



***** **FORERUNNERS**

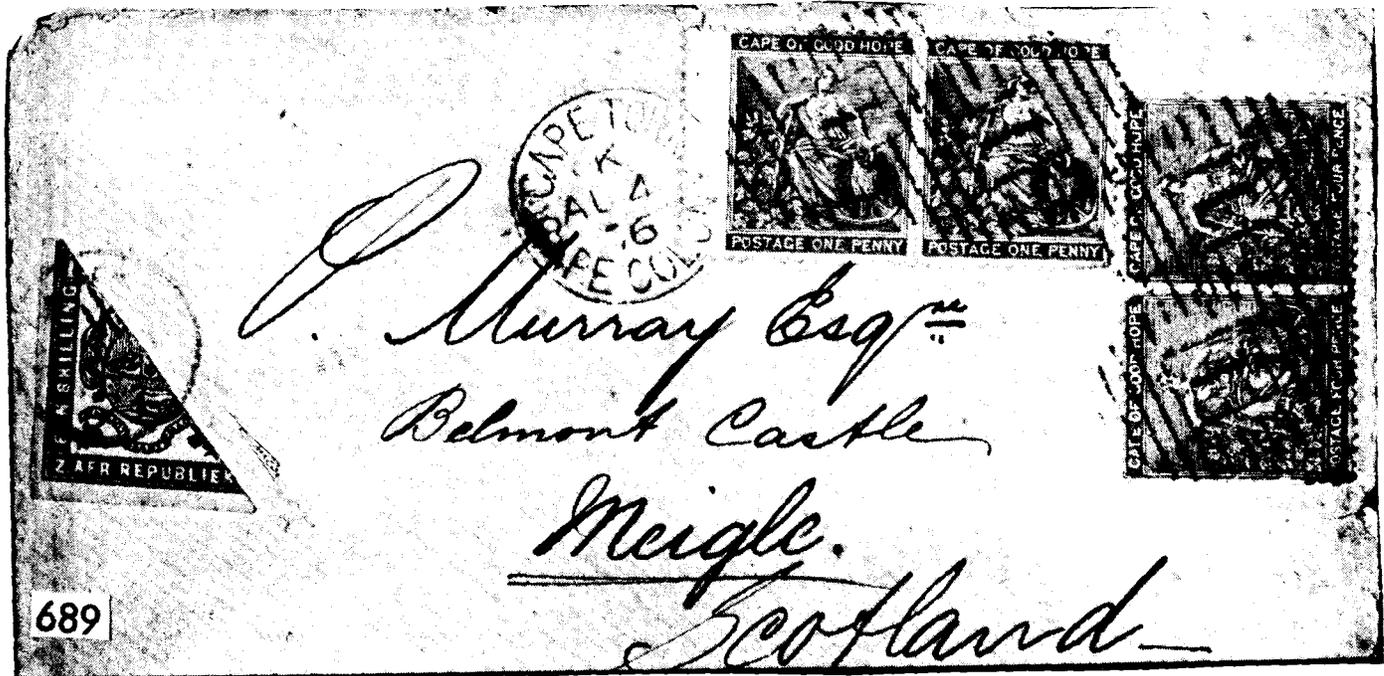
Journal Of The Philatelic Society For Greater Southern Africa

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36

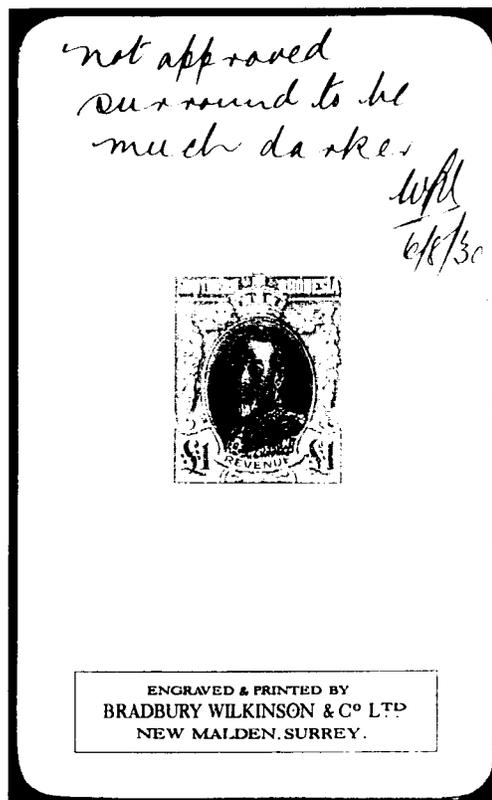
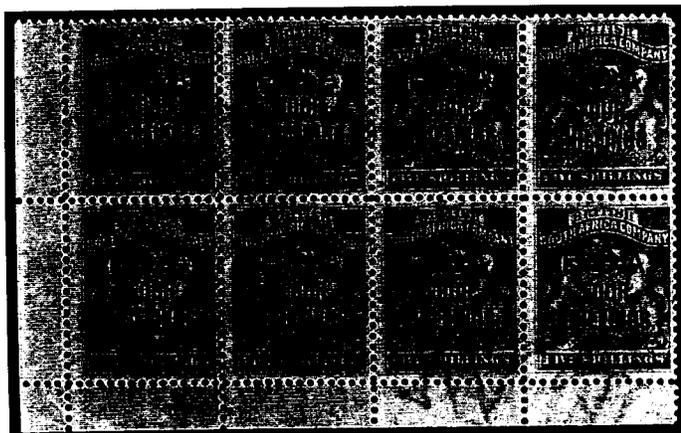


