



*****FORERUNNERS

JOURNAL OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY FOR GREATER SOUTHERN AFRICA

Affiliated with the American Philatelic Society and the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa

Volume XX, Number 2, Whole No. 57

November-February 2006/07



Greetings and Good News telegram envelope used 1955 in Mariental, South West Africa.

Highlights of This Issue

Mafeking 'Good-Fors'

Corsair Crash 1939

Digital Philatelic Exhibits

Voortrekker 1938 Centenary Issue

Telegraph Stationery

Combined Military and Civil Censorship

Exhibit Pages and Computers

Orange River Station Revisited

Orange River Station Proving Cover

TB Charity Labels



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The Philatelic Society For Greater Southern Africa

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Front Illustration:

Greetings and Good News telegram envelope used 1955 in
Mariental, South West Africa (reduced to 90 % of original).
See page 63 for an illustration of the telegram form.

***FORERUNNERS

ISSN 1076-2612

Vol. XX, Number 2, Whole No. 57, November-February 2006/07
Official Journal of the Philatelic Society for Greater Southern Africa

Large Silver at WASHINGTON 2006, Vermeils at STAMPSHOW 2005 and
C7NPLE, Toronto; Silver at CHICAGOPEX 2005; Silver-Bronze at LONDON
2000; Silvers at JOPEX 99, STAMPSHOW 99, and COLOPEX 99; Silver-Bronze
at PACIFIC 97; Vermeil/Certificate of Merit at OKPEX 96; Large Silver at New
Zealand National Philatelic Exhibition 96; Silvers at SESCAL 95, CAPEX 96,
WAPEX 93, and HAFNIA 94; Silver-Bronze at ESPAMER 96, SINGAPORE
95, and PHILAKOREA 94.

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Table of Contents

Editorial Notes	42
Society Affairs	42
President's Corner	43
Feature Articles	
Digital Philatelic Exhibits: A Look Towards the Future by ASDA.....	46
Mafeking 'Good-Fors' and 1d Revenue Surcharge by Robin Pelteret	48
The Crash of the Imperial Airways "Corsair" 15 March 1939 by Ken Sanford	52
Orange River Station Post Office Revisited: A Letter to Mrs. George A. Moore by Robin Pelteret	64
1885 Proving Cover From Orange River Station by Ashley Cotter-Cairns.....	67
Proofs for Bechuanaland TB Charity Labels by Peter Thy	69
Speciality Columns	
The 1938 Voortrekker Centenary Memorial Issue by Hans Ulrich Bantz.....	58
South Africa World War II: Combined Military and Civil Censorship by Chris Miller	60
Getting Started: Page Making Computer Program by Tim Bartshe.....	62
Book Reviews	
Collecting Stamps in Botswana.....	70
Botswana Stamps 1966-2000	70
Undercover Addresses of World War II	71
Stanley Gibbons East Africa Catalogue	71
An Illustrated Trial Listing of Imperial Reply Coupons and Commonwealth Reply Coupons	71
Items of Interest	
'Posted Late' Cover by Alan Hanks	50
New Design for International Reply Coupons by Peter Thy	51
The African Trans-Continental Telegraph by Peter Thy	57
Cape Postal Stationery Perforation Error by Wayne Menuz	59

SWA Telegraph Stationery by Peter Thy	63
Society Auction Manager.....	68
News from Botswana by Peter Thy.....	72
John Sandisland: Closed Album.....	72
A Story From the Real World.....	73
Postal Union Dispute.....	73
For the Record.....	72
Forerunners Forum
Questions, Comments, and Answers	73
Publish Your Research in Forerunners	74
New Books	74
South African Post Office Magazine.....	74
The Editor's Most Urgent Wantlist	74
Society Publications	75
Market Place.....	75

Thanks to Ashley Cotter-Cairns for proof reading

Editorial Notes

You are again holding in your hands a new issue of Forerunners. It is a slimmer than usual because of a shortage of material. Our journal is basically produced from the material that reach the Editor from the moment that a new issue is mailed and until the next deadline. During only about four months. There is typically no material left over from one issue to the next. If you send me something, it is typically included in the current issue. The good thing is that you will typically not have to wait half a year or longer to see your writings in print.

This issue again brings some interesting articles. Robin Pelteret illustrates Mafeking Siege notes and describes a hereto unrecognized Bechaunaland embossed revenue stamp. Ken Sanford tells the story of the 1939 Corsair crash. This article is based on a chapter in his recent book on air crash mail of Imperial Airways. We further bring two articles on Orange River Station (OFS). One is by Robin Pelteret that takes off from the discovery of a letter to Mrs. George Moore cancelled at Orange River Station. The other is by Ashley Cotter-Cairns that describes a 1885 proving cover and what he discovered after he bid at an auction in London. Uli Bantz continues his discussion of SWA stamps, this time the 1938 Voortrekker Centenary Memorial issue. Chris Miller shows examples of combined WW2 military and civil censorship, Tim Bartshe continues his exhibiting series, this time with computer programs for making pages. Also of exhibiting interest is an article on digital philatelic exhibits.

This issue contains a new book review feature that will require your active support to appear in future issues. If you have

Instructions for Manuscript Submissions

Manuscripts should be sent to the appropriate member of the Editorial Board or directly to one of the Editors. Electronic versions of submissions are preferred either embedded in an email message, email attachments or on a floppy disk or CD. MS Word files are preferred. Avoid complex tables, unless in text format. Illustrations should be scanned at least at 150 dpi and submitted in tif, gif, or jpg formats. Illustrations should not be embedded in manuscript files. Contact the Editors if you have any questions and your submission requires special attention. Needless to say, good old fashioned typed or written manuscripts and photocopies can still be submitted and are most welcome.

discovered an interesting book - new or old - consider writing a short review about what you like and perhaps what you do not like about it. This time the Editor presents two booklets from Botswana Post and Ken Sanford reviews a new edition of a book on WW2 undercover mail.

This is the second issue that has been produced using a new page maker computer program (Adobe InDesign CS). I have slowly made some progress and now a little better understand the program. You will be pleased to learn that the spell checker now works. Hopefully you can see the result. Unfortunately, I have not yet found the grammar checker. Another useful feature is that pdf versions can now be produced with different densities and volumes. This makes it possible to produce editions in pdf to be distributed via e-mail and to be posted on websites. At the same time, high resolution pdf for printing can be made at the same time.

The Forerunners is currently being produced by simple photocopying. The result is fair - but perhaps not great. Time may have come to consider other printing techniques. A method often used by small specialist societies like ours is color laser printing. This would allow us to use limited colors. The result would be an individually printed magazine, part in color, and stapled in the left margin. The requirement would no doubt be the purchase of a dedicated society printer. Let the Editor have your comments and suggestions for inclusion in the next issue.

Society Affairs

The Forerunners is the official journal of the Philatelic Society for Greater Southern Africa. The journal is published three times per year for the periods July/October, November/February, and March/June. Subscription to the Forerunners is included in the membership fees to the Philatelic Society for Greater Southern Africa (PSGSA). The membership fees are \$25 to North America and \$30 by air to Europe and southern Africa. A sample copy of Forerunners is available from the Editor for \$9. Presentation issue can be freely downloaded together with application form from psgsa.thestampweb.com. Advertising rates can be found in the Market Place section. Payment options are (1) check drawn on a US bank and made payable to PSGSA, (2) £ Sterling bank draft at current exchange rate with 'payee' left blank, (3) US \$ or £ Sterling bank notes at the current exchange rates and mailed at the sender's own risk, or (4) Paypal to the Society Treasurer at bobhisey@comcast.net. All membership fees and other payments should be mailed directly to the Treasurer. All communications about membership, subscriptions, publications, activities, and services of the Society should be sent to the Secretary.

Back Issues Available

Back issues of the Forerunners are in stock and available for purchase. These are listed by whole number: #1-4, 6-9, 11-17, 22-27, 28/29,* and 30-57. The price per copy is #1-3, \$2; #4, \$4, #6-11, \$3; #12-13, \$4; #14-15, \$5; #16-17, \$6; #22-27, \$7; #28/29, \$10; #30-33, \$7; #34-57, \$9. Prices include shipping by lowest rate. Many back issues only exist in few remaining copies. Send orders to the Editor together with payment. * Combined as a British Africa Anthology with articles from 15 speciality groups celebrating PSGSA's 10th Anniversary during PACIFIC 97.



President's Corner

Greetings once again from Ontario, a very wintery Ontario, with the temperature at minus 20 degrees C and a wind chill factor that I do not want to think about. The weather has been really strange, as the television news at the beginning of the month showed us golfers playing at several Ontario golf course on New Year's Day, something I had not heard of before. There is a lot of news in the daily papers about Global Warming, with other scientific pundits claiming it is just the earth's natural cycles. I am inclined to think that there is something going on which is between the two camps, and pumping huge amounts of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere cannot be good. Today, my wife and I saw several vehicles outside stores with a man sitting in the warm while his wife or companion was doing the shopping! Some people do not seem to care much about the problems that all our governments are trying to address.

A couple of interesting developments have made an appearance on the exhibiting scene, the first of which is the concept of a team competition, where a group from some country or area within a country submits five exhibits in competition. The requirements call for each exhibit to be new and no duplication of exhibit type. The marks for each exhibit are added together and the highest aggregate score is the winner. We had this at a show in Toronto last Fall and it was very successful and will no doubt appear at the Royal show in the Fall. Incidentally, if any member would like to enter an exhibit in our best National show, just e-mail me for a prospectus and entry form. We shall be using a U.S. Commissioner, as we did last Fall.

The other development is the fifteen one-page exhibits to be entered in a single frame by any club in the local area. This was also tried last Fall and was certainly popular among the show attendees and the exhibitors. Each page is marked according to certain criteria and the aggregate score is compiled to determine the winning club. The first (or sixteenth) page of course is an introductory page giving the club name and exhibitor names. This page is covered during the judging. I really enjoy when something new comes up in philately, as exhibits were getting scarce at some shows and these new concepts seems to have invigorated everyone.

As noted in the last "Forerunners", the 20th Anniversary Celebration of the PSGSA is being held during the ASDA Mega-Event in New York, March 15 to 18. Unfortunately, I shall be unable to attend, but I wish everyone who plans on being there a good time with lots of interesting meetings and the Collectors Club Seminar. I shall be thinking of you! Until next time...

Speciality Editors for Forerunners

The Editor and the Forerunners depends on our Speciality Editors. These are listed on the first page of each issue together with their speciality areas. The duty of a specialist editor is straight forward. He or she will

1. assist the Editor by reviewing and editing,
2. write an occasional article,
3. search and promote writings from potential authors, and
4. supply news items for the Forum and Society sections.

It is not a requirement that the Speciality Editor will write an article for each issue, but it will certainly not be discouraged. An important function is to seek out potential authors and encourage them to write articles for Forerunners. This may involve technical and editorial assistance to potential authors. The Editor may also need assistance with evaluating and editing submitted articles whose subject is outside his own expertise.

The ideal description for a Speciality Editor: Broadly knowledgeable philatelist. Specialist collector and perhaps exhibitor. Active in organized philately. Well versed with the existing literature and specialist journals. Perhaps already writing articles for the specialist journals and hopefully also for Forerunners. Admittedly, few of our existing Speciality Editors will fit this description so don't restrain yourself from coming forward.

As a regular reader of the Forerunners you will be aware that some areas are well represented on the pages of Forerunners. Other are poorly represented. It is difficult to hide that the Bechuanalands recently have been overrepresented. Nobody has complained, but it would be ideal if we could produce a more evenly balanced Forerunners. Look at the Speciality Editor list and decide if you can help. Contact the Editor even if your subject is already covered.

Show Reports

Tim Bartshe received GOLD for 'Postal Stationery of the Orange River Colony: Usages from 1902 to Union (1913)' at Greater Reno Stamp and Cover Show in June 2006. **Peter Thy** received GOLD and the GRAND AWARD at Penpex 2006, Redwood City, California, for 'Bechuanaland Postal Stationery Cards.' **Christopher Dahle** received SILVER for 'Rhodesia and Nyasaland Postage: 1954-1964' at APS Stampshow 2006, Rosemount, Ill. **Johnny Barth** received GOLD and the GRAND PRIX for 'Cape of Good Hope, the Pre-Stamp Period' at Stampex 2006, Pretoria, South Africa. At the same show, **David Mordant** received DIAMOND (one frame) for 'The 'Woodblock' Triangular Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope' as well as the Arie Bakker Trophy and **Peter van der Molen** DIAMOND (one frame) for 'Swaziland Revenue to 1968' and VERMEIL for 'Swaziland' a Post-Independence Miscellanea.'

Address Changes

All address and e-mail changes should be reported to Bob Hisey to be properly corrected on the membership list. This will assure arrival of the Forerunners in the mail without delay. However, if you want your new address and e-mail also to be included in the Forerunners, please advise the editor.

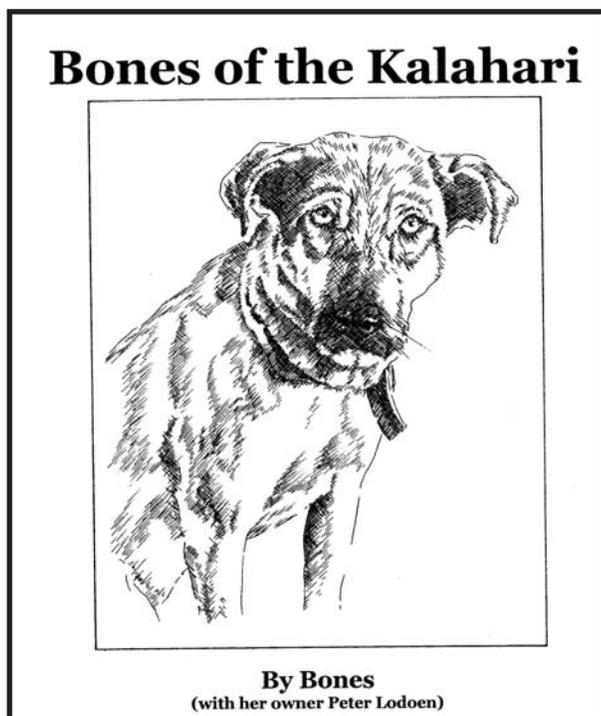
Search for Society Treasurer

Bob Hisey has after many years of services expressed a wish to 'retire' as society treasurer and to concentrate on his Orange Free State Philately books. Bob has left us in healthy financial conditions. Please come forward and contact Alan or any other board member if you are interested in taking over this most important society function.

Bones of the Kalahari

Book by Peter Lodoen

Our only member in Botswana, Peter Lodoen, has written the charming and also sad story about his dog Bones. We follow the adventures of Bones from she comes into his life as a pup in the little Kalahari village of Takatokwane and until she dies of cancer in Minnesota eight years later. The story is alternately narrated by Bones herself and her owner Moruti. 'Moruti' is Setswana for teacher and is also the name Peter commonly is referred to in his village. Although the story is about the dog is perhaps even more about village life and about Peter's own life in his adopted Kalahari village. Whether you have an affection for dogs or just about life, the book is highly recommended. The book is about 90 pages with numerous drawings. It is being distributed by the author at P.O. Box 061, Molepolole, Botswana. The Editor has a copy in pdf version that he can distribute on CD (about 50 MB) at cost of coping and mailing.



PSGSA 20th Anniversary Celebration

We are holding our 20th Anniversary Meeting during the Spring 2007 ASDA Mega-Event in New York show jointly with the British Empire Study Group of the Collectors Club. We will host a seminar on southern Africa philately on 17 March. The show dates are 15-18 March and the mounting of exhibits will take place on Wednesday 14 March.

Your participation in the show as exhibitor is most welcome. The applications to exhibit are now due -- the form is available on the American Philatelic Society website -- www.stamps.org under shows and exhibitions and it is listed under Postage Stamp Mega-Event. The show Jury is a very experienced and chaired by Guy Dillaway whose special interest is the postal history of the Cape of

Good Hope. The other Jury members comprise David Herendeen (postage dues), David McNamee (Zululand and Tasmania), David Springbett (Revenues and de la Rue Key Plates), and Tim Bartshe (Orange Free State and Transvaal). The apprentice Juror is Steven Zwillinger who exhibits British India. The Show Committee looks forward to receiving your application to exhibit. Contact Colin Fraser, P.O. Box 335, Woodstock NY 12498, frasers@writeme.com, for questions and further information.

Exhibits

The Postal Stationery Cards of Bechuanaland - Peter Thy
British East Africa 1890-1902 - George T. Krieger
Puerto Rico Early Postal History - Frank Acevedo
Save the Monuments of Nubia - Pharoa Athena
Haiti's Date Tree Issue, 1891-92 - Peter C. Jeannopoulos
Southern African Pioneers In World War II - Peter Thy
Uganda on British East Africa - George T. Krieger
Switzerland's 5c Perforated Sitting Helvetia: Uncommon Uses of Two Common Stamps - Harlan F. Stone
Victorian Natal - Keith Klugman
Switzerland's Postal Stationery 1867-1905: Envelopes, Cards, Wrapper Bands - Harlan F. Stone
The Forgeries of the 50 Bajocchi and 1 Scudo Values of the Roman States - Liane & Sergio Sismondo
The History of the Bermuda Boer War Prisoners Through Their Mail - David Cordon
"With the Flag to Pretoria" Philatelic Scenes of the Anglo-Boer War 1899-1902" - Paul M. Benson
A Botswana Meter Mark Typology - Gordon Smith
Transvaal Forgeries and Reprints - Kusia
Used Plate Numbers of the U. S.-19th Century - Carl Shaff II
Airship Stamps from the Golden Age: 1912-1940 - Edward Field

PSGSA and British Empire Study Group Seminar on Southern African Philately:

- 2.00-2.15 Introduction and welcome by Richard Maisel
 - 2.15-2.45 "Cape of Good Hope" by Joseph Hackmey
 - 2.45-3.15 "Cape of Good Hope - Great Mistakes in E..." by Richard Debney
 - 3.15-3.45 "Rhodesia - Arms issues" by Patrick Flanagan and Colin M. Hoffman
 - 3.45-4.15 Break for tea
 - 4.15-4.45 "Orange Free State" by Tim Bartshe
 - 4.45-5.15 To be announced
 - 5.15-5.45 "Imperial Airways Air Crash Mail With A Southern Africa Connection" by Ken Sanford
 - 5.45-6.15 "Postal Use of the Natal Embossed Issue" by Keith P. Klugman
 - 6.15-6.30 Closing comments by Richard Maisel
- No host dinner at 7:00 at the Maple Garden Duck House (Chinese), 236 East 53rd Street. Please that note numbers are required in advance.

