue purposes. Natal on the

other hand inscribed the whole of the 1902-8 set (½d to £20) "postage & revenue" before issuing the 6d to £1 inscribed "postage" only in 1908-9. Transvaal obviously thought rather more about the issue. In 1902 the ½d to 2/- were inscribed "postage & revenue" whilst the 2/6, 5/- and 10/- were inscribed "postage" only. In 1903 the 1/- & 2/- were inscribed "postage" only as were the new £1 & £5 values. From 1904 onwards the policy remained the same with values to 6d inscribed both and 1/- to £1 "postage" only.



Fig. 2

Every Edwardian revenue stamp of every colony can probably be found used in every province during this period. The Cape in particular still sometimes used Victorian values. *Figure 2* shows two Edwardian Cape £20 with a £5 and ORC £10 & £10/- (4) used in Rand Townships, Transvaal and *Figure 3* shows a pair of Victorian Cape £20 along with Transvaal 10/- & 1/- from the Sheriff of Natal's day book. The Natal high values are the scarcest even allowing for the many copies cleaned of their revenue markings and passed off as unused or postally used with a forged postmark.



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

Fig. 5



2. 1913-30 the FIRST UNION SERIES - the LARGE KING'S HEADS

Thirteen values from 3d to £25 *Figure 4* were issued on 1 Sep 1913 along with the smaller postage set where the ½d, 1d and 1½d were inscribed "postage & revenue" with the other values "postage" only (the coil stamps are amongst the scarcest fiscals). They are handsome stamps measuring 25x30mm printed by De la Rue with inscriptions in English & Dutch. For some stamps there is a wide range of shades though care must be taken as they were printed in doubly fugitive ink. They were perforated 14 and with a single springbok's head watermark. Ironically the size of the springbok's head is a little smaller than with the postage stamps. Clearly a different dandy roll was used which would have been necessary anyway as the spacing is different. In 1917 the colours of the 1/-, £1 & £2 changed *Figure 5*. Again there are shade differences which in the case of the £1 mimic the postage stamps with shades of green & olive-green and red. The wide variations in shade probably reflect the long period of over 17 years in use though, as mentioned, with fugitive inks shades are best collected on piece.

Towards the end of the interprovincial period shortages developed in 3d, 6d & £1 revenue stamps. The Distributer of Stamps in Pretoria wrote a letter *Figure 6* to the Secretary of Finance dated 15 July 1913 stating that he intended to commence distribution of these values from the new Union King's head issue "immediately" (i.e. some 6 weeks prior to their official issue on 1 September). The letter has a note at its base approving the decision. That he acted on the "immediate" is confirmed by *Figure 7* which shows the £1 used on 26 July. *Figure 8* shows the 6d used on 28 August. The earliest date I've seen on a 6d is 21 August but I've yet to see a 3d at all. These early usages are rare and very difficult to find but well worth keeping an eye out for. I must thank Giovanni enormously for gifting me the 6d (a real little gem).

Some beautiful proof material of this issue exists and was displayed by Brian Trotter at Leamington some years ago. Mint copies are very difficult to find. This is true for all revenue material, however, although the more modern it is the more seems available.