Bisects of the Boer Republics

Other Highlights of This Issue

- * The Botswana Steam Train Issue, 1993 * The Postal History of Graaff-Reinet: Part III * Questions & Answers
- * Unanswered Challenges * Bits & Pieces * And Other Stories * The Bookie Reports
- * A Favorite Philatelic Item * Aerophilately * The Bechuanalands
- * The Boer Republics & Back of YOUR Book * Cover With A Story * Fakes, Forgeries & Facsimiles
- * Modern Times * Postage Dues * The Rhodesias * SWA/Namibia * Society Affairs
- * 1999 Auction Prices Realized * Auction 2000 Vendor Guidelines * The International Scene * The Marketplace

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Journal Editor & acting Advertising Manager Bill Brooks, P.O. 4158, Cucamonga, CA 91729-4158 USA - [email: bbrooks@dpss.co.san-bernardino.ca.us](mailto:bbrooks@dpss.co.san-bernardino.ca.us)

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Question & Answer Panel

The following members are available to answer written questions in their designated areas of expertise. This service is available to members and non-members alike.

A more detailed description of the Panel and how it operates is printed in the "Question & Answer" section. Members desiring to serve on the Panel are to contact the Panel Chair. *For areas not listed below, please forward your questions to the Panel Chair.*

Panel Chair - Dr. Frederick P. Lawrence, FRPSL, 5016 So. Kenneth Place, Tempe, AZ 85282 USA - [email: ieconsulting@earthlink.net](mailto:ieconsulting@earthlink.net)

Aerophilately - Kendall C. Sanford, 12 Chemin des Tuilots, CH-1293 Bellevue (GE), Switzerland - [email: kaerophil@cs.com](mailto:kaerophil@cs.com) **Anglo-Boer War** - Michael

Wigmore, Post Office Box 294, Montagu 6720, South Africa - [email: dcrocker@ilink.nis.za](mailto:dcrocker@ilink.nis.za) **Basutoland, Swaziland and Transkei Forerunners** - Steven

Gardiner, P.O. Box 157, Edgemead 7407, South Africa - [email: algoast@netactive.co.za](mailto:algoast@netactive.co.za) **Bechuanalands** - Peter Thy, Post Office Box 73112, Cavis, CA 95616

USA - [email: thy@jade.ucdavis.edu](mailto:thy@jade.ucdavis.edu) **Cape of Good Hope pre-Adhesives** - Robert Taylor, 674 Chelsea Drive, Sanford, NC 27330 USA - [email: rtaylor@ave-net.net](mailto:rtaylor@ave-net.net)

Cape of Good Hope rectangles - David Mordant, Post Office Box 21161, Helderkruijn, 1733, South Africa **Cape of Good Hope triangulars** - David

Crocker, Post Office Box 294, Montagu 6720, South Africa - [email: dcrocker@ilink.nis.za](mailto:dcrocker@ilink.nis.za) **Cape of Good Hope triangular period postal history** - Guy

Dillaway, Post Office Box 181, Weston, MA 02193 USA - [email: barbtax@aol.com](mailto:barbtax@aol.com) **Griqualand W., New Rep., & Stellaland** - Ronald Carlson, 400 Oakwood

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Military Postal History in Africa during WWII - Walter Bjork, 54 West 84th Street, New York, NY 10024 USA