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Results from C7NPLE

by Ashley Cotter-Cairns

My sincere apologies to everybody in the PSGSA for the long delay in publishing this information. It's entirely my fault: the certificate and Vermeil medal (for scores of 75-84) arrived just in the middle of a major house renovation, so I stored them somewhere 'safe' to deal with later. Only this week did I realise just how safe that hiding place was!

So, without further ado, I can report that Forerunners scored an encouraging 84 out of 100, so we missed Gold (for scores of 85+) by a mere one point! The breakdown:

Philatelic Aspects (40%)	
Originality	7/10
Significance	4/5
Research	8/10
Provision of member services	14/15
Authorship Aspects (40%)	
Organisation	12/15
Clarity of expression	13/15
Treatment	8/10
Editorial and Publishing Aspects (20%)	
Presentation	5/5
Technical matters	13/15



Comments

Well put-together publication with a (.....) and excellent illustrations. When illustrating articles such as the three-part "Surcharge stamps of Lesotho" it might be useful for the Editor to filter out some of the colours of the stamps so that the surcharge is more prominent.

Call for PSGSA 2006-2007 Dues

Dear Fellow Member:

This is the re-run of the same message in the previous issue: It is that time of year again. As you may remember, our year runs from July through June, so Dues for the year 2006/2007 are now due. As a matter of fact, they were due in July, but we are running a bit behind this year. Please excuse the lateness of this notice. Rest assured, you will receive the only first issue, whether or not I have received your dues.

Dues remain unchanged from last year. So now we have only two rates:

USA \$25

Rest of World by Air \$30

The economical air rate for Europe and Africa is due to the work of our members Jan Stolk in the Netherlands and Brian Dennis in South Africa who receive in bulk and re-mail.

As always, we can receive payment by US check (payable to PSGSA), UK cheque (payable to R. W. Hisey), Paypal to bobhisey@comcast.net, or cash at your risk in dollars.

Please keep us up to date on your e-mail and mail addresses.

Philatelically yours,

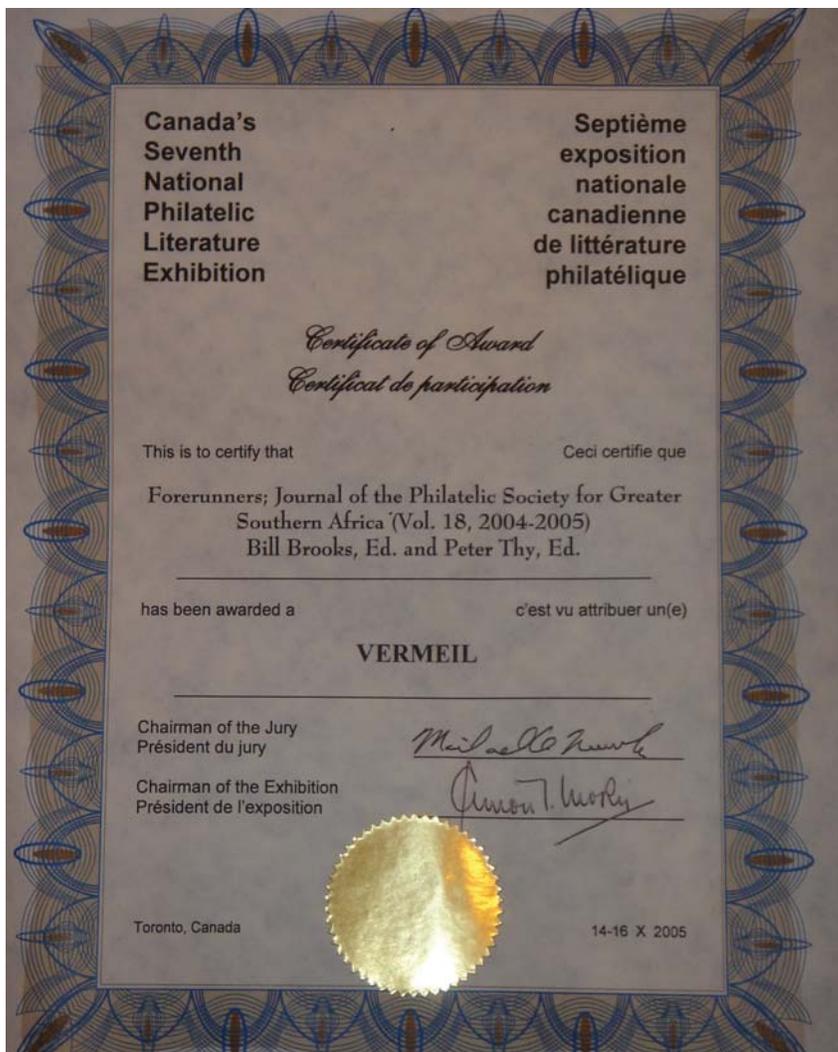
Bob Hisey

Treasurer, PSGSA

7227 Sparta Rd

Sebring FL 33875, USA

The Editor just realizes that if you read this, the chance is that you have paid your dues. If not, you would like not be on the mailing list.



Digital Philatelic Exhibits: A Look Towards the Future

American Stamp Dealers Association

The first ASDA Digital Philatelic Exhibits were presented at the Mega Event in Madison Square Garden, October 5-8, 2006. A total of nineteen Digital Philatelic Studies (DPS), created by British and American Collectors were displayed on three computers and by projection on a large screen. The DPS was accompanied by highlights from Ed Grabowski's, Guadeloupe and Omar Rodriguez's Mexican award winning collections. These two exhibits were shown in the traditional manner in frames.

Opinion towards the DPS was favorable among a sample of collectors who filled out questionnaires after viewing the studies on computer screens. They particularly enjoyed the ability to study the electronic displays in detail, sitting down, without stretching their necks to see the top row of a frame or bending over down to see the bottom row. They were also favorably impressed with their ability to magnify all or parts of the electronic displays. Many saw the DPS as an indication of the direction in which exhibiting is heading. While this was viewed as a favorable development in itself, a number of those surveyed were fearful, that the Electronic Display might displace exhibits of real material in the frames.

David Herendeen was awarded Grand Prize for his 'Postage Due in Transitional Slovenia' exhibit as well as third place for 'Postage Due in Bosnia-Herzegovina.' Ed Grabowski's study of 'Madagascar Postal History' received the Reserve Grand Prize by the panel of judges, consisting of Robert Odenweller, John K. Doyle, and Ross Towle. David S. Ball's study 'In Their Prime: Recovery Ships for Manned Spaceflight 1961-1975' was voted the most popular exhibit by those surveyed and received the Viewers Choice Award.

The nineteen DPS will be on display again at the Spring 2007 Mega Event, March 15-18, at Madison Square Garden N.Y.C. A new Digital Show is now being planned for the Fall 2007 Mega Event.



Fall 2007 Mega-event

The Fall 2007 American Stamp Dealers Association Inc. (ASDA) Mega-Event will again include this new form of philatelic competition. Participants may submit a digital philatelic study (DPS). Such studies allow collectors to broaden the basis

for the presentation of their research and knowledge and to complete studies which might not be undertaken in the framework of a conventional philatelic display or exhibit. It is expected that such studies will become very popular with collectors and students and will lead to major advances in philatelic research and knowledge.

The DPS accepted for the show will be displayed on both individual computer stations and by public computer projections at the Mega-Event to be held at Madison Square Garden, New York, from 25 to 28 October 2007.

What is a digital philatelic study (DPS)

A DPS is an electronic file or set of files that tells a philatelic story such as: the change from traditional to pictorial designs in British Caribbean Colonies; the Pony Express; or mail from the Crimean war. It combines the elements of journal articles, exhibits and PowerPoint presentations into a final electronic presentation form (i.e. PowerPoint file, PDF file, etc.). Like an article, the primary focus is on the story as it is told, but, like an exhibit or PowerPoint presentation, the emphasis is placed on the illustrations with the text as supplementary.

Examples of DPS from the Fall 2006 Mega-Event may be seen at the ASDA's website - www.asdaonline.com.

Who may submit an entry and team entries

A DPS may be submitted for entry in the show by an individual who is: over 18 years of age; an emancipated minor; or under 18, with the approval of his/her legal guardian.

Entries may also be submitted by a team comprising no more than four people, each of whom meets the criteria specified above. Each team should have a designated leader and all communication about the entry and the DPS should be submitted by, and will be sent to, the leader of a team.

The name of the applicant(s) must be made known in connection with their application, but, at the request of the applicant(s), may be given as an alias in any published communication about the DPS.

Types and number of applications

A specific DPS may be submitted for either the competitive or non-competitive show, but not both.

Anyone who meets the criteria specified above may submit multiple entries for an individual DPS or may be included on multiple team entries or both, but each DPS must be submitted on a separate entry form. A participant may enter no more than three digital philatelic studies (DPS) as an individual or as a team member, but only one entry on which the applicant is listed as a sole entrant or as leader will be eligible for the first/second place or "Most Popular" prizes.

Applications will be made by means of an official application form that must be received no later than Wednesday, 1 August 2007.

Uses of the DPS

The applicant(s) who submit an entry for either the competitive or non-competitive show give(s) the ASDA the right to present the DPS during the Fall 2007 Mega-Event. In addition, applicants have the option to give the ASDA the further rights to reproduce the DPS as a whole or in part in electronic form on the ASDA website or on a CD.

The CD, containing all of the exhibits which the ASDA has been authorized to place on a CD, will be given to the individual participants, and to all team members of the team entries, where they have granted permission for the DPS to be included on the CD.

Technical specifications

A DPS will be an electronic file or set of files that may not exceed a total of 200 Megabytes. It is recommended that it contain the material that would ordinarily be found on about 20 normal exhibit pages. The file(s) must be in a format or formats such as HTML (with relative paths), PowerPoint, PDF, or Word Documents that can be read or viewed by a Windows browser. It can include text and graphic images, including animation, but, it may not include sound.

The DPS should have a title page that describes the topic of the study and indicates how it should be viewed (scrolled, use of hypertext linkages, Table of Contents in a frame, etc.). DPS that are not easily viewed by a novice computer user may be rejected.

The individual or team of individuals need not own the material that is displayed in the DPS, but must have the legal right to include it in the DPS and allow its reproduction as described above. In addition to currently owning it, they may have scanned it at an earlier point in time when they owned it, may have obtained written permission from the current owner to include it in the DPS, or have obtained it from some public source. Signing the application form signifies that the individual or team has the appropriate legal rights to illustrate all material which is included in the DPS.

Every image that is included, with the exception described below, must have been taken from a real item and an original image of that item or part of that item must be included in the display. The original image is defined as an image that resembles as closely as possible the real item or that part of the real item that is given in the display. The original image may be magnified or reduced in size, but such changes in size must be noted in the text associated with the item.

Additional auxiliary images that are enhancements of any kind of an original image may be included in the DPS as long as the display clearly indicates the original image from which the auxiliary image was derived and specifies the way in which it was enhanced. For example, if a cancellation is lifted from a canceled stamp, then the canceled stamp would be the original image, and the lifted cancellation the auxiliary image. The study would have to indicate both that the cancellation was lifted and show the stamp from which it was lifted.

A constructed image that is one which is created by electronic means and not derived from an extant real item may be included

in the DPS if it plays a critical role in furthering the argument being made in the display. Such constructed images must be labeled as such and the critical point it makes must be clearly indicated. A DPS may be rejected if it makes extensive use of constructed images or if any of the constructed images do not meet the requirements specified above (critical to the argument and labeled as such).

Submitting a DPS

DPS accepted for the show must be submitted on a CD received by Monday, 10 September 2007. Applications will be acknowledged as they are received.

Judging of the DPS

Judging of those DPS submitted in the competitive class will be undertaken by a panel of three judges. Several criteria will be assessed including, but not limited to, the intellectual merit of the subject chosen, the methodology of the study, the significance and appropriateness of the conclusions reached, the furtherance of philatelic knowledge and understanding, the completeness with which the story is told and illustrated, the concordance between text and illustrations, and the ease of use by the viewer.

The Jury will select first, second and third place entries. Prizes will be awarded for first place and second place. An additional prize will be awarded to the DPS selected by viewers as the "Most Popular" exhibit.

Designated award certificates will be given to the first, second and third place entries and award certificates for participation will be given to the other individual applicants, and to the Captains and team members of all accepted DPS submitted, including those submitted as non-competitive DPS.

The Jury for 2007 will comprise Robert P. Odenweller, Fran Adams and David Herendeen. The decisions by the judges shall be final.

Further information contact: AMERICAN STAMP DEALERS ASSOCIATION INC., 3 School Street, Suite 205, Glen Cove, NY 11542-2548, Fax. 516 759-7014; asda@erols.com; <http://www.asdaonline.com/>.



An example of Ed Grabowski's Madagascar Postal History digital exhibit from Fall 2006 Mega-Event.

Mafeking ‘Good-Fors’ and 1d Revenue Surcharge

by Robin Pelteret

Let me make a declaration from the outset. I am no authority on the Bechuanaland Protectorate, nor the use of revenue surcharges by postal and/or banking authorities in southern Africa. What follows is intended as a report, on which others may care to develop an accurate reconstruction of history.

Much has been written about the Mafeking Siege (14 October 1899 to 17 May 1900); its importance or otherwise in the horrendous conflict that played itself out as the Second Anglo-Boer War, of Mafeking the place, of Mafeking and its personalities, of the pluck and the postal peregrinations. These are described ad nauseum elsewhere.

What we shall consider briefly is its ‘good-fors,’ those promissory notes created during the siege.

Early January 1900, the Mafeking Mail Special Siege Slip gave notice of Baden-Powell’s (‘B.P.’) intention to issue exchangeable monetary instruments in the face of diminishing stocks of gold and silver coinage. Reportedly, what had been happening was that coins had been hoarded by the population to such an extent that the traders had run out of money. Seeking a solution to this problem, ‘B.P.’ with the aid of Mr. R. Urry, the manager of Standard Bank, arranged for ‘bank notes’ (later to be known as ‘good-fors’) to be printed. The denominations finally decided upon were 1/- (1 shilling), 2/-, 3/-, 10/- and £1 (one pound sterling).

The paper currency was issued through the ‘Garrison Deposit Bank’ (in happier times the Mafeking branch of the Standard Bank). The 1/-, 2/-, 3/- and 10/- denominations were printed by Messrs. Townsend & Son. The lower denominations were bound together in booklet form by two staples and perforated along one margin in order to permit their later removal from the booklet. As could be expected, errors did occur in both the printing and numbering process (Illustration 1). The £1 notes were photographically produced by Edward Ross using the selfsame technique he used in the development of the Mafeking ‘blues’ (Illustration 2).

Production of the ‘good-fors’ was under the supervision of Captain H. Greener, Chief Paymaster to the garrison, whose rubber stamp signature appeared on all the notes. Urry’s signature together with that of Greener appeared on the 10/- and £1 notes. Each of the £1 notes was personally autographed by both. Of interest is that Charles James Weir, the accountant of the Standard Bank, Mafeking, other than commenting on the awkward shortage of coinage, was remarkable silent on the whole matter.

It appears that all the notes, irrespective of their denominations, were to bear a blind embossed one penny revenue stamp of the Bechuanaland Protectorate (Illustration 3). Though some sources state that the embossing and signatures



Illustration 1. 3/- good-for with numbers altered (21 known).



Illustration 3. Detail of 1d Bechuanaland Protectorate embossed surcharge stamp.