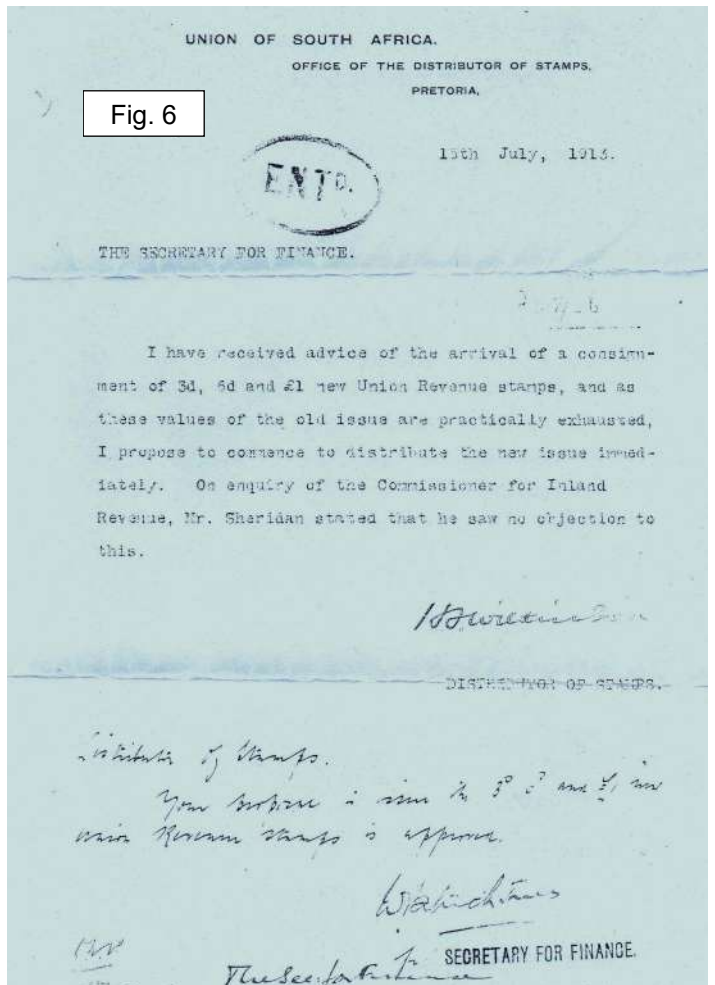


Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8

3. 1931-7 the SECOND UNION SERIES - REDUCED FORMAT KING'S HEADS

These had a 22x27mm format which is the same size as the pictorial postage stamps though issued vertically rather than horizontally which explains why the watermark (mult. springbok's head) appears sideways. They were printed using rotogravure by the Government Printing Works in Pretoria, as were all subsequent issues. They're perforated 14. As with the first series they are inscribed bilingually, English at top and SIUDAFRIKA at the bottom 1931-4 but SUID-AFRIKA hyphenated from 1935-7. They can be collected as singles. They were issued on 1 Jan 1931.



Fig. 9

They introduce a major feature of revenue stamps that has persisted right into the 21st century in that the year of issue appears on the stamp. The year figures are printed in full under the anterior point of the King's neck. In 1931 they were tiny and difficult to discern. There was no printing in 1932 but from 1933-6 the figures are larger, and in 1937 larger still (*Fig.9*).



Fig. 10

In 1931 fifteen values were produced with values from 2d to £25 (*Fig.10*). Of the first roto postage stamps only the ½d and 1d are inscribed "postage & revenue". In 1933 the same fifteen values were re-issued. In 1934 ten values from 1/- to £10. In 1935 thirteen values (3d to £10). In 1936 thirteen values (3d to £10) and in 1937 sixteen values from 3d to £25 including the new 15/- (*Fig.11*).



Fig. 11

Richard Stroud showed the previously unrecorded 1937 £10 at Portishead in 2002 and I have a £25 for the same year which is also unrecorded in Barefoot. Other similar values are a 1933 1/6 and 1934 1/- (see Fig.12 for the 1/6 & £25). There may well be other such values out there so well worth keeping an eye out for them. There is no record of the print sizes of any issues so relative scarcity is always going to be a mix of guesswork and experience.



Fig. 12



Fig. 13

The 1931, 3&4 issues usually have the watermark sideways right though I have a 1931 2d and 1933 2/6 & 3/- with it facing left, in fact the 3/- seems to appear as commonly left as right. The 1935,6&7 issues usually have it facing left though a number of 1937 values exist with it right.

Finally in this period I show five 1927 1/- postage stamps used fiscally on 29 Dec 1935 (Fig.13). They are all Group 1, perf.14. This is quite unusual and was probably just using up old stock.

	1931	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
2d	x	x				
3d	x	x		x	x	x
6d	x	x		x	x	x
1/-	x	x	o	x	x	x
1/6	x	o	x	x	x	x
2/-	x	x	x	x	x	x
2/6	x	x	o	x	x	x
3/-	x	x	x	x	x	x
5/-	x	x	x	x	x	x
10/-	x	x	x	x	x	x
15/-						x
£1	x	x	x	x	x	x
£2	x	x	x	x	x	x
£5	x	x		x	x	x
£10	x	x	o	o	x	o
£25	x	x				o

"x" = per original listing "o" = seen since

4. 1938-42 the THIRD UNION SERIES - 1ST GEORGE VI ISSUE

The first George VI issue were of designs rather characteristic of the period. The values to 9/- had the value in both bottom corners with the inscriptions above. The 10/- to £10 were of a different design with the value appearing only once and the inscriptions above and below. The 3d had the English inscription top left and the Afrikaans on the right and this alternated with each rise in value. The 10/- had the English on top and Afrikaans at the bottom and this positioning again alternated with each rise in value.

Fifteen values were produced (*Fig.14*) including, for the first time, a 9/- . They are again the same size as their pictorial postage counterparts, watermarked multiple springbok's head (upright) and perforated 14.



Fig. 14

They again had the year inscribed under the King's neck. In 1938 this was small but in full. Thereafter just the last two figures were used in larger font (*Fig.15*). In 1938 a fine irregular screen was used. This was also the case in 1939 except for the newly produced 15/- value which had a coarse regular screen. This latter was used for the 1940 & '41 issues. The £10 was issued in 1938 and 1941 and the marked difference in appearance produced by the two screens can be seen in *Figure 16*.