Natal - Peter Whitmore, Post Office Box 47118, Greyville 4023, South Africa

Perfins - Brian I. Dennis, 28 Pyracantha St., Heldervue, Somerset West 7130, South Africa - [email: bdennis@gem.co.za](mailto:bdennis@gem.co.za)

Orange Free State/River Colony - R. Timothy Bartshe, 13955 West 30th, Golden, CO 80401 USA - [email: timbartshe@aol.com](mailto:timbartshe@aol.com)

Rhodesias - Alan J. Hanks, 34 Seaton Dr., Aurora, Ontario, Canada L4G 2K1 - [email: a.hanks@aci.on.ca](mailto:a.hanks@aci.on.ca) **South West Africa &**

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Frescura, P.O. Box 13200, Hatfield 0027, South Africa

Transvaal postal history & British Central Africa - Alan Drysdall, 4 St.Philips Way, Bitteme, Southampton S02 5NH, England - [email: drysdall@tcp.co.uk](mailto:drysdall@tcp.co.uk)

The Panel is presently in need of a member for one or both the Union and Republican periods of South Africa. Readers are also being sought for any other area not treated. Contact the Panel Chair for additional information.

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Editor:

Bill Brooks
 Post Office Box 4158
 Cucamonga, CA 91729-4158 USA
 Phone/message (909) 941-1433
[e-mail: bbrooks@dpss.co.san-bernardino.ca.us](mailto:bbrooks@dpss.co.san-bernardino.ca.us)

Silvers at JOPEX 99 [South Africa], STaMpsHOW 99 & COLOPEX 99, Silver-Bronze at PACIFIC 97, Vermeil/Certificate of Merit at OKPEX 96, Large Silver at New Zealand National Philatelic Literature Exhibition 96, Silver awards at SESCOAL 95, CAPEX 96 [Canada], WAPEX 93 [Australia], HAFNIA 94 [Denmark], and Silver-Bronze at ESPAMER 96 [Spain], SINGAPORE 95 and PHILAKOREA 94.

FEATURE ARTICLES

Bisects of the Boer Republics Tim Bartshe, USA As the author points out in the introduction, bisects were a common occurrence, some being born out of calamity during the 19th Century. For example, there was the infamous Somoan 1sh bisect was caused by a shortage of stamps due to a fire which destroyed the post office. Many others are known, and even though most were not officially authorized by the central government, they were generally allowed to pass through the mails untaxed. This postal custom was followed in the Boer Republics. This well illustrated piece takes the reader on a wonderful bisect sojourn ...56

The Steam Train Issue, 1993 Peter Lodoen, Botswana One of the premier designers of Botswana stamp issues graces the pages of *Forerunners* once again. This time with a wonderfully colorful story of the iron horses of the Bechuanaland Railway Company which help lay the foundation for the formation of the nation which became Botswana. The railroad thematic collector will certainly appreciate the story as it unfolds... **61**

The Postal History of Graaff-Reinet: Part III the late Ken Baker This third of eight parts begins its tale with the 1839-1843 period and describes the inland mail postal route schedules. Then comes the new postal rate schedule of 1846 which was driven by the increase in mail volume and subsequent need for additional post offices in the general area. With growth came the need for rationalization of the fledgling bureaucracy in the form of evolving regulations for country post offices. In addition to increased functional structure, this installment discusses the formation of postal divisions which were needed by 1847 due to continued growth. In the years ahead, through 1831, the reader will learn of the impact of regional hostilities, e.g., the Fifth Frontier War, on the ability of the GPO to find contractors for the delivery of mail. . **64**

Specialty Columns

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Readers with collecting areas not covered above are encouraged to write a specialty column. Up to three installments accepted per year. If you would like to share your interests, please contact the Editor.

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FORERUNNERS is published three times per year for the periods Jul/Oct, Nov/Feb and Mar/Jun. A sample copy is available from the Editor for \$5US (surface mail) or \$7US (air mail). Commercial advertising rates and payment options are listed at the beginning of "The Market Place" journal section.

Membership in the Society is available at the following subscription rates: *surface worldwide* - \$25US, *1st class North America* - \$30US, *Europe air mail* - \$38US, *Africa/Pacific air mail* - \$40US. Payment options: (1) **check drawn on a US bank**, payable to "PSGSA"; (2) LSterling bank drafts at current exchange equivalent **with "payee" left blank**; or (3) \$US, Rands, Sterling or Dmark currency, **sent via registered mail**, using current exchange rates at local major bank. Membership fees are to be mailed directly to the Society Treasurer, Robert W. Hisey, 7227 Sparta Road, Sebring, FL 33872, [e-Mail: bobhisey@strato.net](mailto:bobhisey@strato.net).