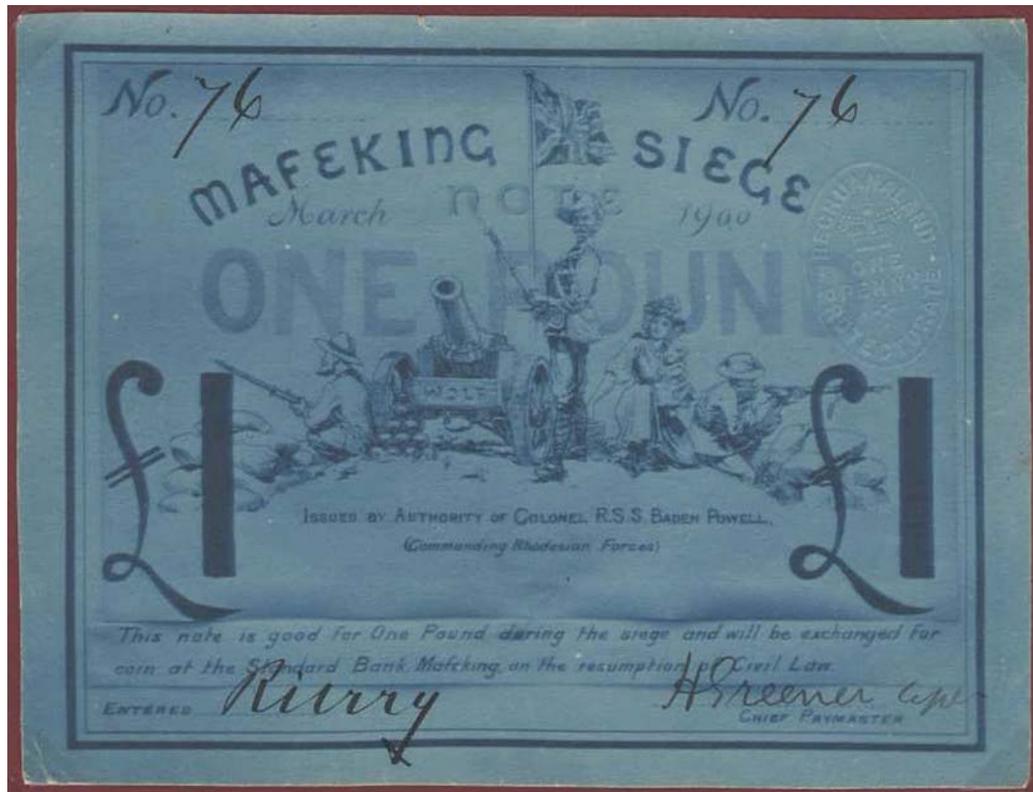


Illustration 2. £1 Mafeking 'blue' good-for (683 produced).

were added when the notes were placed in circulation, each of the thirty-one uncirculated 1/- notes remaining in a booklet in the possession of Ineson already carry a number, signature and surcharge (Illustration 4). Yet, there are some notes amongst each of the denominations, where the surcharge does not appear to have been applied.

Both Ineson and myself speculate that applying this surcharge stamp did not have any fiscal significance whatsoever, that is to say that it did not earn any revenue for the fiscus, but rather that it was embossed merely to make the Mafeking 'good-fors' appear 'authentic' to the populous. To me, the explanation finds resonance with B.P.s known love for the Thespian!

Though logically, in the case of the Townsend-printed denominations, the surcharge would have been applied to batches of notes, and thus would explain the varying intensity to which it is embossed on the notes, it leaves unexplained the absence of the surcharge on some. Whether some booklets - and thus a complete series of 'good-fors' - were inadvertently overlooked would require some investigation. Of interest, there is a £1 note known to the author that also carries no surcharge.

What use was made of the embossed stamp prior to the Siege of Mafeking? Well, the Garrison Deposit Bank was the Mafeking branch of the Standard Bank; and if a revenue stamp was to be found in the town, the bank or magistrate's court were the most logical places to look. It is my understanding that nothing similar has been recorded as a revenue mark for the Bechuanaland Protectorate. So whether, as in more recent times, a surcharge

was applied to cheques when issued, or whether the stamp used on notarised documents, equally deserves some investigation. As with so much to do with the Mafeking Siege, the explanation no doubt will be curious.

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Illustration 4. Booklet of pristine 1/- Good-fors (with the permission of John Ineson).

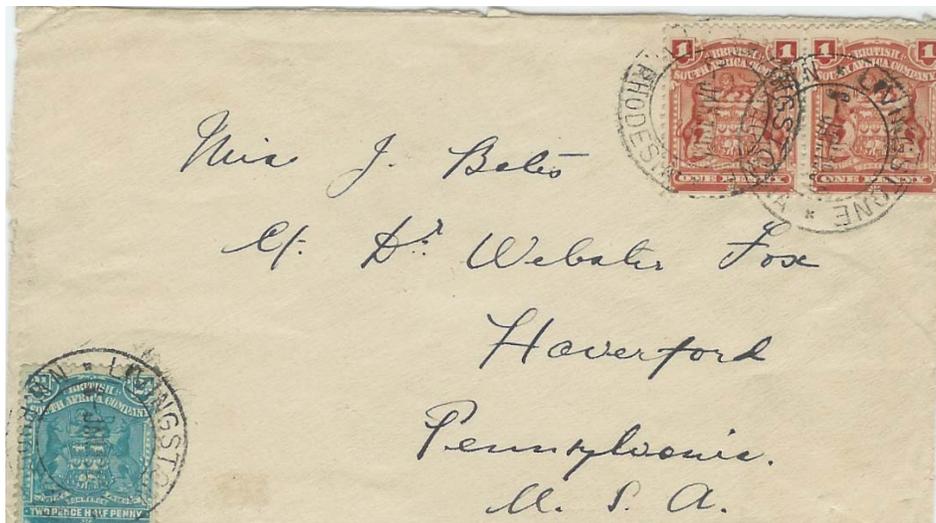
‘Posted Late’ Cover

by Alan Hanks

In issue No. 55 of “Forerunners”, I wrote a short piece titled “why do you collect Rhodesia” in which I observed that finding stamps for the collection had become difficult, and that items of postal history were sometimes easier to find. Pictured below is one such item that I picked up at a show in Toronto last year.

It is a cover sent from Livingstone to the United States on

January 8, 1909. What intrigued me about it was the placement of the 2½ stamp (the overseas rate at the time) in the lower left corner. The two additional 1d stamps in the upper right corner would appear to be for a “Posted Late” charge, for a posting with 15 to 20 minutes of normal closing hours. No marking to illustrate this was applied, but presumably this was not uncommon.



Reduced to 90 %
of the original.

The Crash of the Imperial Airways “Corsair” 15 March 1939*

by Ken Sanford

The “Corsair” was a Short S.23 ‘C’ Class flying boat with registration G-ADVB. On the 15th of March 1939, it was operating a northbound flight from South Africa to Great Britain, with the following crew members: Captain E. S. J. Alcock, First Officer Shakespeare, Radio Officer G. “Paddy” Cussans and Flight Clerk Parsons.



Short S.23 ‘C’ Class - “Corsair.”

Enroute from Durban, South Africa, the flight was scheduled to land at Juba, Sudan. The weather was very bad and there was thick fog. The aircraft was lost, and the pilot flew around for about two hours, trying to find Juba. They had only fifteen minutes of fuel left, so a landing was imperative. They descended through the clouds, the captain saw a straight stretch of water, and landed. It turned out to be a narrow river, the Dungu, near Faradje, Belgian Congo. The river was barely wider than the wingspan. At the end of the landing run, the aircraft hit a submerged rock and ripped open the hull. The aircraft was in danger of sinking quickly, so Captain Alcock opened up the engines and beached the aircraft. The crew members hacked a hole in the top of the fuselage, through which the uninjured passengers were able to climb out.

The Belgian provincial commissioner took the passengers to his house. The passengers and their baggage, as well as the mail from the stricken “Corsair” were then taken to Juba. Two days later, the Imperial flying boat “Centurion” arrived and took the passengers and the mail northward.

It turned out that new direction finding equipment had been installed on the aircraft during an overnight stop at Kisumu, Kenya. It had been installed incorrectly and the pilots were unable to follow the correct flight path from the ground radio

beacons. The voltage had been reversed and the radio bearing was out by 180°.

It took over four months and great effort to repair the aircraft. A repair party, comprised of Short Brothers and Imperial personnel, repaired the aircraft under trying conditions. They had to battle heat, humidity, flies, mosquitos, hornets, small black beetles, illness and bilharzia parasites, crocodiles and water snakes in the water, where they had to work on the aircraft’s hull. Using hundreds of local African laborers, including some convicts, roads were constructed, and a 150 foot wide dam was built from trees and boulders, creating an artificial lake to provide a longer take-off surface. A take-off attempt on the 14th of July ended in failure, when the aircraft swung to starboard, a wingtip float hit the river bank, and Captain Alcock had to cut the engines.



Corsair after landing on the river and hitting a submerged rock.



Corsair after repairs were made.

* This is an extract from my book “Air Crash Mail of Imperial Airways & Predecessor Airlines”, published in 2003 by The Rossiter Trust.

TEN MONTHS TO FREE AIR-LINER

et D.Y. ————— 8. 1. 40

RIVER DAMMED IN BELGIAN CONGO

After being stranded for nearly 10 months in the Belgian Congo owing to an accident the Imperial Airways flying-boat Corsair is now on her way to England. Her pilot is Capt. J. C. Kelly Rogers.

On March 14 the Corsair was making her homeward journey from Durban to Southampton when she found herself off her course. She was compelled to alight at Faraje, on the River Dangu, about 150 miles south-west of Juba.

There were no casualties. All mail, freight and baggage were salvaged. The flying-boat, however, was badly holed.

The river was altogether unsuited to flying-boat operations. Between the river and the nearest road lay at least 2,000 yards of thick bush. On May 9 the flying-boat was successfully beached for repairs, and by the end of June she was ready to resume her flying.

ROAD MADE THROUGH BUSH

The river in its original condition would have made a take-off impossible. Co-operation came from the officials of the Government in the Belgian Congo and a gold-mining company.

A road was hacked through the virgin bush, so that lorries could bring to the riverside great rocks with which to build a dam. Rocks in the bed of the river were blasted, and on July 13 it was decided that the Corsair should attempt her take-off.

The Corsair unfortunately hit a rock still embedded in the river and received further damage.

Meanwhile the river was falling, and it was realised that a second take-off could not be attempted until the waters had risen in September. The Corsair was once more afloat on Oct. 5.

Yet another dam was built and more rocks were blasted. A month ago Capt. Kelly Rogers left England to bring back the Corsair from the Belgian Congo.

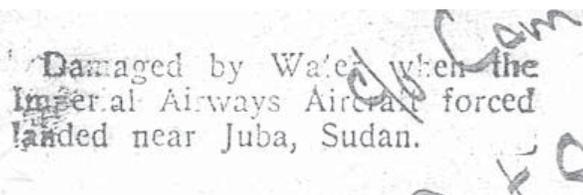
He was in command of the flying-boat Caribou during her inaugural flight for the British North Atlantic air mail service to Botwood, Montreal and New York last August.

The Corsair is one of the standard flying-boats used on the Empire routes.

The flying boat again hit a submerged rock and ripped open the other side of the hull. The engines were removed and rebuilt, and the inside fittings were stripped out in order to lighten the aircraft as much as possible. After nearly six months more, the aircraft had been repaired and Captain J.C. Kelly-Rogers was sent down to fly it out. Imperial apparently wasn't going to give Captain Alcock a chance to prang "Corsair" a third time. Every possible item in the aircraft had been removed to make it as light as possible. It was successfully flown out by Captain Rogers ten months after the forced landing by Captain Alcock. The "Corsair" served Imperial and BOAC for many years afterward. It flew more than half a million miles before the war had ended.

To support the necessary repairs to the Corsair, a small village was created, where none had existed previously. After the Corsair was finally flown out, this village was named "Corsairville".

A book on the "Corsair" and the accident in Africa was published in 2000. It is "Corsairville, The Lost Domain of the Flying Boat" ⁵. It provides a lot more details on what happened, and on the recovery efforts.



Type "a" - cachet - black.



Type "b" - cachet - black - on mail to France.



Type "c" - cachet - black - on mail to France.



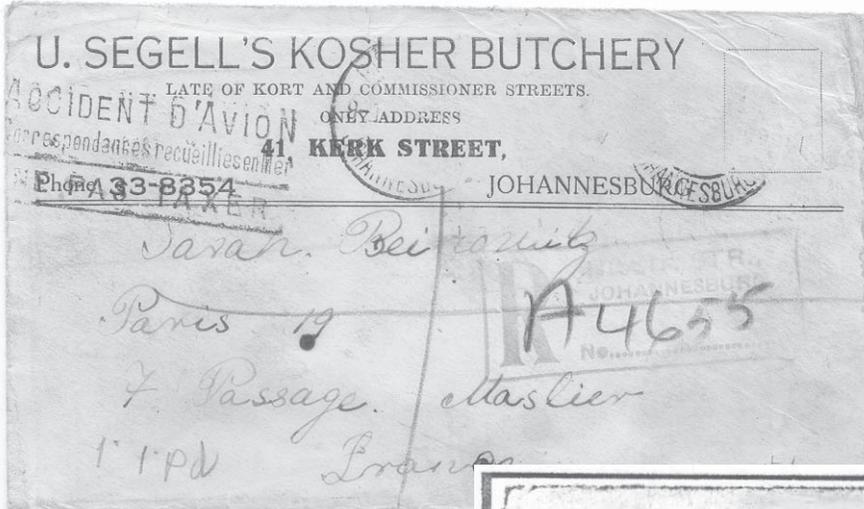
Type "d" - cachet - color unknown - on mail to England.

Note that illustrations may not be to scale.

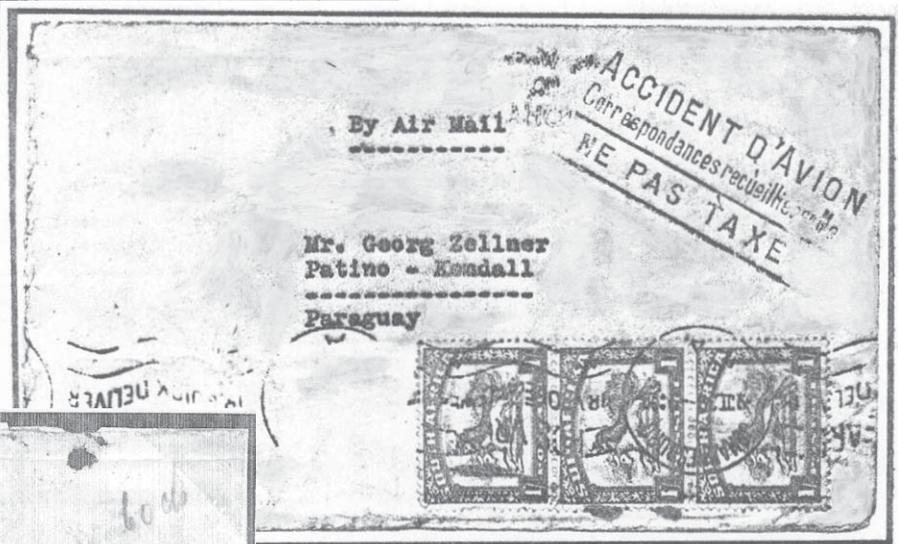
The mail was recovered, but very few covers have survived. Four different cachet varieties are known, as shown. Field reported a cover from Southern Rhodesia to the Sudan. A cover is also known from Nyasaland to the Gold Coast, one is known from South Africa to Paraguay, one is known to Australia, and a few covers have been recorded to England and France.

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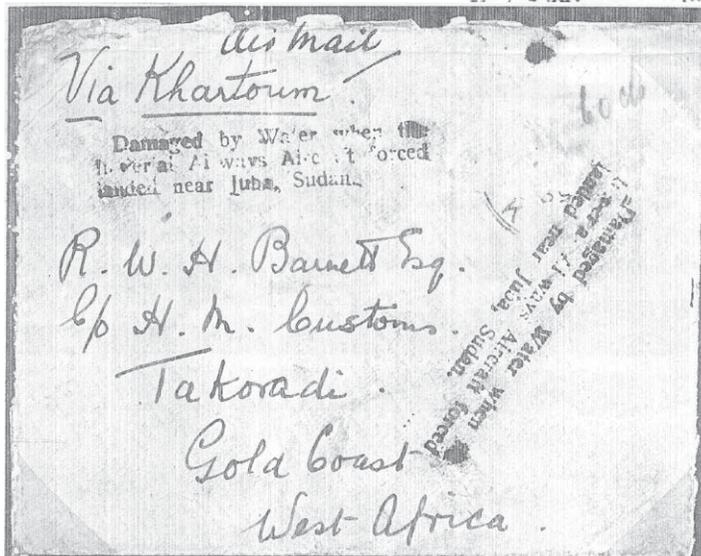
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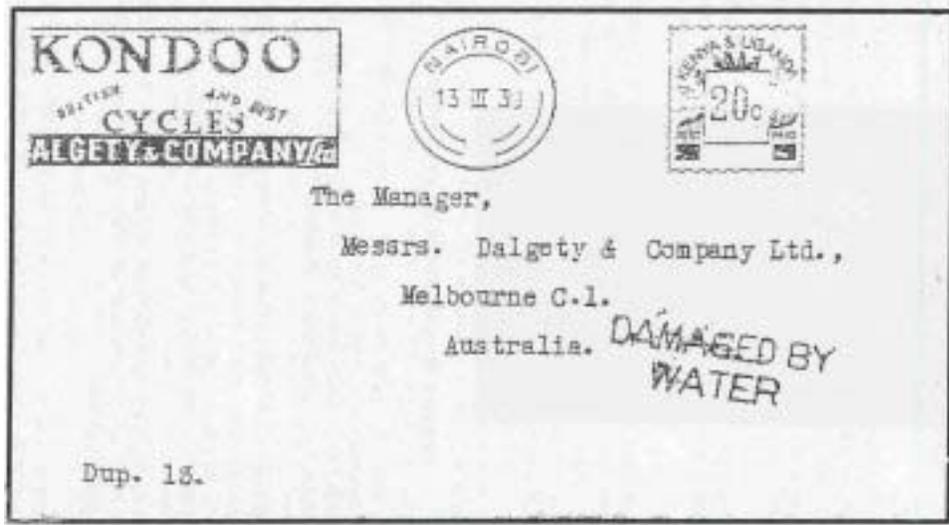
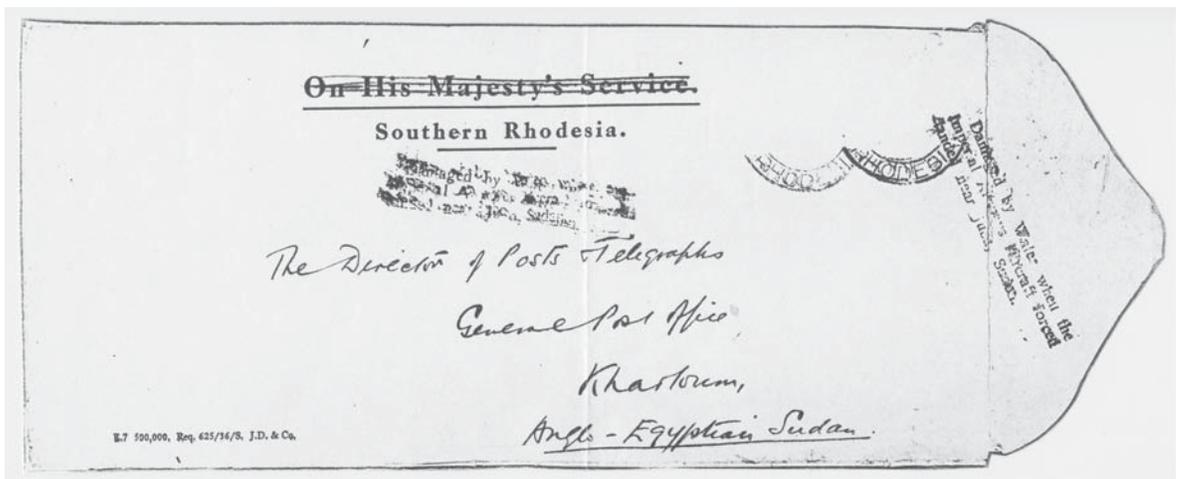


Cover with Type "b" cachet applied in Paris, France.