In 1942 a new finer regular screen was employed but the main thing of note from this year is the production of the 2/6 with the wrong language setting (*Fig.17*). The reason for this is unknown but it was probably just an error.

Fig. 15 - 1938 1/6 and 3/- showing the 4 figure date and opposite language settings



After 1938 2 figure date



Fig. 16 Different screens



Fig. 17 wrong language setting

	3d	6d	1/-	1/6	2/-	2/6	3/-	5/-	9/-	10/-	15/-	£1	£2	£5	£10
1938	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
1939	x	x	x		x	x					x				
1940	x	x	x			x						x	x	x	x
1941											x				x
1942	x	x	x		x	x		x		x	x	x	x	x	

4A. 1942 OVERPRINTING OF THE 2/6 NATIVE TAX STAMPS

A shortage of 2/6 stamps lead to the overprinting of Native Tax stamps. These were overprinted REVENUE or INKOMSTE alternately on stamps of the same language setting. They are thus the first revenue stamps that are ideally collected in pairs (Fig.18). Correct pairs or units of revenue stamps are quite difficult, but not impossible, to find. Vertical pairs, especially of the higher values, are generally much easier than horizontal ones.



Fig. 18

This is mainly due to the practice of placing stamps in a vertical column at the left edge of deeds documents. Barefoot generally suggests a x4 increment for pairs from all issues. This is possibly just about alright for vertical pairs but markedly underrates horizontal ones where I would suggest x10 to 20 is more reasonable equating to postage stamp valuations.

5. 1943-6 the FOURTH UNION SERIES - THE BANTAM WAR EFFORTS



Fig. 19

1943 saw the introduction of bantam format stamps as a paper saving exercise. The units comprised vertical pairs of stamps perforated 14 divided by rouletting (6½) as for the 1/- tanks postage stamp. No triplet units existed. The watermark was multiple springbok's head sideways facing left from 1943-5 but right in 1946.



Fig. 20

The designs were based on, and similar to, the third series and the language setting was the same on each stamp of the same value but switched with each rise in value as with series three. An error occurred here with the first printing of the 5/- in 1943 (Fig.19) where they appear in the wrong order with the English inscription top left and the Afrikaans top right instead of vice versa. This was corrected with later 1943 printings and following years.

It is quite a difficult issue to sort as the year figures are tiny and often unclear. There were, however, three different types of screen used which can help with some values:-

- a) coarse cross-hatch screen
- b) fine cross-hatch screen
- c) fine irregular screen

Differences also occurred in the shading behind the £ values where lightening of the background made the value appear much more prominent. In the case of the 10/- this was redrawn

with thin lines in 1946 (Fig.20, where it is compared to the 1944 issue).

Cont'

The set comprised 16 values from 3d to £25 (Fig.21). Barefoot lists 16 values as being issued in 1943 (17 if you count the 2 types of 5/-). He has a "?" by the 9/-. I've certainly not seen this, nor the 15/- or £10. The 9/- is a bit of an enigma. My original listing from a well known collection stated it was introduced in 1946. Barefoot lists it as 1944. I suspect 1946 is correct as the watermark faces right. It's a scarce stamp so any of you in possession of copies might like to see if you can be certain about the date and check the watermark if your copy isn't affixed to something important! The screening can help sorting, as stated, but life is still difficult & I quite often shift things around even now. I show the 1944&6 £1's (Fig.22), the 1944&6 £10's (Fig.23, '44 is above '46) and the 1943&5 £25's (Fig.24, '43 is right of '45). You will be able to see that the screening quite markedly affects the appearance. The list below shows what I'm pretty certain about with "?"s by what I'm not and the type of screen used appears after the "x". More work is needed!

	3d	6d	1/-	1/6	2/-	2/6	3/-	5/-	9/-	10/-	15/-	£1	£2	£5	£10	£25
1943		xb	xc	xb	xc	xb	xc	xb		xa	?	xb	xb	xb	?	xa
1944	xa	xa		xc					(?)	xa	xa	xa	xb	xb	xa	?
1945	xc	xc	xc	?	xc	xc		xb		xb	xa	xc	xc	?	?	xb
1946	xc		?	?				xc	xb	xb	xc	xc	xc	?	xc	