Information concerning Society services and benefits, is available from any of the PSGSA International Representatives listed on the previous page or by accessing the Society's web site at: www.homestead.com/psgsa/index.html.

PSGSA holds an **annual mail auction** that is open to members and non-members alike, both as vendors and bidders. - lot submission is deadline 31 May each year. Lot submission guidelines available from the Auction Manager. Catalogs become available during July/August each year with the traditional closing date of 31 October. Non-members may order the catalog from the Auction Manager: R. Timothy Bartshe, 13955 West 30th Avenue, Golden, CO 80401 USA, FAX: 303-987-8671, or [e-Mail: timbartshe@aol.com](mailto:timbartshe@aol.com)
(MEMBERS: ALL ADDRESS CHANGES ARE TO BE SENT TO THE TREASURER.)

Editorial Notes

Bill Brooks, Editor & Founder

A personal thank you... First of all I want to welcome all of you to the beginning of the second millennium by thanking those members that sent yours truly some very wonderful Christmas cards. A second round of my appreciation goes to those who so kindly returned the mailing pieces and entires for the previous issue. Thirdly, and most importantly from an editorial standpoint, I very much appreciate those readers who answered last issue's clarion call by sending in material for future installments of "A Cover With A Story" and "A Philatelic Favorite".

A plea from a columnist colleague. . . I trust that the readership thoroughly enjoyed last issue's first installment of "Fakes, Forgeries & Facsimiles". Its editor (and our former President), Dr. Lawrence, is requesting material for future installments as you will read. I especially implore members of our Panel of Experts to now step forward. There must be any number of you (and probably some of our general members) who have examples in their collections which could be shared for all to enjoy. Dr. Lawrence is ready, willing and able to provide editorial assistance as needed. As journal editor, I would hate to see the column "die on the vine" due to lack of material for future installments. The topic is fascinating and enjoyable.

A new officer's column appears. . . The newly elected Director/Publications, Peter Thy, opens up his first installment by sharing some timely and valuable words of wisdom. Would be researchers and writers will find them very instructive.

Continuing the publication theme, in the "Society Affairs" section readers will find a listing of those serving on the Publications Program Committee. The Committee, recently reconstituted, is now under the able leadership of Peter. Readers are encouraged to review the Publications Program write-up in the "Forerunners Forum" journal section.

"The International Scene" broadens. . . This feature will now include "snippets" from a number of sources. Some of the subjects are certainly of general interest, even though they fall outside the scope of collecting per se. I encourage readers to send in clippings. Hope you enjoy the expanded coverage.

Auction results. . . Inquiries have been received concerning the prices realized for the Society's 1999 mail auction. The results are now in and appear in "Society Affairs". For those wishing to submit material for the 2000 event, the guidelines follow the 1999 prices realized.

And speaking of auctions. . . Long time member, Phoebe MacGillavary, Victoria Stamp Company, graces the pages of *Forerunners* with their first full page ad-p.55. The material is exciting indeed! We appreciate their advertising support. If you bid, please let Phoebe know that you saw their ad here.

"Member bio" now back on track... After an absence of 2-3 issues, this popular feature now reappears. Ye Olde Editor finally finished going through the massive number of packing boxes in the garage, after a recent move, in order to locate the member biography archive.

Illustration. Page 6 of the PSGSA's one frame exhibit prepared for PACIFIC 97 and "THE Celebration of British Africa Philately" Convention sponsored by the Society as part of its Tenth Anniversary activities held during the international.

GRIQUALAND WEST



Black Overprints, Second Setting, irregular Block of 23 with examples of 7 types and sub-types as shown below.