Various covers to unusual destinations.





Only cover recorded to Australia.



Only cover recorded from Mozambique.

Photos from Corsairville, The Lost Domain of the Flying Boat.”



27. 'The hardest thing was digging it out of the mud ...'



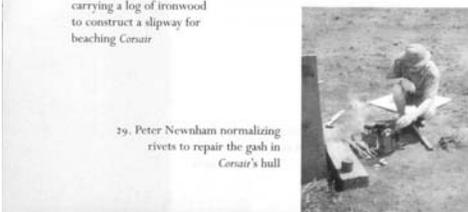
30. A hundred Africans are needed to haul the repaired flying boat back into the river



28. A team of native workers carrying a log of ironwood to construct a slipway for beaching Corsair



31. The second accident: Corsair marooned on the far bank of the Dunga after Alcock hits another rock on his ill-fated rescue attempt



29. Peter Newnham normalizing rivets to repair the gash in Corsair's hull



32. 'Alcock Rock'



33. The second salvage team starts all over again: 'And suddenly ... we could see it beginning to come up!'



36. 'Ready to go'



34. Floating Corsair's engines up the river for repair at Lacovitch's workshops



37. Captain Jack Kelly-Rogers



38. Building the dam



35. Running up the engines



39. Building the dam



21. 'Thee put it in there: thee can pick it up again': Captain 'John' Alcock, the pilot of *Corsair*, on both her arrival on the Dungu and the first attempt to fly her out



24. 'Why so desolate a spot should have been dignified with a name . . .': where *Corsair* had ended up in the north-eastern corner of the Belgian Congo



25. A native village near Faradje



26. Stuck in the mud: the sight that greeted the Shorts engineers when they arrived at Faradje to salvage *Corsair*

The African Transcontinental Telegraph

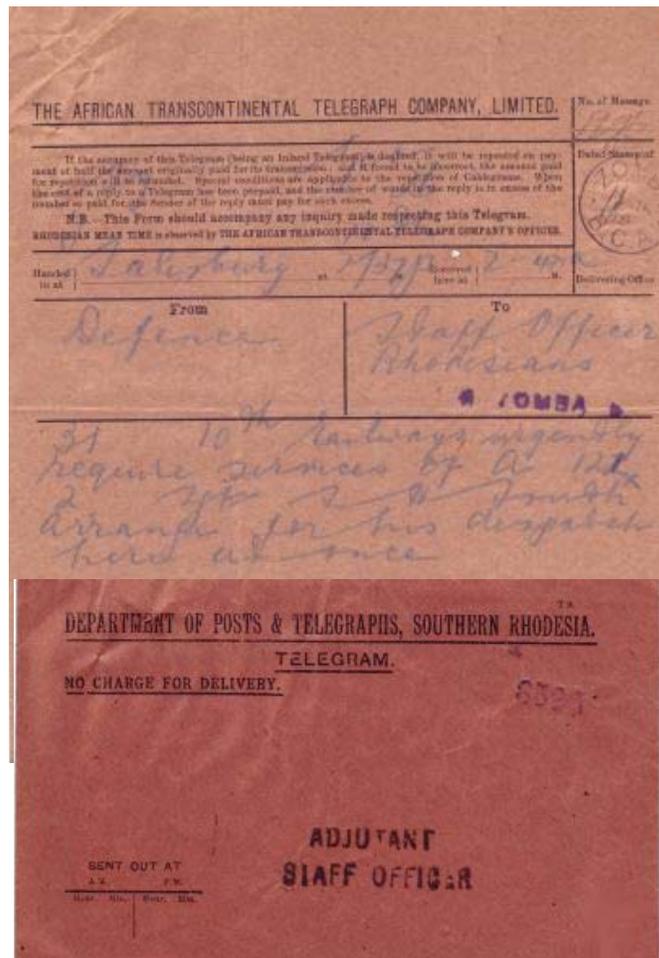
by Peter Thy

The Africa Transcontinental Telegraph Company was incorporated in 1892 with a share capital of £140,000. The company was part of Cecil Rhodes' dream of connecting southern Africa and Egypt by an overland telegraph line. The original capital was considered sufficient to extend the B.S.A. Co. telegraph line from its terminal at Salisbury to Zomba in Nyassaland (or British Central Africa).

Shown is an African Transcontinental Telegram despatched from Salisbury and received in Zomba of British Central Africa. It was transcribed on a Transcontinental Telegraph form and was delivered in a Southern Rhodesian envelope. The Transcontinental Telegraph from Salisbury reached Zomba in 1898. The single circle ZOMBA/B.C.A. cancel was introduced in 1894 and is known used until 1901.

The date of the cancel is not clear on the available illustration because of a low scan resolution, but the year may be 1898. Unfortunately, I have been unable to locate the original, perhaps because somebody sent me the copies. Do anybody know the location of the original (or similar telegrams)?

The telegraph line reached Abercorn near Lake Tanganyika in 1902. Extension to the line beyond Abercorn was later abandoned and the telegraph line connecting Cape and Cairo never materialized.



The 1938 Voortrekker Centenary Memorial Issue

by Hans Ulrich Bantz

This column deals with two South African stamps overprinted for use in South West Africa to commemorate the feats of the Voortrekkers one-hundred years after the ‘Battle of Blood River.’

Introduction

In an article in *Forerunners* #53 (Vol. XIX, No. 1, July–Oct. 2005, pages 25 to 27), I dealt with the four 1935-36 “Voortrekker Monument” stamps issued to raise funds for the erection of a monument in Pretoria to commemorate the events around the “Great Trek” culminating in the “Battle of Blood River” on Dec. 16, 1838. One hundred years later South Africa continued with the veneration of the Voortrekkers by issuing two postal stamps and a set of four stamps with a surtax / surcharge, which went to the “Voortrekker Centenary Memorial Fund.” The background information on the Voortrekkers and the Battle of Blood River given in the article mentioned above applies to these two issues as well and should be reread. The present article deals with the two postal stamps. The four charity stamps issued simultaneously will be discussed in the next *Forerunners*. These two sets of stamps make, like most things in life, less sense, if they are not seen in the social, political and cultural context prevailing at the time of issue. They would never appear in today’s ‘New South Africa’ with a changed set of ideas on the past times.

General Technical Information

Two South African stamps issued on 14 Dec. 1938 overprinted S.W.A. for use in South West Africa.

Catalogue numbers: Scott 133 - 134; SG 109 -110; Michel 206 -209 (Michel assigns own numbers to the English and Afrikaans stamps); South African Colour Catalogue (SACC) 136 - 137; Quik 210 - 211.

Designer: Willem Hermanus Coetzer (1900 – 1980).

Printer: Government Printer, Pretoria.

Printing method: Photogravure (rotogravure) in two colors.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head.

Perforation: 15x14.

Sheet format: Printed in sheets of 120 (20 rows of six stamps each, alternating English and Afrikaans).

Overprint: S.W.A.

First day of issue: December 14, 1938, a Wednesday.

Last day of sale: Feb. 28, 1939 (Hoffmann-Giesecke).

Last day of postal validity: December 31, 1972

The alternate wording on stamps reads: SUID-AFRIKA / SOUTH AFRICA. The stamp value is indicated by: POSSEEL / POSTAGE. The 1d stamp served also as a revenue stamp. This is indicated by INKOMSTE / REVENUE. VOORTREKKER HERDENKING / VOORTREKKER COMMEMORATION in the frame specifies the reason for the issue.



The 1d Stamp: Wagon Wheel

Sheets overprinted: 4 000 (240 000 pairs).

Colors: frame - carmine; design – slate blue (Cylinders No. 62 and 6931).

One Penny paid in 1938 for domestic ½oz surface and airmail letters and postcards (South Africa counted as inland).

The following interpretation of the design is largely based on Scheepers’ (2006) discussion of Coetzer’s designs of the two stamps. The worn state of a wheel from an ox wagon, standing for all the ox wagons used by the Voortrekkers as means of transport, symbolizes the adversities and hardship encountered on the long way of the trekkers from the Cape, indicated by the tabular mountain in the background, into the African interior. The swirling clouds and broken trees are signs for the turbulent events already behind them. The brake-shoe and the stretched chain show that the wagon is moving downhill, out of the design into a yet undefined future. The embellishments on the left and right sections of the frame, cooling towers and funnels, are symbols for things to be created by the descendents of the Voortrekkers within the next 100 years. The rising sun behind the industrial icons serves as a symbol for a better future.



The 1½ d Stamp: Voortrekker Family and Rainbow

Sheets overprinted: 2 000 (120 000 pairs).

Colors: The frame is printed in reddish-brown, the design in bluish – grey (Cylinders 31 and 20).

A 1½p stamp paid in 1938 for ½oz surface and airmail letters (All-Up airmail scheme introduced on July 1, 1937) and postcards to African Postal Union countries, to the UK, and to British possessions elsewhere. A single 1½p stamp was also sufficient for a surface postcard to UPU countries, while a pair of these stamps would have covered the postage for a 1oz surface letter to the rest of the world.

The stamp continues the design subject matter. A Voortrekker family, with the girl raising her hands while the woman and man (note two females!) look towards the sky, greets a double rainbow

over a landscape composed of localities where historical and tragic events had just taken place. On the left is Vegkop ('Battle Hill') where 35 Boers defeated a Matabele force of 6000 on Oct. 16, 1836. In the middle are the formidable Drakensberg Mountains crossed by the Boers in their search for new homes away from British rule. In front of the Drakensberg is the Bloukrans River, scene of a massacre by the Zulus in the aftermath following the killing of the Voortrekker leader Piet Retief and his companions by the Zulu Chief Dingaan on Feb. 17, 1838. A total of 41 Voortrekker men, 56 women, and 97 children were killed there in an attack during February 1838. The later to be founded village close to the Bloukrans area was named Weenen (Weeping) in commemoration of the Bloukrans tragedy. The dark shadow over the region is a symbol for this sad event. On the right is Gelato Kop with the Blood River (Ncome River) flowing in front of it where the Battle of Blood River took place on Dec. 16, 1838. Bantz (2005) discussed this battle in more detail.



The frames contain a lot of symbols. The 1d value shows cooling towers, funnels and a rising sun; 1½d value drops falling from the enclosing yoke. Drops (blood-sweat-tears?) remind us of Churchill's words spoken in 1940: "I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat". These words circumscribe the hardship experienced and the tenacity displayed by the Voortrekkers in a different and yet similar situation, a small group of people facing an uncertain future one hundred years before the Battle of Britain to which Churchill referred. Coetzer's designs do not dwell on the bloody happenings on the battlefields between the Voortrekkers and the natives and on Voortrekker bravado. Truly, they have to be appreciated for the thoughts that went into them and can serve as examples for today's stamp designers who just create pretty pictures.

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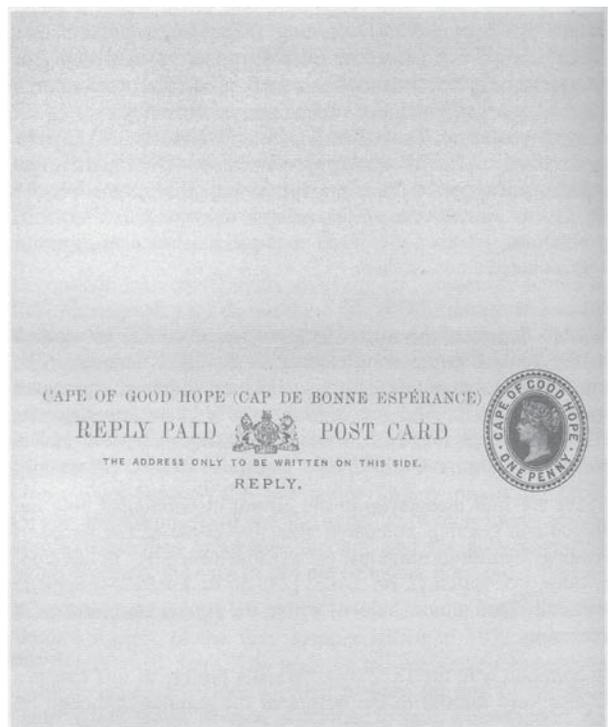


Cape Postal Stationery Perforation Error

by Wayne Menuz

De La Rue & Company of London produced most of the postal stationery of the British colonies up to the first third of the 20th century. Their work was completed to a very high standard, and errors of production are virtually unknown from any colony. While they probably made as many during production, their quality control inspection assured that these production slip-ups never reached their intended post offices.

One that did reach the post office counters, and then the public recently came to light. The 1892 reply card of the Cape of Good Hope consists of an oval brown design containing the bust of Queen Victoria. Being the UPU rate, the card is inscribed in both English and French. To facilitate separation of the reply half from the message card half, De La Rue used a 14-gauge perforator with every other pin removed, making a gauge 7. The central portion of an unfolded card, showing the front of the reply half, the perforation holes, and the adjoining back of the message half, are shown below. The illustration of the unfolded card below is missing the perforations, and since it is otherwise identical to the issued card, is not likely an archive example, but an error of production. This error is not mentioned in the three catalogs covering the Cape of Good Hope postal stationery (Asher, Higgins and Gage, and Quik).



This note first appeared in the *Postal Stationery* magazine #349, 2006, p. 118. Reproduced with permission.

South Africa World War II Combined Military and Civil Censorship

by Chris Miller

At a recent meeting Officers of the Civil Censorship Study Group were asked to define what is meant by military and civil censorship and how they can easily be differentiated.

The essential difference is that military censorship is applied before the item enters the normal mail stream and civil afterwards. An item that has been subject to military censorship can also be examined by the civil censors once it enters the mail stream.

Figure 1 illustrates by a cover which was written by one of the officers in the guard detachment at Koffiefontein Internment Camp where the crowned rectangular handstamp was applied. This is partly beneath the U.C.8 resealing label. The envelope was opened at Bloemfontein and the usual arms handstamp code G was applied after the label had been affixed to the envelope. Examination of the back of the envelope shows that a military censor had also applied his handstamp (Daynes type South Africa 100).

This phenomenon has only been recorded in South Africa and could only have arisen where both a civil and military censor were acting in unison. In other words the item was subject to a second military censor as well as to the civil one. This is unusual on a cover from Bloemfontein but as the Head Office of the Civil Censorship was in Cape Town and that of the Military Censorship in Pretoria examples are more common from these two censor locations.

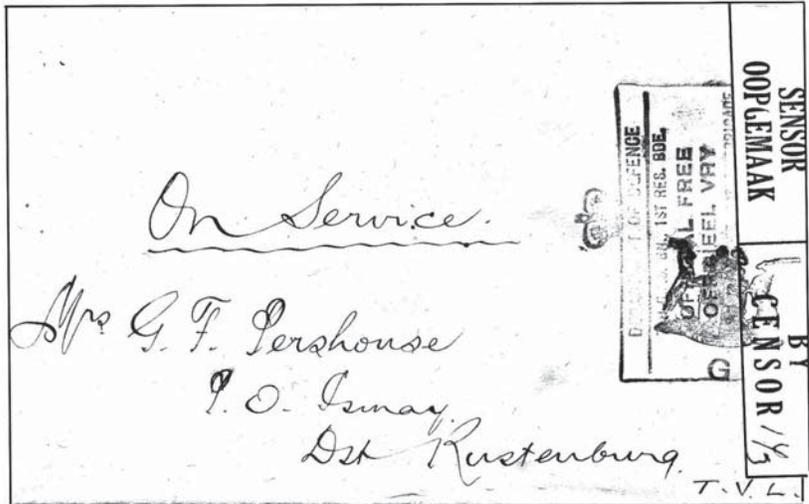


Figure 1. Cover censored in Bloemfontein. Reduced to 75 % of original.

The Cape Town example shown as Figure 2 also provides some evidence of the specific purpose of Censor Station R and perhaps also of the reason or the ringed version of the R handstamp, which is the only one used for this purpose in Cape Town. In Pretoria there was only the one code F handstamp but labels from such censorship often also have a handstamp in the U1 to U6 series. It is thought that these identified the individual censor.