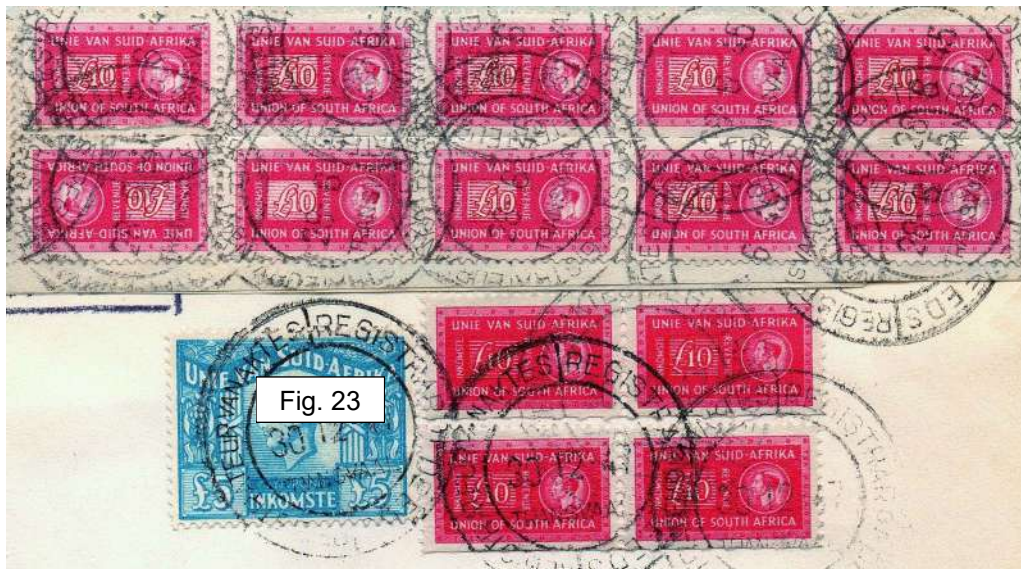
a) coarse cross-hatch screen b) fine cross-hatch screen c) fine irregular screen



Fig. 22



Fig. 24



The 1946-52 - the last George VI issue - will be published in the next issue of the Springbok: Ed.

Extracts from ABPS Bulletin September 2016

NEW ABPS COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Barry Stagg will become Membership Secretary, replacing Alan Godfrey.

Alan Godfrey will become Communications Director, replacing Chris Oliver.

George Henshelwood will become Database Manager, including the Directory and Handbook, replacing Rev John Walden.

EXHIBITION AND INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

Please see <http://www.abps.org.uk/Exhibiting/index.xalter> where material can be downloaded and events are updated.

Forthcoming UK exhibitions

Spring Stampex 15th to 18th February 2017: Full National on the theme of the former Ottoman Empire Including North Africa, Egypt and Balkan States, plus Palestine, Lebanon, Syria, Trans-Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Gulf States. Plus Iran. FEPA Recognition

International Exhibitions

Finlandia 2017 24th to 28th May 2017: <https://finlandia2017.fi>

UK Commissioner Bill Hedley ewlhedley@yahoo.co.uk

BANDUNG 2017 3rd-7th August 2017

Trans Studio Convention Center, Bandung, INDONESIA

IK Commissioner Jon Aitchison britishlocals@aol.com

NORDIA 2017 October 27, 2017 - Sunday, October 29, 2017 FEPA Recognition

Danish Philatelic Federation invites all friends of Nordic philately to Vejle!

PRAGA 2018 Wednesday, August 15, 2018 - Saturday, August 18, 2018 FIP and FEPA event

London 2020 2nd May to 9th May 2020: Chairman Frank Walton

Chief Executive David Alford

Future seminars

September: How to win a Gold Medal. Chris King

Beginning with Federation and ending at International. Covers Intro, exhibit choice and structure, presentation, treatment, research. Chris Harman on Revenue Philately Spring 2017.

Congress and RDP Ceremonies

2017: Cardiff. Confirmed 27th to 30th July 2017

2018: Durham. Congress and RDP Ceremony confirmed.

2019: Decision pending. RDP Ceremony at Stockholm confirmed.

2020: London. RDP ceremony at the same time as the London 2020 exhibition.

2021: Harrogate. The centenary of the first signing of the Roll.

REST IN PEACE

The world has lost some key figures in UK philately recently. These have included Francis Kiddle, Philip Mackey, Paul Gaywood, Tom Poynton and David Stirrups. All made an invaluable contribution to ABPS and to philately in general. We will miss them greatly.

ABPS AGM

Susan Oliver was created Hon. Vice President as recognition of her contribution to ABPS as past Chair of the Awards Committee.

SPECIALIST SOCIETIES

Information has been collated by Dane Garrod regarding suggestions for Specialist Society meetings and events.

This includes a list of hotel venues recommended by Societies for events and conferences.

If you can help, please contact: sslo@abps.org.uk

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Our twice-yearly **AUCTION SALES** have proved highly popular with collectors & dealers for both buying & selling. A Specimen catalogue of a recent sale will give details. Finally - having traded in London for nearly 40 years, we are still keen to make outright purchases of suitable material.

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