Row Positions

6	31-35	6	6	6	*6	6
7	37-41	13	*12a	12a	13	*13
8	43-47	12a	12b	12a	*12a	13
9	49-52	12a	*13	13	12a	
10	55-58	8	*9	9	*10	

* indicates broken types, as detailed below Position 34, Type 6, 2 breaks bottom left and right Position 38, Type 12a, spot in back Position 41, Type 13, top serif short Position 46, Type 12a, broken at bottom Position 50, Type 13, several small spots in back Position 56, Type 9, lower serif broken Position 58, Type 10, broken at upper left

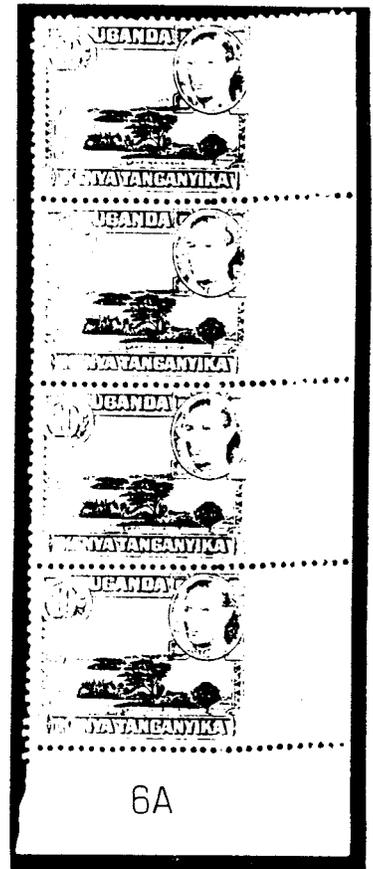
From April, 1877, until October, 1880, Cape of Good Hope stamps watermarked "Crown over CC", perf 14, were overprinted with 17 different types of "G's and numerous sub-types for use in the Crown Colony of Griqualand West. In October, 1880, the Cape Parliament's objections to the Cape Colony incorporating Griqualand West were overcome and the territory became a province within the Cape Colony. At this time the overprinted "G" stamps were withdrawn and replaced by ordinary Cape stamps. The remainder of the "G" overprinted stamps were returned to Capetown and then redistributed to various Post Offices in the Cape Colony and used as normal stamps throughout the decade.

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FEATURE ARTICLES

Receipt of articles is accepted on an ongoing basis. The individual issue submission deadlines are the 15th of January (Mar/June issue), May 15th (Jul/Oct issue) and September 15th (Nov/February issue). Articles are to be submitted in double-spaced, typewritten form. Maximum length should be held to five pages, NOT including illustrations. Lengthier works should be submitted in serialized form. Each illustration must be titled and properly referenced in the text. Authors are encouraged to include references, footnotes and a list of suggested reading for readers who may be interested in pursuing the subject of the article further. Whenever possible, black/white photographs are recommended for illustration purposes. In the case of photocopies, they need to be the clearest copy possible. Photocopied illustrations should show a black border around covers and individual stamps. Illustrations which copy poorly will be excluded by the Editor. Originals of charts, graphs and tables are preferred.

Bisects of the Boer Republics

Tim Bartshe, USA

Bisects were a common occurrence during the 19th Century. Shortages of stamps due to a fire destroying the post office caused the infamous Somoan 1sh bisect. Many others are known and even though most were not officially authorized by the central government, they were generally allowed to pass through the mails untaxed. This postal "custom" was followed in the Boer Republics, although as we will see, one produced many more than the other.

Orange Free State

All of the definitive issues of the Orange Free State (OVS) were produced by de la Rue and shipped from England upon receipt of order. As one might imagine, the amount of time for a particular order to arrive was quite lengthy. Surcharging existing stamps with a new value to satisfy a shortage or new rate produced provisional issues. The numerous rate changes were fertile ground for the possibility of utilizing bisects to cover the new rates. This was not the case, however. In fact, there are no recorded bisects from the Republic during its entire 32-year history. Two bisects of Republican stamps are known to me, one legitimate, the other a philatelic fabrication. Figure 1 could be argued to be "legitimate" only through its need as well as its apparent acceptance by the receiving authorities.

Prior to the postal convention with the Cape Colony (CGH), OVS stamps were valid only within the Free State borders, requiring additional postage for travel beyond them. The bisect example in Figure 1 was first described in 1956. Purportedly, the sender pinned a 1sh orange stamp and had it carried to the postmaster of Phillipolis who then probably affixed the 4d CGH and bisected the 1sh to pay the prevailing 6d internal rate. The annotation "'/z shilling/APJvkP" was added and the cover was sent on to receive the BONC (barred oval numeral cancel) at Colesburg and dated 29 May 1868 on reverse. The dated town oval of Somerset East 3 June indicates it arrived at its intended destination without any questions or postage due. This cover last sold in the Gilbert sale, 1992 (Ivy, Shreve & Mader) for \$5000.

Figure 1. Orange Free State 1sh orange horizontally bisected on combinations cover to Cape Colony.