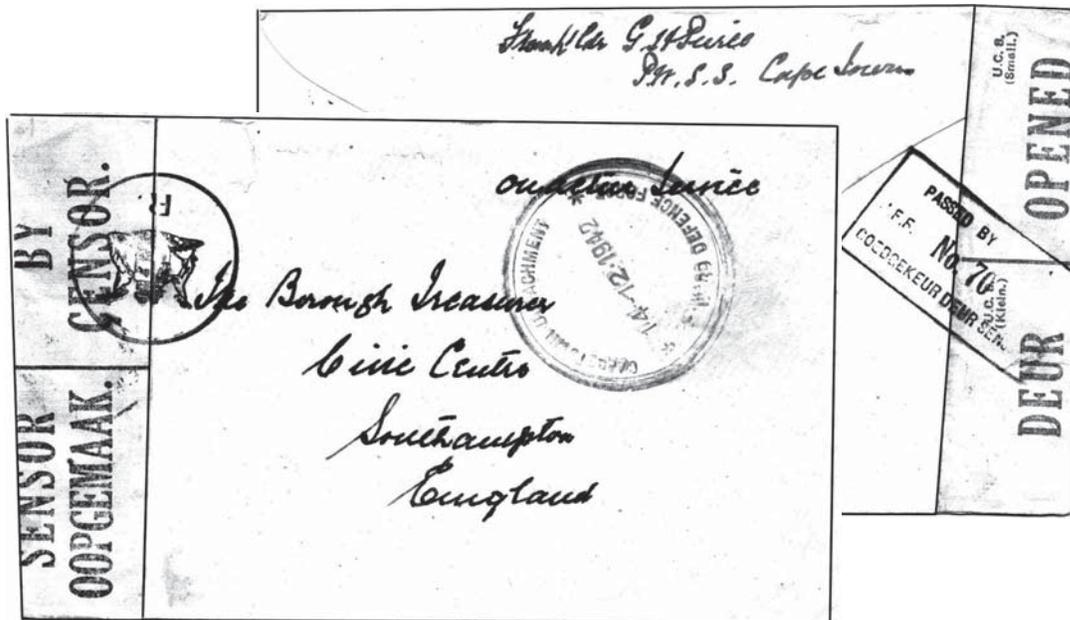


Figure 2. Cape Town combined censorship. Reduced to 75 % of original.

Only one example has been seen of combined censorship in Port Elizabeth. This is sufficiently unusual again to show both sides. These have been combined below as Figure 4.

If you can help please send any details you have to Chris Miller at 161 Upper Woodcote Road, Caversham, Reading, Berkshire, RG4 7JR, UK or via e-mail to cpbmiller@aol.com.

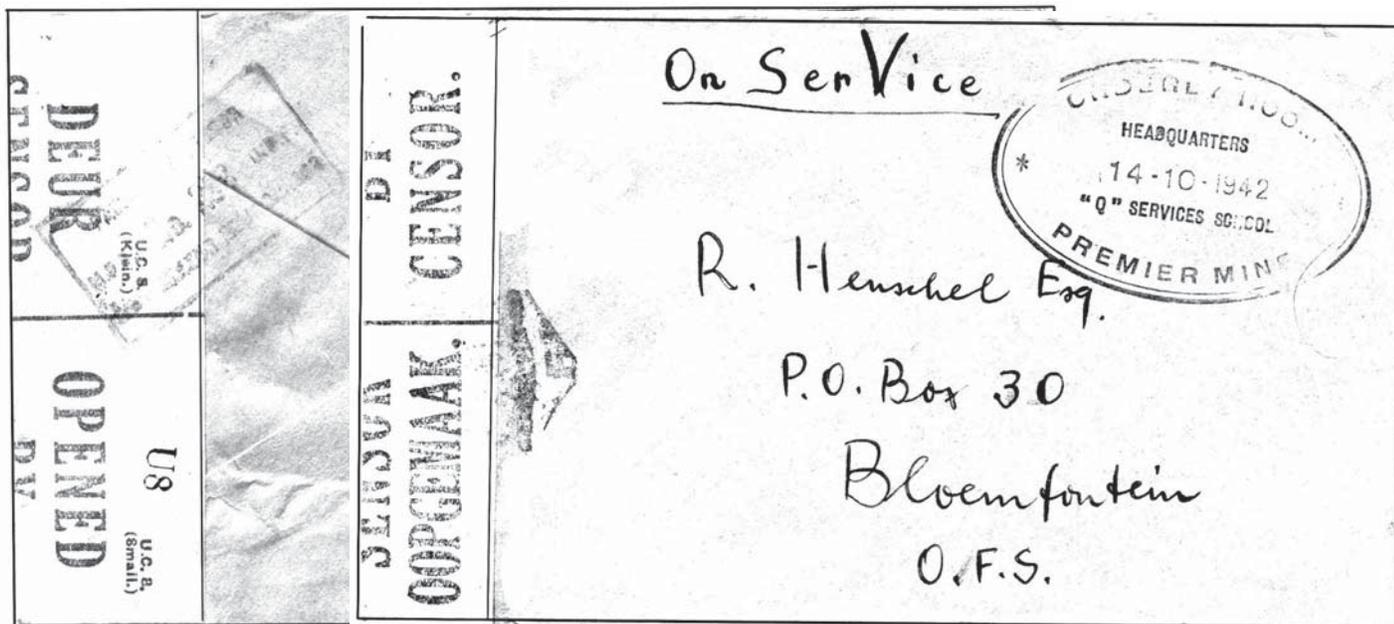


Figure 3. Pretoria combined censorship.

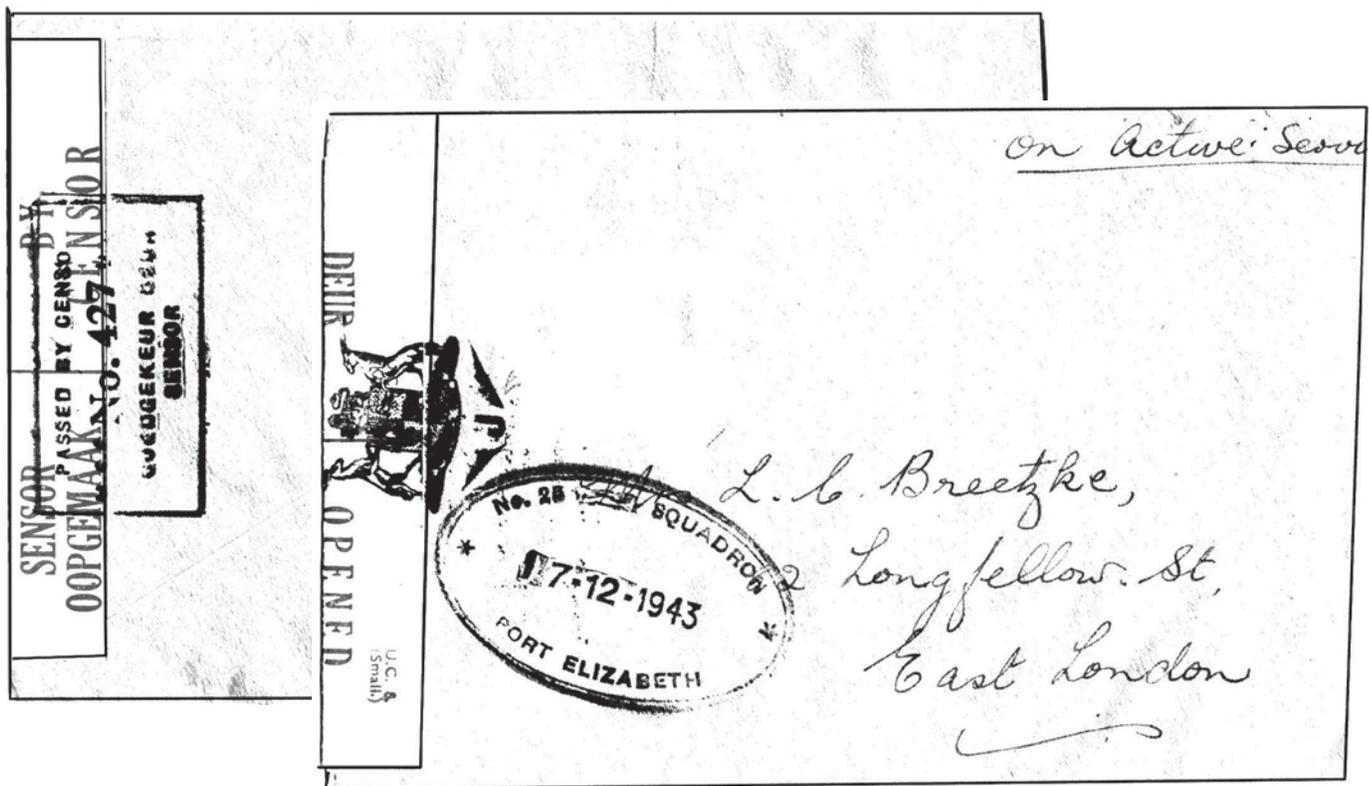


Figure 4. Scare Port Elizabeth combined censorship.

Getting Started: Page Making Computer Program

by Tim Bartshe

One question that frequently comes up is what computer program should I use to make my exhibit pages? (Assuming you are not hand-lettering your exhibits – there is nothing wrong with that by the way!) Actually this was a request put on me by Vesma Grenfelds, who is presently involved in the Northern California Team Challenge to be held this November. The teams are made up of one experienced and one novice exhibitor and she was hoping that I could do a “how to” on this. Well, here ‘tis.

There are quite a few programs that have been used to make album pages that have been discussed in Linn’s Stamp News over the years, some suitable for exhibit page construction. I think the two most popular programs that are used today are different forms of a word-processing program and a desktop publishing program. The most popular word-processing programs are MS Word and Word Perfect. I happen to use a very simple and relatively inexpensive (compared to others in the category) desktop publishing program called MS Publisher. This program is attached to Small Business Office or can be purchased as a stand-alone program for a reasonable price, generally around \$100 or so. What follows is not a specific endorsement for the program, it is just one that I have found very useful and simple, powerful yet not arcane to maneuver around in, compatible to all MS products including Excel tables and you can easily insert any form of picture files from pdf to tif images.

For those of your that are NOT computer “nerds” and do not know how these silly things actually work (and believe me I am one of those), I thought a run through on how to set up a page from scratch might be useful. Now this will not be a window-active explanation, but the program is so user-friendly and intuitive that if you have the program, you should be able to get through it. I know when someone shows me how to do something in an arcane program, I am battle ready until that person leaves and I crank up the program the next day, then duh! Let’s go through it step by step.

Open the program and under the menu File hit New and a blank page will appear in the work area. You will see a blank sheet with a blue and red boundary at a one-inch margin. One the top and side will be a scale in inches (though you can change to metric if you want to go Euro). Beneath the pull-down menus are the standard Microsoft icons for save, etc., which includes a percentage box that will allow you to enlarge your page to see what it is you are typing. On the left are a series of “new” icons that will allow you to do things to the page in front of you. As you point your cursor at each, what they are/do will be displayed to assist you in choosing the right task for what it is you want to accomplish.

You want to create your running headings based upon the outline we discussed last time. Go to the left row of icons and click on the one that looks like a paragraph with A in the box. Click on that and your cursor will appear like a cross hair. Place it where you want the new text to appear, click and hold, dragging the

box to the desired size. Now you have a text box where you can type words. Click inside the box to activate the cursor, choose a font style and point size or any other special format; **B** for bold, *I* for italics or U for underline, etc. The small A or large A will enlarge the highlighted type. For other types of formatting pull, down the Format menu at the top and click Font for different underline styles, effects like subscript or all caps, different colors for the letters, etc.

Note when you have clicked on the box, at the bottom of the screen will appear two measurements; the distance from the top left corner of the page to the top left corner of the text box and the dimensions of the box itself. This allows you to move the box to a desired distance anywhere on the page and you will know the exact location. The bottom also shows you which page of your exhibit is active. Since you have only one page it will only show 1, but as you expand and add pages you will see the pages appear on the bottom. To add pages, pull down Insert and click Page. You will see the options of how many new pages you want and where in relation to the active page you want them as well as inserting a blank page or even duplicating the existing page.

Now you can go ahead and create another text box by repeating the above and place it for your secondary heading or what ever your want. This text box also comes in handy to duplicate the sizes of the items you are going to be placing on the page. Say you have a cover that is 4.5 by 6.5 inches. Click and drag the text box until you have the dimensions desired and then place your cursor on the edge of the box. You will see a little truck and “move” icon. Drag the box until you get it where you want your cover to be on the page. If you want to create another box for text or another cover, you don’t always have to click on the text icon at the left. You can right click your mouse and a different pull down menu appears with Cut, Copy and Paste at the top. Click Copy and then right click again and click Paste and bingo another duplicate of the box appears. This box can now be moved around the page and by left clicking on the nodes of the active text box (the little circles at the tops, sides and corners of the text box) you can now click and drag until you get the size of box you want. Another little feature of the nodes is the one in green connected to the top node. If you put your cursor there, a little rotational icon will appear and you can rotate the box to handle and place those pesky size 10 envelopes to look nicely on the page.

The text boxes are only for your viewing use; they will not appear when you print the page. In order to make the boxes appear, you will need to go to the Format pull down again and click on Text Box and you will get a whole series of options on lines to use for the box including color, style, weight and even fill. This is where you can experiment to see what you might want to do. Remember, this is all a learning experience; try something to see what you like or don’t like whether it is font size, box fill or what ever. The little “left turn” arrow at the top is an “undo last

action” button which will allow you to undo a series of listed things your have just done. The little down triangle next to this is a pull down list of the actions last performed.

This program is very easy to use and explore and I would recommend that you play with it to see what it can do for you. I

know that there are other programs that are used by others, but this is the one I am familiar with to build all of my exhibit pages. If you have it loaded on your computer, but have yet to have opened it, I would strongly recommend you do. Once you have used it, I don’t think you will go back to the old ways.

SWA Telegraph Stationery

by Peter Thy

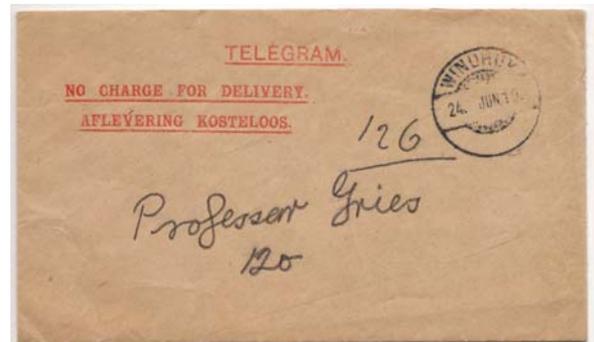
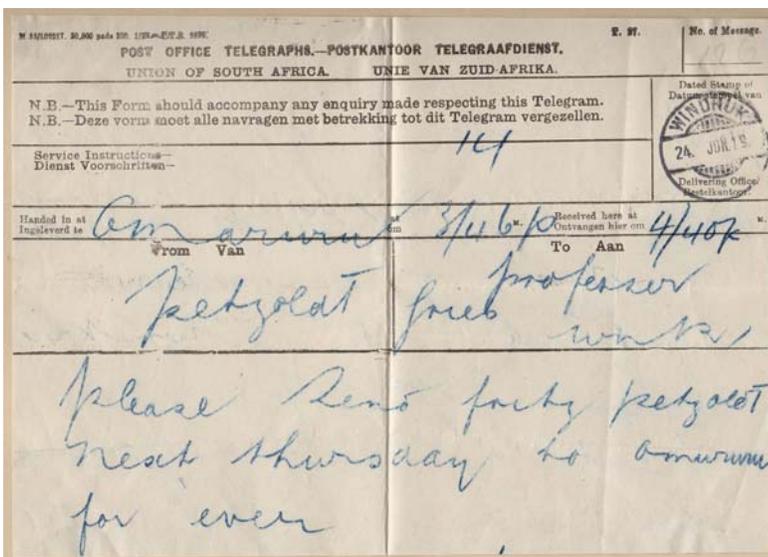
The telegraph and its stationery is a fascinating subject that often is ignored by the postal historian. This is unfortunate since the telegraph had an important function of the Post Office until very recently. The postal and telegraph functions were often narrowly integrated services performed by the same clerk/counter at most post offices. This is clearly illustrated by the use of postal cancellers on the two telegrams shown below. As an example, in 1907 the Cape Post and Telegraph Office had

total revenues of £349,000 from postal and savings bank and £180,000 from telegraph activities.

Shown here is a few South West Africa telegram forms and their corresponding envelopes. The first at left is a special greetings telegram used in Mariental in 1955. The corresponding envelope was shown on the front page. The message reads ‘Hearty Easter Greetings x the Lord has risen. Love = Wilko, Karin, Dieter.’ It was transmitted and printed using a teletype printer and cut and pasted onto the bilingual flower ornamented form (P.O. type T16). The despatching office is probably identified by the code in the first line.

The second telegram form shown at lower left is a more mundane form. The corresponding envelope is at the upper right. The message was received in Windhoek in Morse code on June 24, 1919, at 4:40 p.m. It was handled in about an hour earlier (3:46 p.m.) at an undecipherable location. The handwriting is typical for telegrams and can be very difficult to read. The poor handwriting is perhaps excusable considering that this was telegram number 126 received that day in Windhoek.

The last envelope used in Windhoek in 1916 is of the typical dark orange color used throughout the British Empire until 1916-19, judging from the present envelopes.



Orange River Station Post Office Revisited: A Letter to Mrs. George A. Moore

by Robin Pelteret

*“There is nothing new under the sun but there are lots of old things we don’t know”.*¹

Whilst much of the wealth that was South African postal history has migrated from our shores, our archives are replete with fascinating histories waiting to be unearthed. For those of us that do not have a surfeit of research material nor access to unlimited financial resources to acquire such material, exploring social history as an adjunct to numismatics and philately can be challenging and as rewarding as the primary hobby itself.