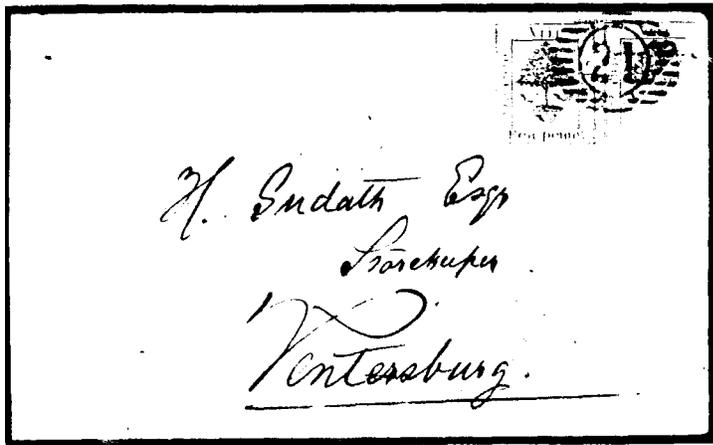
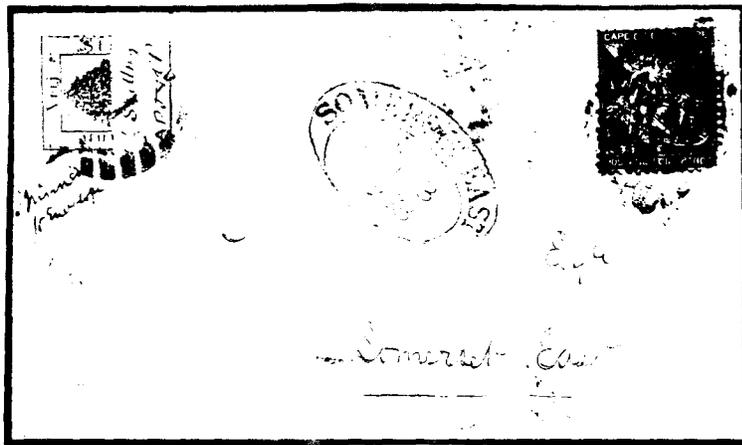


Figure 2 is another animal. It is a pair of 1d purple stamps; the second was bisected apparently to pay a 1/2d rate. The date stamp on the reverse proves the 11-bar 21 cancel as originating from Ventersburg 22 Feb 1896. The reason it was allowed to pass through the mails unchallenged is due to the fact that it overpaid the rate of a local 1/2oz letter, thereby rendering the mutilated stamp as superfluous. Cute, but not worthy of high value. It was listed in a 1994 Hobbyphilatelie sale for an estimate of 2000DM and sold for an unknown amount.

South African Republic/Transvaal

The situation regarding bisects from the South African Republic and Transvaal is altogether different. All stamps issued from 1870 through

Figure 2. Orange Free State 1d + 1d bisected local cover.

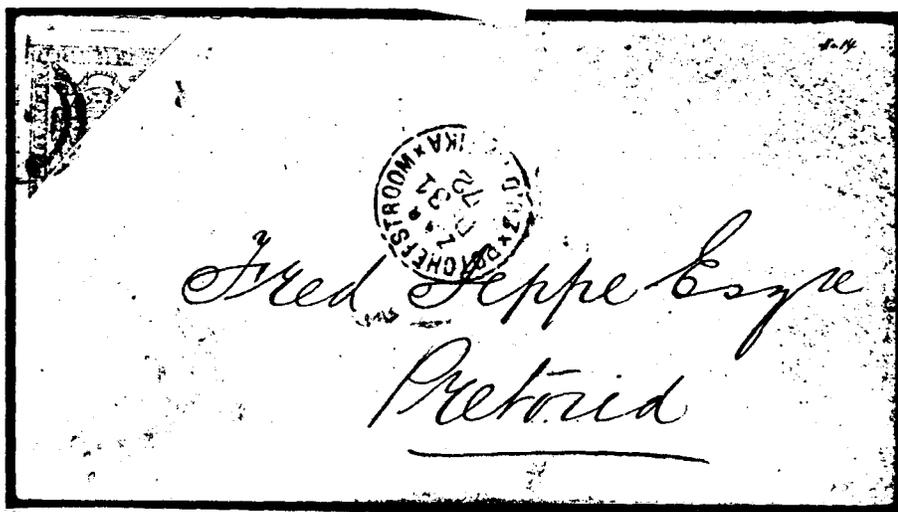


1883 (except for the Queen's head issues of 1878) were produced locally by various printers. Enschede produced the definitive stamps issued from 1883 through 1900 in Holland. Judging from the number of bisects that are recorded, beginning with the Viljoen printings of 1870 through the disselboom issues of Enschede, the story is complicated and requires much more thought and explanation.

The first reported bisect actually is a 1sh pale bluish-green from the wide-set plates of Otto issued in 1869. This bisect is tied to a large part of an envelope with a black target cancel addressed to the Netherlands. Other information, if available, was not reported, nor was a picture of this included to help explain a potential rate. It is a resident in the Curie collection (MacGregor, 1993).

The next issue reported bisected is the 1sh green of Viljoen printed on imperforate thick hard paper, tied with a blue target cancel, applied at Potchefstroom "31 Dec 72" to Postmaster General Friedrich Jeppe in Pretoria. This cover, shown as Figure 3, is from the Christie's sale of the Criddle collection 1992, lot 53.

Figure 3. South African Republic 1sh green Viljoen bisect on cover to Pretoria.



Another example is known from the Kamffer Collection dated 24 Nov 72, also from Potchefstroom addressed to Jeppe. A third example resides in the Curle collection mailed from Heidleberg, dated 10 November 1872, also addressed to Jeppe. At this time the rate for a 1/2oz letter was 6d and so remained until 13 May 1878 when it was reduced to 3d. The original printing of the Viljoen 1sh, which is the stamp bisected on these covers, was delivered on 26 April 1870. At the time of posting these examples, the Republic was now using the stamps

produced by Johannes Borrius of Potchefstroom. The last printing prior to bisecting was done 27 August 1872 (13,720 stamps) and again on 19 December (8,400 stamps). These printings were preceded by 4,400 stamps in January, 12,900 stamps in March and followed soon thereafter with another 11,600 on 2 January 1873. The fact that numerous printings were occurring would indicate that demand was high and that shortages of the 6d did actually occur and were not philatelically produced.

The Borrius 1sh of Yardley paper C is also known bisected. This is the thin soft paper having a distinct webbed grain, the design showing through on the reverse of the stamp. Borrius printed the 1sh on numerous occasions, the C paper printing occurring on 25 December 1872. Figure 4 shows an example of this bisect on piece.

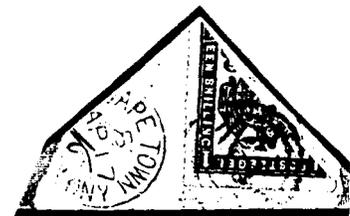


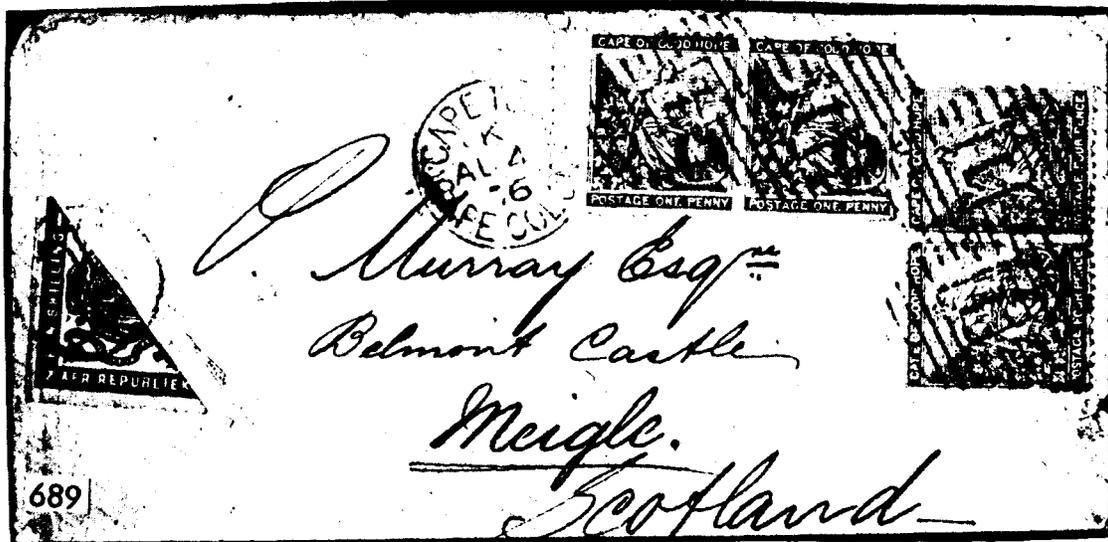
Figure 4. South African Republic 1sh green Borrius bisect on piece.