A few years ago, I presented my research regarding the Orange River Station Post Office² (Illustration 1) which was situated in close proximity to General Lord P. S. Methuen’s encampment on the Orange River and the farm Doornbult, the site of the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) refugee and concentration camp.³

In 2004, I purchased a cover bearing the cache “ORANGE RIVER CGH” and at the time thought that it would be of interest to collectors of postal history should I record its existence; and, at the same time, possibly entertain some readers by relating some of the background I uncovered associated with this scrap of history.

The pre-paid envelope of laid-paper (Illustration 2) is embossed with a 1d. carmine Cape of Good Hope stamp. It bears the canceller “ORANGE RIVER CGH” on the front (Putzel No. 3) and “WYNBERG” (Putzel No. 8) on the reverse.⁴ To contextualise it, the canceller on the envelope is dated two weeks after the Relief of Kimberley and the last day of the Battle of Paardeberg. The envelope is addressed to Mrs. George A. Moore; and the door-to-door delivery took 10 days.

The Post Office at Orange River Station is recorded as having two different types of single circle Oval Date Stamps (ODS) which appeared alongside the Bared Oval Numeral Cancellor (BONC) 525; they were “ORANGE RIVER STATION” and “ORANGE RIVER T.O”. A third canceller, “ORANGE RIVER CGH”, appears to have been used alone. An informal survey conducted at the time of last writing brought to light very few examples of postal stationery which bore any of the three known cancellers used at the post office.^{5,6}

Who were Mr. and Mrs. George A. Moore? George Augustine Moore was born circa April 1868 in Marylebone [Hackney],⁷ London, the son of Joseph and Mary Moore. At the time of the



Illustration 1. Orange River Station Post Office 1899 (AG 7129).

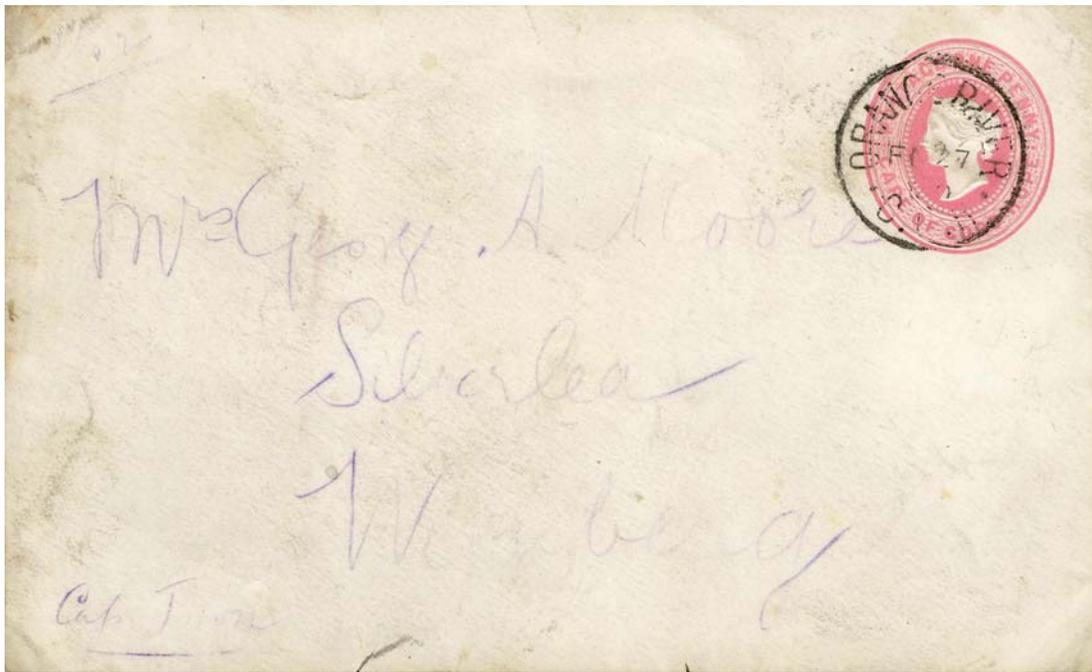


Illustration 2. Envelope addressed to Mrs George A Moore, Silverlea, Wynberg and bearing the scarce canceller ORANGE RIVER C.G.H and the date FE(BRUARY) 27 (19)00.

1881 British Census, the family was living in 17 John Street, [Holborn], incidentally in close proximity to Charles Dickens's House and Gray's Inn. His father's occupation was described as a "Fancy Slipper Maker," that of his elder brother, Arthur, as a journeyman/upholsterer; and George, then in his 13th year, and his two younger siblings, Ada and Alfred, were scholars.

A certain George Moore disembarked in Cape Town from the Duart Castle CRMS. on 9 January 1884, having travelled from London. The manner in which he was listed suggests that he was a youth and I think it likely that this was he. At this stage one loses track of him until 1891.

Aged 24 years, he married Hendrika Susanna Maria Cornelia van Schalkwyk (aka. Harriet Susan Maria Cornelia), 26 years of age, in St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, Rondebosch on 8 January 1893 in the presence of Louis J and Magdalena Chaplin and T D v Schalkwyk.⁸

George Moore was employed as a Storekeeper by the Table Bay Harbour Board from August 1891 until (at least) 1907. His starting salary was 6/6 per diem and had escalated to £400 a year by 1903. Clearly, he was industrious and efficient in his work. Reminiscent of most bureaucracies over the centuries, the following note appears in his personal folder following his drawing attention to the 121 extra hours worked voluntarily between July 1900 and January 1901. I quote: "as it is most undesirable that an officer in the position of storekeeper should receive overtime, the Engineer(-in-Chief) suggested a bonus would meet the case," whereupon, on 23 April 1901, "His Excellency, the Governor, in Council, in terms of Section 30(e) of Act No. 36 of 1896" awarded him a once off payment of £14/5/-. Later, in 1907, the retiring General Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of the Table Bay Harbour Board, R(ober) H(enry) Hammersby-Heenan, by way of a testimonial, paid written tribute

to Moore's impeccable managerial acumen.

At some stage, George Augustine Moore purchased significant tracts of land near the "Claremont Racecourse, Wynberg and Plumstead village". Sequentially, from 1896 until 1910, he raised substantial bonds on these properties with George Tatlow (£385), Francis Evelyn Porter of Kokstad (£100), Sir David Tenant (£950) and the Docks Mutual Building Society (£610). However, by February 1915 he was being sued by Messrs. Robert Christie Sellar and James Anderson Sellar (trading as Sellar Bros.) for £32/10/- he owed the Royal Hotel, Paarl. The famous Mr. Justice Kotzé⁹ declared that "the Defendant having failed to enter an appearance, the Court in the motion of the Plaintiff's counsel grants judgement, as prayed, with costs." Shortly thereafter, and in response to an order of the Chief Justice, the Hon. Sir Henry Hubert Juta KC., "goods and chattels of the value of £50 (in lieu of the original debt, plus interest and costs) were attached under writ wherefore the defendant testified his intention to surrender and his estate has been accepted as insolvent."

"Silverlea Estate" was situated on Mountain View Road, Wynberg, and in close proximity to both his later residential address and his eventual place of employment, Wynberg Military Camp. In 1900, the estate appears to have been constituted of a house of substance, "Silverlea House," and several small cottages. Whether he and his family lived in one of the latter one can only speculate. However, the 1901 Juta's Cape Town Directory,¹⁰ records Moore, a storekeeper, as being resident in Broad Street, Wynberg.

On 15 December 1915, A7748 Private George A Moore was attested as a Full Time Volunteer in the South African Signal Corps attached to the 1st Infantry Brigade. During the First World War, the 1st South African Infantry Group served with the 9th Scottish Division on the Western Front in France, including Delville

Wood.¹¹ In June 1916, he was promoted corporal. Sergeant G A Moore, then of the S A Service Corps¹² was discharged unfit for all forms of military service on 21 February 1920.¹³

Sgt. George Moore died of cancer six months later¹⁴ on 20 August 1920 in Wynberg Military Hospital (aka. No. 1 General Hospital), leaving an estate of £302/12/-. Judging from the nature of his possessions, he was financially rehabilitated and living comfortably. There was a property bought on 26 April 1904 from Kommetje Estates through the South African National Trust and Assurance Company for £21. It was transferred into his wife's name in November 1921 and sold to Elizabeth Billingham (née Tilley) in January 1946 for £130.

At the time of his death, Moore was living at "The Anchorage", 15-17 Forest Road, Rondebosch. This distinctively designed block of flats still exists. He was buried in the Wynberg Municipal Cemetery and later disinterred and buried at Plumstead Cemetery. His headstone is to be found in the military allotment of that cemetery (Illustration 3).¹⁵

His death notice¹⁶ of 1920 put Moore's occupation as being a storekeeper; the death notice of his wife refers to him as being a father. As we have seen, in truth, he was both.

Mrs. George Moore - Hendrika Susanna Maria Cornelia van Schalkwyk - was born in Cape Town circa March 1866 and died in her daughter Harriet's home at 2 Davenport Road, Tamboorskloof on 7 October 1944.¹⁷ Her estate totalled £26/15/-.



Illustration 3. Memorial Stone Plumstead Cemetery.

The couple had five children: Bernard Walter, Winifred ("Winnie") Ethel (married first to and later divorced from Walter Coutts, later to Hanssen), Oswald Augustine (married to Maud Josephine Hare), Lawrence Thomas (a minor when his father died; living in Hillbrow, Johannesburg and married to Audrey Margaret Wall née Baker when his mother died); and Hendrika

("Harriet") Josephine (a minor when her father died; and later married to J.U. Brunold).

Who was it then that wrote to Mrs. George A. Moore from Orange River Station in 1900? I have no idea. The handwriting on the envelope clearly was not that of George Moore for there are good examples of his educated hand dating from that time in the Cape Archives Repository.

I have often been surprised at the lack of curiosity shown by many collectors in the provenance of the possessions they so cherish. The existence of this smidgen of postal stationery marks the passage of an ordinary working man and his family whose life surely would otherwise have been lost to history. Researching it has been a most satisfying experience.

Notes

1. Ambrose Bierce. *The Devil's Dictionary*. Courier Dover Publications, 1993, and *The Collected Works Ambrose Bierce* (Vol. VII of XII), 1911.
2. Orange River Station, near Hopetown, South Africa, the post office and its postal history, including that from the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) Concentration Camp on the farm Doornbult. Can be read on www.pelteret.co.za. See also Pelteret, R. M., Orange River Station, SA Philatelist 2000:76(5);124-127.
3. Doornbult at Oranjerivierstasie, the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902), Concentration Camp, Hopetown, South Africa. Can be read on www.pelteret.co.za. See also Pelteret, R. M., Doornbult : Annual J of The African Society 2000 (17); 1-3.
4. Ralph F. Putzel and Alex T. Visser. *The Postmarks of South Africa and Former States and Colonies*. Vols. 8 (2001) and 10 (2003).
5. F. Frescura and M. Nethersole. *The Postal Cancellers of the Cape of Good Hope*. Vol I: The Barred Oval Numeral Cancellor of 1864. Philatelic Foundation of Southern Africa, 1991.
6. J. Catterall, *The Runner Post*. The Bechuanaland and Botswana Society 1989:17 (December).
7. The 1881 British Census states it as being Marylebone [Hackney], London Middlesex; on the 1920 Death Notice Hackney is written as Henckley.
8. She signed herself Harriet Derkse van Schalkwyk. Her father T(heunis) D(erkse) van Schalkwyk was a witness. Copy of Register: St. Michael's Catholic Presbytery, Roukooop Rd, Rondebosch.
9. See Sir John Gilbert Kotzé (aka. Johannes Gysbert Kotzé) in Composite Kotzé Family Tree. www.pelteret.co.za/genealogy.
10. *Juta's Cape Town Dictionary* 1901.
11. Military Archives Depot, Pretoria: First Word War http://www.sun.ac.za/mil/mil_history/military_archives_ww1.htm.
12. The South African Service Corps developed during the 1914-1918 War, its motto "Honi Soit Qui Mal Y Pense" ("Evil be to him who evil thinks", incidentally the motto of the Order of the Garter created by Edward III, probably on 23 April 1348) and consisted of Active Citizen Force personnel supported by Permanent Force officers and men. In November, 1939, it was amalgamated with Q Service Corps. *The Armed Forces of South Africa 1659 - 1954*. Tylden, G, Major. City of Johannesburg Africana Museum Frank Connock Publication No. 2. Facsimile 1982.
13. Personal Communication: Command and Management Information Systems Formation, South African National Defence Force.
14. Death Certificate: HAWC 1/3/9/6/22 [H] Reg. No. 85.
15. Graves Commission, Cape Town Unicity.
16. MOOC listing 6/9/1798.2879, but in reality MOOC 6/9/851.277; and MOOC 13/1/4282.182, South African Archives Repository, Roeland St., Cape Town.
17. MOOC 6/9/11309.95288, South African Archives Repository, Roeland St., Cape Town.



1885 Proving Cover From Orange River Station

by Ashley Cotter-Cairns



Illustration 1. Proving BONC 525 cover from Orange River Station.

This item came into my collection at a Grosvenor of London auction several years ago. At the time, I was prepared to pay a ridiculous sum of money for it, being then obsessed by Putzel rarity ratings and especially when married to proving entires (Illustrations 1 and 2).

I can still remember my hands shaking as I raised my bid number, fully expecting to fight for it and be disappointed when it exceeded my upper bid limit. To my delight, there were no other bidders and I got the cover for the reserve of £110.

It had never occurred to me, until promoted by our editor, Peter Thy, to wonder about the writer of the letter.

This sounded too much like 'real' philately to a research-shy lazy boy like myself! But after procrastinating for a couple of years or so, I began and discovered that it was written by the 3rd Baron Methuen, Lieutenant-General Paul Sanford Methuen (1845-1932) (Illustration 3), who became famous during the second Anglo-Boer war. (Unfortunately he is best known during this conflict for his defeat at Magersfontein.)

However, it was not his first tour of duty in South Africa. That came during 1884-1885, when he accompanied the Sir Charles Warren expedition to Bechuanaland, under orders to secure sovereignty for Britain.



Illustration 3. Baron Methuen.



Illustration 2. Close-up of cancellers.

During this bloodless military operation, Methuen mailed this letter on his way north. The letter was written at Langford Camp, Griqualand West and carried by messenger to Orange River Station, where it was postmarked on January 14th, 1885, dated alongside by a single circle canceller (Goldblatt type CDS 7) and the BONC 525 defacing the stamp itself. Although the rank and file were entitled to a 1d per half ounce rate, officers still had to pay the full 6d, so the cover is duly franked with the Sixpence 'Hope seated' issue.

So where was Orange River Station? According to Dr. Robin Pelteret, who has published two articles about the area's history and geneology (see his website at <http://www.pelteret.co.za/philately.html>), it was located close to Doornbult farm, the site of the second Anglo-Boer war concentration camp. "To locate it, follow the railway from Kimberley to De Aar. Orange River Station is where said railway line crosses the Orange River."

Fortunately, I picked up a somewhat moth-eaten Standard Railway Map of Southern Africa some years ago. I managed to locate Orange River Station and take a close-up photo (Illustration 4).



Illustration 4. Location of Orange River Station.

According to the information I found on Orange River Station at the website <http://abbott-infotech.co.za/hopetown>, in the 1930s the Station still bore the hallmarks of the Boer War camp, including a blockhouse (housing a modern-day occupant!). The station is nine miles from Hopetown and three miles from Doornbult farm. The local map from the website is shown (Illustration 5).

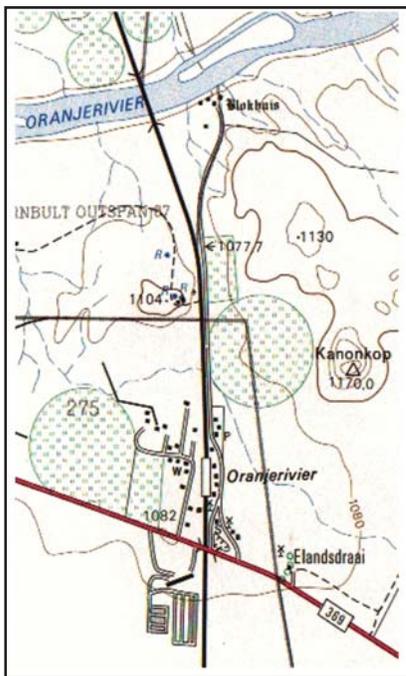


Illustration 5. Local map of Orange River Station.

The cover and its postmarks and backstamps are shown (Illustrations 1 and 2). Bearing the timecode B, it left Orange River Station on January 14th, arrived in Cape Town (around 500 railway miles away) on Friday, January 16th. According to

the article on The Cape Mail (Forerunners Vol. XIX, Number 3), it would have had to wait until the following Wednesday, January 21st to be carried to London, where it was backstamped on February 14th. A month from 'door to door' is pretty good going for that era, for a journey of over 6,000 miles!

Dr. Pelteret's website also shows a wonderful photograph of the post office at Orange River Station, taken in 1899 (see page 64).

When I raised my bid number at that auction, I had no idea that the result would be my first bit of actual philatelic research. I gratefully thank Dr. Pelteret and Peter Thy for their help and encouragement, and all you PSGSA members for reading.

**You are Invited to Join
The Bechuanalands and Botswana Society**



His Majesty's 'Runner Post' passing through the Chobe.

Membership fees are £10 (UK, Europe), £12 or R150 (RSA, Southern Africa), £12 or P125 (Botswana), £12 or US\$23 (USA and rest of the world). Contact Membership Secretary Neville Midwood, 69 Porlock Lane, Furzton, Milton Keynes, Bucks, MK4 1JY, UK, runnerpost@nevsoft.com, for payment options. Or contact one of the international representatives. Botswana: John Schaerer, Private Bag BR 354, Broadhurst, Gaborone, Botswana, jsi@info.bw. South Africa: Alan MacGregor, P.O. Box 515, Simon's Town, 7995, RSA, alan@rhodesia.co.za. USA: Peter Thy, P.O. Box 73112, Davis, CA 95617-3112, USA, thy@kronestamps.dk.

Society Auction Manager

Since our previous auction manager retired after having managed our society auctions for many years, we have been unable to locate a replacement. A society auction is clearly one of the most important benefits of being a member of a specialist society like PSGSA. The lack of an auction may therefore hurt us in the long run. Traditionally society auctions are done using printed lists that are distributed to members as part of a newsletter or separately. Several specialist societies similar to ours are able to maintain auctions at regular or intermittent intervals. Most of these are done purely using printed auction lists. However, times have changed and emails and web pages have become common and should be considered. If anybody is in for the fun - there is a challenging society board position available. Contact any board member or the editor if you feel the urge and excitement.



Proofs for Bechuanaland TB Charity Labels

by Peter Thy

The Bechuanaland Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis issued labels during the brief period of 1961 to 1964. Forerunners #46 (p. 105-107) contained a brief summary and illustrations of these labels and their full sheets as issued. Since then a few proofs have surfaced on eBay and are illustrated and discussed here.

The 1962 label was issued as 10-label, line-perforated sheetlets printed in black, red, and yellow on gummed white paper. The design shows a hand holding a torch and contains the inscription 'Fight TB' in English and Setswana.

The newly discovered proof for the 1962 label is printed on gummed white paper as two panes each of 10 labels and is without perforation. On the lower margin is written in pen 'POSITION BLACK' and in a different hand and with a different pen '1962-PROOF'. The upper pane is printed in write and yellow while the lower is in addition printed in black. As suggested by the marginal notation, the proof was a position proof for black. Only minor modification appears to have resulted from the proof print, mainly to the red center of the flame.

The 1962 label was distributed in panes of 10 labels each. The existing full panes has either an upper or a lower narrow margin suggesting that they were cut form larger sheets of multiple panes. At least two, but possible several, panes may have formed

a printed sheet. The information at present only lets us identify two of these.

The 1964 and last label was printed in brown, red, and yellow on write gummed paper. The design shows a child facing a radiating cross. Along the base is the text 'B.A.P.T. (for Bechuanaland Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis)'. The label was issued in line perforated sheets of 50 labels. The 1964 label was very similar to the 1961 label, except for the color scheme and inscription.

The 1964 proof is printed on white gummed paper in red, brown, and yellow as issued. The proof are made up of a block of 10 labels. Affixed to the proof sheet is a label including printer and order information. The printer is Galvin & Sales of Cape Town. The order is dated 12-11-64 just in time for Christmas. The quantity is given as '240' that probably is the number of sheets. The proof block appears similar to the issued sheet except that the yellow radiating lines may be thicker on the issued label. The issued label was in sheets of 50. The proof block may thus have been duplicated five times to make up the full sheet. It is possible that the quantity given is the number of sheets and thus suggesting a total of 12,000 issued labels.



1962 proof, 60 % of original.

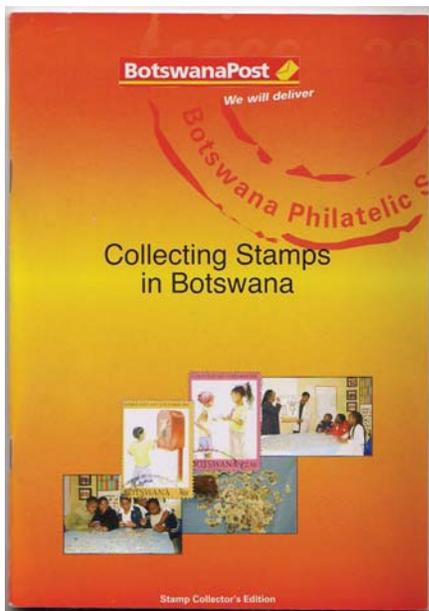


1964 proof, 60 % of original.

Book Reviews

Collecting Stamps in Botswana. *Stamp Collector's Edition, Botswana Post (undated, known to have been issued in 2006). Soft cover, A5, 20 pages, illustrated in color. No ISBN.*

Botswana Stamps, 1966-2000. *Stamp Collector's Edition, Botswana Post (undated, known to have been issued in 2002). Soft cover, A5, 68 pages, illustrated in black-white with cover in color. No ISBN. A separate update to 2005 is available from the Philatelic Services.*



Both booklets are available from Botswana Post, Philatelic Services, P.O. Box 100, Gaborone, Botswana. The catalogue sells for 25 Pula with P2.20 for postage and packaging. The selling price of the collecting guide is unknown. Contact the Philatelic Services using either their website at <http://www.botspost.co.bw/index.htm>, telephone +267-395-3131, fax +267-391-3599, or email address philatelic@botspost.co.bw.

The Philatelic Society of Botswana in collaboration with the Philatelic Services of Botswana Post has achieved something that deserves our attention and admiration. Two very attractive booklets have been produced that principally cater to beginning stamps collectors and school kids in Botswana. The first booklet is identified as having been assembled by 'Stamps Botswana,' a company mainly supplying low-cost, quality stamps to the local collectors. The proprietor of the company is Sheila Case who is also a prominent member of the Philatelic Society of Botswana. It must be assumed that the second booklets also has been prepared by Mrs. Case with major input from the local stamp society.

The first booklet from 2002 is a simplified general listing of Botswana stamps, miniature sheets, and official first day covers in a clear style. The stamp issues are listed in order of day of issue and denomination with catalogue number from 1 to 736 (the December 6, 2000, P2.50 Wetland issue is the last stamp listed). Thus the total stamps listed are similar to the total main numbers listed by the Stanley Gibbons and Scott catalogues.

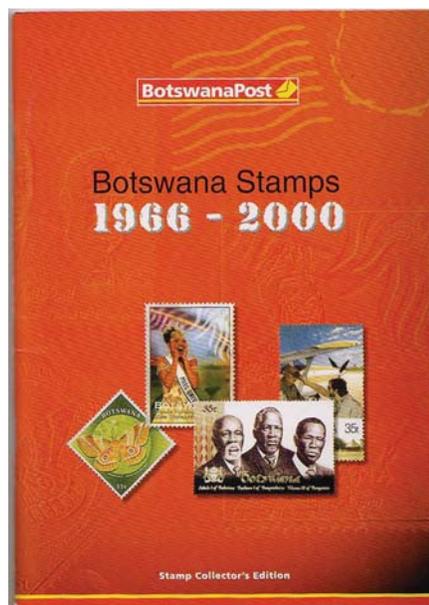
Also listed are 17 postage due stamps with numbers prefixed by 'D' and including both the 1977 Pretoria and 1989 Harare issues. Each stamp issue is illustrated by a representative stamp in black and white together with a short and clear description of the issue and design of individual stamps. In addition, and not the least, boxes are included that outline themes of Botswana stamps useful for a beginning collector. Examples are Minerals and Mining, Rock Paintings, Threes, Heritage, UPU, Cattle, Birds, Children, Conservation, Plants, Maps, and Railway. All with amble existing Botswana stamps that could be developed into thematic collections and/or exhibits by school kids.

The descriptions correct several errors and mistakes that have been introduced over the years into the established catalogues. The list is thus the definitive source for issue dates and design descriptions and is thus a must for any beginning or seasoned collector of Botswana stamps. The introduction makes a point of explaining that the list is not a catalogue because pricing is not included. A shortcoming that hardly is an issue for its intended audience.

The second booklet is a guide written to promote stamp collection among school kids in Botswana. It is produced in the same beautiful format as the stamp listing. It focuses on Botswana and its stamps and postal history. It explains what a stamp is, what stamp collectors do, definitive stamps, commemorative stamps, special stamps, stating a collection, necessary skills, thematic and country collections, exhibiting, language on stamps, worldwide connections, postal markings, collecting and displaying postal history, remarkable philatelic items, information for stamp collectors, and vocabulary. Each subject is concisely illustrated and explained.

The combination of the catalogue and the collecting guide is what this reviewer could have used when he first started collecting stamps. It took him years to reach the level of understanding presented in the guide. The Philatelic Society of Botswana has shown us how it can and should be done with the help and support of Botswana Post.

Peter Thy



Undercover Addresses of World War II, Third Edition, by Charles Entwistle. Published by Chavril Press, Abernethy, Perth, Scotland, 2006, 46 pages

An Undercover address is one which fails to show the true destination of the correspondence. It is possible to divide such addresses into two distinct categories:

1. Those that permit communication between the Axis powers (together with the territories they occupied) and the Allies – which for the purpose of this book, the author has termed ‘External Addresses’.

2. Those addresses which were designed to conceal the identity and/or location of particular establishments, projects, military units or operations – which the author has termed ‘Internal Addresses’.

The first edition of “Undercover Addresses”, published in 1990, was a slim volume containing a listing of 80 undercover addresses. The second edition, published in 1992 listed in excess of 170 addresses relative to 25 countries and territories. This third edition lists over 340 such addresses relative to 39 countries and territories, together with additional background information.

The book starts with background history on undercover addresses. For example, to send a letter from German occupied Netherlands to the Dutch Press Service in London, the letter would be addressed to Mrs. L. Haakmar, Hotel Mirarmar, Estoril, Portugal, and would then be forwarded to London.

The author states that “postal and censor markings on such covers are often mundane and unlikely to cause the collector much excitement. The ingoing address, however, can turn the mundane cover into a gem.”

There is background on various organizations that used undercover addresses, such as Thomas Cook & Son, Ltd., The Red Cross, Jewish organizations, and prisoners of war, as well as private individuals and forces in exile. All known undercover addresses are listed by country. A few covers are shown as examples, but it would have enhanced the book if more examples had been shown.

The book is very useful for World War II collectors, and those who like to go through dealers stocks of ordinary commercial covers to find the gems.

The book is available from the author for UK£13.50 postage paid in the UK and £2.00 postage overseas. It is also available in the U.S. for US\$27.00 plus \$3.75 surface postage, from: Aerophil, 613 Championship Drive, Oxford, CT 06478-1298.

Ken Sanford



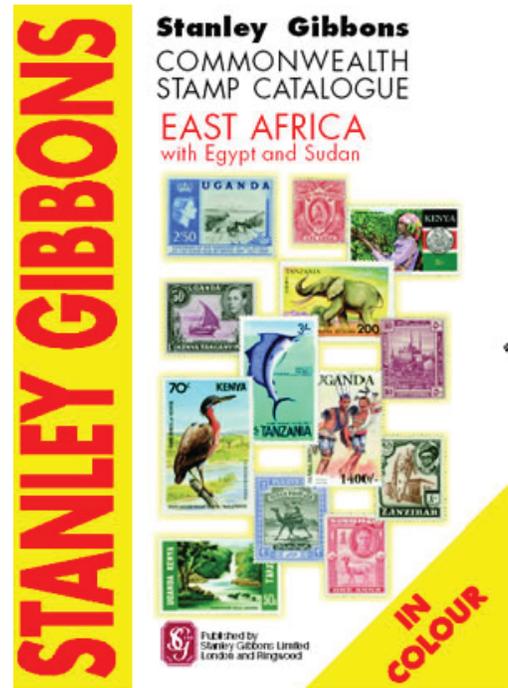
Stanley Gibbons East Africa Stamp Catalogue, 2006. Stanley Gibbons, Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire BH24 3SH, England.

Stanley Gibbons series of individual country/area color catalogues lists and prices the stamps of Commonwealth countries to the level of detail familiar to users of the ‘Part 1’ British Commonwealth listings.

The East Africa volume covers Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, including British East Africa and Zanzibar, together with British

Somaliland and pre-independence issues of Egypt and Sudan. For the convenience of collectors, all issues for use in occupied Italian colonies during World War II are included, rather than just those used in East Africa.

The listings of issues up to 1952 have been extracted from the Stanley Gibbons 2007 Commonwealth and British Empire Stamps 1840-1952. Later issues have been revised and updated specially for this volume.



The catalogue is available from most philatelic literature dealers in the US. It can also be obtained directly from Stanley Gibbons, although most collectors will probably consider alternative sources when confronted with the unreasonable high shipping charge.

Peter Thy



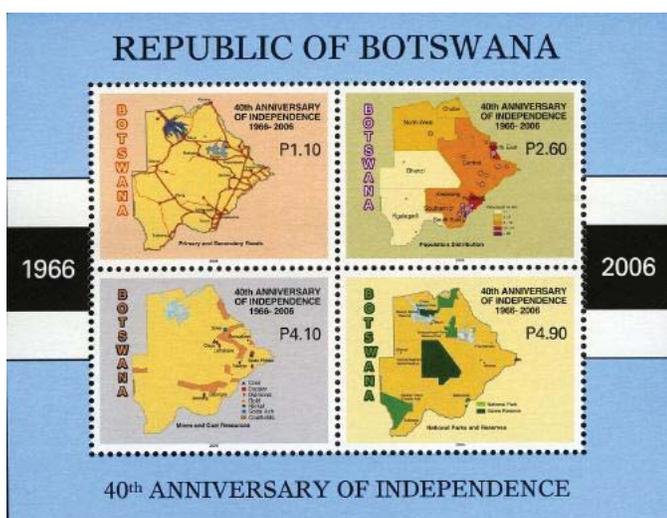
An Illustrated Trial Listing of Imperial Reply Coupons and Commonwealth Reply Coupons by Peter Robin. Published by the author, P.O. Box 353, Bula Cynwyd, PA 19004; peterrobin@att.net.

Peter Robin has written a short concise visual guide to Imperial and Commonwealth reply coupons. Of interest to us, coupons were issued in Bechuanaland, the Rhodesians, Nyasaland, Swaziland, and South Africa. Basutoland is strangely not listed by Robin. The listing is highly recommended. It contains not only the 21 basic designs, but also lists known manually overprinted and surcharged coupons, either by hand or handstamp. Watermark variants are also included. It was a surprise to the reviewer to discover that the Imperial and Commonwealth coupons were used in Bechuanaland/Botswana. They need to be added to my postal stationery collection! Users of the monograph should report new finds to the author.

News From Botswana

by Peter Thy

Botswana has issued eight stamps and a miniature sheet since the last column. First came a set of four stamps celebrating indigenous Tswana cattle in September 4, 2006. They were printed in offset by Enschede in sheets of 50 each. The designs were by K. Mosinyi. Next came a set of four stamps and a miniature sheet in September, 29, 2006, commemorating the 40th Anniversary of Independence.



The past months have been eventful for the Botswana Philatelic Society. The booklet on collecting stamps in Botswana was published by Botswana Post (2000 copies printed in full color). See review elsewhere in this issue. It is the only such booklet anywhere in Africa. A successful workshop for top-level postal managers was organized and a series of further working sessions has been scheduled. The postal service has agreed to an expansion of the school outreach program and the production of news pamphlets. It is also being proposed that Botswana Post should form a specific 'Fund for Philately.' The postal management is clearly excited by the prospects.

In October, a Youth Event was held, sponsored by Botswana Post. Despite less than great attention from the public, the exhibits and workshops were a success according to reports from Gaborone. The Society organized a record auction in November with over 100 items and total value over P30,000. Some rare revenues were offered for sale that are rarely seen in this part of the world. Think about our own PSGSA and our problems with getting our own Society Auction off the ground!

John Sandilands: Closed Album

John Sandilands RDPSA, after a lengthy illness, passed away in Pretoria on 30 October 2006 at the age of seventy-one. John was acknowledged as one of the leading authorities in the world on the philately of the Anglo-Boer War and over the years his various exhibits received a number of major awards, both nationally and internationally. His very first showing of Anglo-Boer War Postal History, at Pietermaritzburg 150 in 1989, was rewarded with a gold medal and on other occasions he received both the Postmaster General's Trophy (1996) and the South African Post Office Shield (2004). He had also presided over the Postmark and Postal History Society of Southern Africa and had been the South African representative of the London-based Anglo-Boer War Philatelic Society. In 2001, he was awarded the Manfred Weinstein Memorial Medallion for "excellence in philately" and in the following year was invited to sign the Roll of Honour of Distinguished Philatelists of South Africa. John was not only pre-eminent among the philatelists of South Africa, but also a thoroughly nice chap. He will be sorely missed. Two daughters and three grandchildren survive John. (From the Witwatersrand Philatelic Society Newsletter 153, Nov. 2006.)

For the Record

15. **Otto Peetoom, Ormskirk Stamps**, has released new sales lists (no. 20) containing Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland (Rectory Road, Ross, Near Hull, East Yorkshire, HU12 0LD, England).

16. **Auktionenhaus Christoph Gaertner**, Bietigheim-Bissingen, Germany, has released its second Postal History Auction Catalogue (due Dec. 6-7, 2006). Nearly 7000 lots with something for everybody. Voluminous and well produced with lots of illustrations in color. Full catalogue also on the internet. Contact Philatelie Christoph Gaertner, Steinbeisstrassen 6-8, 74321 Bietigheim-Bissingen, Germany, www.philatelic-gaertner.di.

17. The **Philatelic Collections of the British Library** has distributed its tenth newsletter (Autumn 2006). It contains short articles on embossing presses used for revenue stamps, the Bailey collection of Spanish Civil War material, and researchers notes. Copies can be downloaded from www.bl.uk/collections/philatelic together with other informative material. It is particularly recommended that you look at the 'Philatelic Rarities' at www.collectbritain.do.uk.

18. Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa invites to subscriptions to **'The Riddle of Rustenburg'** by Harry Birkhead and Joh Groenevald. The book is due to be published in December 2006. The Foundation is also offering the previous two volumes by the same authors ('The Wherewithal of Wolmaransstad' and 'The Pseudo-Siege of Schweizer-Reneke'). Contact the Philatelic Federation. P.O. Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504, South Africa.

19. Franco Frescura's book on **'The Post Offices of the Cape of Good Hope, 1782-1910'** is still available from Archtype Press,

P.O. Box 1952, Westville, 3630, South Africa.

20. Tom Pierron's online catalogue of **modern British and British Commonwealth missing color errors** can be found at www.errors.info. After registration, the user gets 30 days free usage. Permanent access requires a small fee.

21. The **Rhodesian Study Circle** has updated its website at www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk. The site now includes a forum and discussion feature. Part of the site requires registration and some features also require membership. Looks like a very useful feature that should be duplicated by other societies.

22. The **Philatelic Literature Review** of the American Philatelic Research Library has published part IV of its Cumulative Index to PLR Book Reviews. This part includes South Africa. There are six listings under South Africa from a total of three works published between 1948 and 2002!

A Story From the Real World

In 1999, an issue to commemorate the 250th birth anniversary of Goethe appeared with the name of Lesotho on the stamp. The issue had three stamps printed together se-tenant in a sheetlet with an enlarged margin, fancifully decorated with a combination of nude male angels, devils and lost souls, if I have interpreted them correctly. On the 17 September this sheetlet made national news in Lesotho.

After buying the stamps at the Philatelic Bureau, I went out into Maseru's main street, Kingsway. There I met Candi

Ramainoane who owns both a newspaper and a radio station. I showed him the stamps and asked him what he thought of them. In a phone-in program the next day on Radio Moafrika, Candi described the miniature sheet depicting Faust's dealing with Mephistopheles. However, instead of speaking about the irrelevance of Goethe to Lesotho, he concentrated on the decorations on the ample selvage, which included a full frontal male nude. Those listening to the program were surprised to hear an anatomical description which included Sesotho (sic) vocabulary never before heard over the air.

One consequence was that the Philatelic Bureau suddenly had an unexpectedly large number of Basotho female customers, and the stamps were soon apparently sold out, although in fact the embarrassed counter staff were simply declining to sell further sheets. (Here from *Postal Order News*, January, 2007.)

Postal Union Dispute

Botswana Postal Services Workers' Union has expressed concern over the limiting of freedom of association by Botswana Post management. Union general secretary states "How is the union going to operate if management is taking away trade union members who have good knowledge of negotiations and financial understanding? Thereafter the same company is accusing the union of not having an educated leadership, a situation that is affecting social dialogue." Botswana Post has restricted the right to unionize for the organizations high level workers (above level 6). This has effectively removed from union membership all unionized managers, accountants and public relations officers (see http://www.uniglobalunion.org/uniafrican.nsf/0/151206_EN_DC).

Forerunners Forum

Questions, Comments, and Answers

King George VI Coronation Bechuanaland Cover

Jim Ryan (4419 17th Avenue NW, Calgary, AB, T3B ON7, Canada; jfsipryan@hotmail.com) writes that Holmes in his 1971 book mentions an incorrectly dated cover for this Bechuanaland KGVI Coronation cover. He asks if anybody has an example or illustration of it, knows how many exist, and some insight into their value?

Withdrawing of Bechuanaland Stamps

Jim Ryan (4419 17th Avenue NW, Calgary, AB, T3B ON7, Canada; jfsipryan@hotmail.com) writes to ask about the withdrawing of British Bechuanaland stamps. It is conventional wisdom that they were withdrawn in November 1895 after annexation to the Cape Colony. Were they not redistributed to Protectorate post offices?

Answer: British Bechuanaland stamps and stationery were used in the Protectorate until the stock was exhausted, often long after the turn of the century (Peter Thy).

Scott Color Guide

Jim Ryan (4419 17th Avenue NW, Calgary, AB, T3B ON7, Canada; jfsipryan@hotmail.com) further asks if anybody

knows about a Scott Color Guide. The Stanley Gibbons guides are widely used, but does a Scott color guide exist?

Color Variation on 1931 SWA Issues

Jim Ryan (4419 17th Avenue NW, Calgary, AB, T3B ON7, Canada; jfsipryan@hotmail.com) shows the following two pairs of the 1/3 1931 SWA stamp. He notes a distinct color variation particularly seen on the lower 'POSTAGE/POSSEEL' tablets (probably not seen here). He asks if any readers have experience with the color and paper variation of these stamps.



Publish Your Research in Forerunners

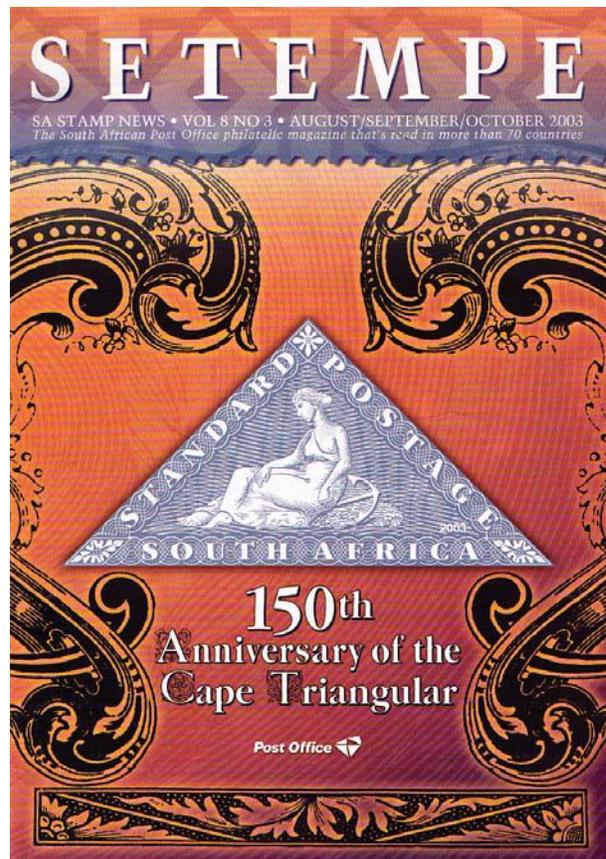
Our Journal is in constant need for articles. If you specialize in southern Africa, please consider writing down your observations and findings for these pages. The editor and his Speciality Editors will be happy to assist if required. We particularly need modern philately and postal history, thematic, aerophilately, cinderella, TB stamps, telegraph and rail philately and history, rate and route studies, and military postal history. Your interests are the limits. If you are a regular reader of Forerunners you will know that certain areas are well covered. Other areas are poorly covered. These include the Rhodesias, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Union and Republic of South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Basutoland, Malawi, among others.

A typical article for the Forerunners contains text, illustrations, tables, reference or literature list, acknowledgement if relevant, and captions for illustrations and tables. The editor prefers the main text as a word document. Illustrations should be scanned at 150 dpi (covers) or 300 dpi (stamps) and saved as jpg or tif files. References, illustrations, and tables should be called for in the text. All illustrations should be clearly identified both in the text and by file names. This will greatly help the editor.

New Books

- Peetoom, Otto, 2005. Northern Rhodesia. The Mkushi Postage Dues and the Renamed Old Mkushi Post Office. Ormskirk Stamps. Contact Otto Peetoom for details at Rectory Road, Roos, Nr. Hul, E. Yorks, HU12 LD, UK.
- Stokoe, B.E., 2006. The Handley-Page 0/400 "Pioneer" The Story of the Attempt to Start a Passenger and Air Mail Service from Cape Town to Johannesburg, Supplement to Springbok.
- Miller, C., 2006. South Africa - Patriotic and Propaganda Labels of World War II. Supplement to Springbok, vol. 54/1.
- Robin, Peter, 2006. An Illustrated Guide to British Imperial and Commonwealth Reply Coupons. Peter Robin, P.O. Box 353, Bala Cynwyd, PA 19004 (\$12, US mailing \$1.50, \$5 elsewhere).
- Stanley Gibbons, 2006. Commonwealth and British Empire Stamps 1840-1952 for 2007, 109 Edition. Stanley Gibbons, Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire BH24 3SH, England.
- Simpson, R. and Sargent, P., 2006. Stamp Perforation: the Somerset House Years 1848-1880. Royal Philatelic Society, London.
- Minns, J., 2006. British East Africa, the Stamps, Postal Stationery and Cancellations. George Krieger, 25791 Tierra Grande Deive, Camel, CA 93923, georgekrieger@sbcglobal.net.
- Botswana Post, 2006. Collecting Stamps in Botswana. Stamp Collector's Edition. Botswana Post, Philatelic Services, P.O. Box 100, Gaborone, Botswana. <http://www.botspost.co.bw/index.htm> or email address philatelic@botspost.co.bw.
- Birkhead, H. and Groenewald, J., 2007. The Riddle of Rustenburg. Philatelic Foundation of Southern Africa. Available from P.O. Box 131600, Benoryn 1504, South Africa.
- Stanley Gibbons, 2006. Eastern Africa Stamp Catalogue, Stanley Gibbons, Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire BH24 3SH, England.

South African Post Office Magazine



The South African Post Office publishes a quarterly magazine. It is called 'Setempe' that probably means 'stamps' in one of the South African official languages. It is mailed free by surface to all account holders and subscribers to their stamp program. The Editor has not seen the magazine since 2003 when he had to cancel his postal stationery subscription. Contact Setempe at Private Bag X505, Pretoria, 0001 South Africa; sastamps@sapo.co.za; www.sapo.co.za.

The Editor's Most Urgent Wantlist

It is a constant struggle to fill the pages of Forerunners. The problem is not so much feature articles and the regular columns. The problem is more the smaller items related to news from the collecting community, stamps issues, significant auctions, books and books reviews, major articles in other journals, and development in the postal services covering southern Africa. Also needed are reports of changes of addresses and email, requests for help with research projects, requests for the free membership adds, and simple or complex questions for our expert panel. In fact it is a long time since the editor has received a letter or email that was not solicited. Even correspondences with complaints and corrections to an article are rare occurrences. It cannot be that everything written and shown in Forerunners is perfect and that nobody has better and unknown covers and new information. Please let the letter and emails come. Forerunners is for you - the reader.

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2, ANEMONE AVENUE, WELGEDACHT 7530, REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.
OR E-MAIL DMORTON@MWEB.CO.ZA

Society Publications

Hisey and Bartshe, 2003. Philately of the Orange Free State, Vol. 1, The Postage Stamps. Hardbound, 280 pages in full color, \$35 plus \$5 s/h in the US, plus \$10 elsewhere by air.

Hisey and Bartshe, 2004. Philately of the Orange Free State, Vol. 2, The Telegraphs. Hardbound, 250 pages in full color, \$35 plus \$5 s/h in the US, plus \$10 elsewhere by air.

Forerunners on CD, Issues 1 to 50 (CD-ROM). \$25 plus \$5 s/h.

Taylor, Robert. Early Postal Services of the Cape of Good Hope PSGSA Exhibit Series (CD-ROM). \$15 pp.

Lodoen, Peter. Accepted - Rejected: Life of a Botswana Stamp Designer. \$25 full color print, \$10 on CD-ROM. Postage paid.

Hisey, B. (compiler), 2006. Postal Office Names of Southern Africa According to Ralph Putzel (CD-ROM). \$15 pp.

To order contact Bob Hisey at the addresses given on page 1.

The Market Place

SA Homelands used. Seeking postally used stamps and covers (larger lots with duplication OK). Have used Homelands and GB, Commonwealth (Australia, NZ, others) to trade. Send description/scan/price to Chris Oberholster, 2013 Yancy Drive, Bessemer, AL 35022; pangolin100@aol.com.

For Sale: Postmarks of Zululand by H. Joseph and Tony Davis, copy no. 7 of 250. US\$ 55.00. Very fine condition, autographed. Postpaid. Contact Jim Ryan at 4419 17 Avenue NW, Calgary, AB T3B ON7, Canada, or jfsipryan@hotmail.com.

Wanted: Aerogrammes reproducing the 6d Rhodes Centenary stamps for Northern Rhodesia and for Nyasaland Protectorate. Please state condition and price. Contact Jim Ryan at 4419 17 Avenue NW, Calgary, AB T3B ON7, Canada, or jfsipryan@hotmail.com.

Wanted: Postal Savings Books and related items from any southern African territories and countries. Send photocopies/scans and descriptions to Peter Thy, P.O. Box 73112, Davis CA 95617-3112, thy@kronestamps.dk.

Bophuthatswana used. Wish to trade for used in/off cover, including revenues and postal stationery. Have all Homelands

used, some mint and older general worldwide to trade. Write Will Ross, 4120 Schuykill Dr., Calabasas, CA 91302.

South West Africa postal stationery. I am seeking pre-1969 items. Please send offer to Jan Stolk, Waterhoenlaan 24, B-9120 Melsele, Belgium; janstolk@belgacom.net.

Mafeking covers. Want to purchase or trade for covers to/from, or through Mafeking, 1885 to present. Send photocopies, prices or trade want list to Frederick Lawrence, 658 W. Douglas Ave., Gilbert, AZ 85233-3219; ieconsulting@cox.net.

South African postage due covers. Looking for postage due mail from and to South Africa, all periods welcome. Please send offers to Jan Stolk, Waterhoenlaan 24, B-9120 Melsele, Belgium; janstolk@belgacom.net.

Bechuanaland and Botswana postal stationery. Used, stamped and unstamped, stationery from any territory and any period are needed for collection and exhibit. Send offer to Peter Thy, P.O. Box 73112, Davis, CA 95617-3112 or email thy@kronestamps.dk.

Postmarks. Specialist collector seeks trading partners and unsorted low value duplicates in quantity. I collect pre-Union to 1935. Anything later is available to swap with you. Please contact before sending material. Ashley Cotter-Cairns, P.O. Box 603, Hudson, QC, JOP 1H0, Canada, or acottercairns@hotmail.com.

Join the American Philatelic Society. Membership applications and benefits information: APS, 100 Match Factory Place, College, PA 16803, USA.

Madagascar postal stationery. Used and unused, stamped and unstamped, stationery from the greater Madagascar area. Any period and type are needed for collection and exhibit. Send offer to Peter Thy, P.O. Box 73112, Davis, CA 95617-3112 or email thy@kronestamps.dk.

Send request for your free non-dealer membership ad to the Editor. Multiple ads per issue per member are admitted as long as space is available. Ads will run for several issues unless specified otherwise. Limits of 40 words plus name and postal and e-mail addresses.

Commercial Ad Rate Schedule

Premium positions (full covers only):

1/1 page inside front cover single issue \$60, annual \$150, two years \$280.
1/1 page inside back cover single issue \$50, annual \$120, two years \$200.
1/1 page outside back cover single issue \$60, annual \$150, two years \$280.
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Non-premium position:

1/3 page: single issue \$20, annual \$60, two years \$100.
1/1 page: single issue \$40, annual \$95, two years \$170.

All advertisers who reserve space for one year or longer will receive full membership to the PSGSA. Contact the Society Marketing and Advertising Director for any special requirements and for booking your premium spaces. All payment should be addressed to the Treasurer. The Editor will assist with ad designs.

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Philately of the Orange Free State

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or Paypal (to bobhisey@comcast.net).

Mail to R.W. Hisey, 7227 Sparta Rd, Sebring, FL 33875, USA



Stamps issued in 1891 by Reuters Telegraph Service between Bechuanaland and Bulawayo (enlarged to 150 % of original). During the construction of the telegraph and rail line from Tati in Bechuanaland to Bulawayo, Captain C.L. Norris-Newman (Reuter's agent in Rhodesia) established a postal service for runners from Bulawayo to the end of the telegraph line under construction. Messages were carried from Bulawayo to that point and by the telegraph onwards. In order to keep track for payments he had printed 50 sheets of eighteen stamps (3x6) with the top row being 10/-, the center row 5/- and the bottom 2/6. Each sheet was numbered from 1 to 50 in red crayon in the top right hand corner. These represented the costs for the runner service and telegram transmission: to Ramaquabane River (96 miles) for 10/-; to Mangove (60 miles) for 5/-; and to Fig Tree (29 miles) for 2/6. The cost of the runners was substantial to Reuters and so the service was opened to the public. When used the stamps were stuck to the original message and then cancelled in blue crayon or ink by Captain Norris-Newman with his initials. Only a copy of the message was carried and delivered by the runner. At the outset the service ran once weekly to Ramaquabane River but as the distance to the end of the construction diminished the service became more frequent. Eventually the Post Office took over part of the runner service for three days a week. When the telegraph reached Fig Tree in June, 1891, the Post Office lowered its fee to 1/- and Norris-Newman abandoned his operation, gladly turning over all future deliveries to the government. The runner service was active from March 28 to late June, 1891, during which time 72 of the 10/-, 135 of the 5/-, and 151 of the 2/6 were used, of a total of 300 each printed. (From The George Asch Collection, British Commonwealth, Part II, Ivy and Mader, September 1994.)

Membership Application

Membership fees are \$25 US and Canada and \$30 Europe and southern Africa (contact the Treasurer for other destinations). Initial membership includes all back issues for the year joined (July to June). Payment options are as follows: (1) US dollar check drawn on a US bank, (2) dollar money order, (3) PayPal to bobhisey@comcast.net, (4) pound sterling bank check drawn on a UK bank and payable to E.M. Hisey, and (5) US \$, pound sterling, or Euro currency sent registered mail. Complete the following form and mail to Robert W. Hisey, PSGSA Treasurer, 7227 Sparta Rd, Sebring, FL 33875. Or email bobhisey@comcast.net.

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