As was the procedure at the time, the stamp was struck with the 4-ring target, or the 3-ring numeral killer, with the dated circular stamp placed elsewhere on the envelope. Timing these occurrences with the printings and shortages of the 6d value is not as clear cut as the Viljoen bisects, but the frequency of examples indicates it was well accepted. There are three additional examples on piece from the Curie collection, one with a 2 April 1873 date, one in the Tapling collection and there are two examples in my collection. As they are all tied to piece, their authenticity is probably without doubt.

Two examples of the bisected Borrius 6d on the same paper mentioned above are recorded, one in the Royal collection tied to piece with a 3-ring 16 and partial strike of the Marabastad cancel. The other is in the Curle collection tied with what seems to be a 3-ring 36. No example of this bisect is known to me on cover.

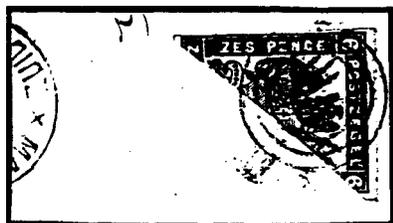
A 1sh Borrius bisect on cover is shown in Figure 5. this photocopy comes from the Roelf Boekema sale of 1977 as lot 689. Detailed descriptions of this cover come from Drysdall, 1990a. This dual franking represents the 6d internal rate paid by the 1sh bisect and the internal 4d and overseas 6d rates by the two 1d and two 4d COGH stamps. The originating post office is unknown. Other marks include the dated Cape Town cancel of 4 August 1876 in combination with BONC 1 and arrival in Scotland 28 August. Drysdall speculates this to be a unique outgoing cover in combination with the bisected 1sh and is the only recorded example I found of the Borrius printings bisected on cover.

Figure 5. South African Republic 1sh green Borrius bisect on combination cover to Scotland.



A curious example of the improved eagle 6d of Otto is known bisected on piece (Fig. 6). This stamp is first recorded used very late 1874 and continued to be used, based upon dated samples, well into the 1880's. The item shown was used at Marabastad with the 3-ring 16 and a partial date stamp. The only legitimate reason for its use would have been to pay the new letter rate of 3d, which came into effect after the First British Occupation of 1877. For this use to have been legitimate it would have had to occur after the institution of

Figure 6. South African Republic 6d ultramarine Otto "improved eagle" bisect on piece.



The Second Republic 8 August 1881. Being a smallish town in northern Transvaal, there may well have been a shortage of 3d stamps. (Note that Figures 4 and 6 are from the Hunt collection now residing with John-Peter Wharton-Hood, Drysdall, 1998).

The Stamp Commission issues of 1875 are also known bisected on cover. An example of the 1sh on soft medium-thick webbed paper is shown in Figure 7. This example was lot 177 in the Criddle sale of 1992 and is tied with the 3-ring 16 of Marabastad dated 11 March 76. The addressee was a Mr. Pienaar of Kroondrai, Zoutpansberg. Zoutpansberg, referring to the mountains north of present day Pietersburg due to the spelling "berg" instead of "burg", are also in the sparsely populated northern Transvaal area. Figure 8 shows two additional examples of this stamp bisected on cover. The top item is canceled with the 3-ring cancel 12 of Middleburg and the addressee is in Lydenberg. No date is indicated to show the timing of use.

Middleburg is due east of Pretoria on what could be the main rail line halfway to the Mozambique border, while Lydenburg is northeast of there in the high country. Gold was discovered in Lydenburg in 1875. The bottom cover is similar to the Criddle cover, being posted the exact same day. The addressee, Mr. Smit, is also of Zoutpansberg but the writing is of a different hand. The two bisects appear to be top and bottom of the same stamp! Both covers shown in Figure 8 are from the Hunt collection.

Similar covers, sold in the Christie's sale of 22 July 1986, were mailed from Potchefstroom to Grahamstown dated 22 September 1877 and a Stephen Welz auction of 10 October 1986 from Lichtenburg to Kimberley. The later cover's bisect is tied with a cork cancel, has the 3-ring 7 of Lichtenburg and has a transit cancel of Klerksdorp 17 November 1877. Another apparently

Figure 7. South African Republic 1sh green Stamp Commission bisect cover to Zoutpansberg.

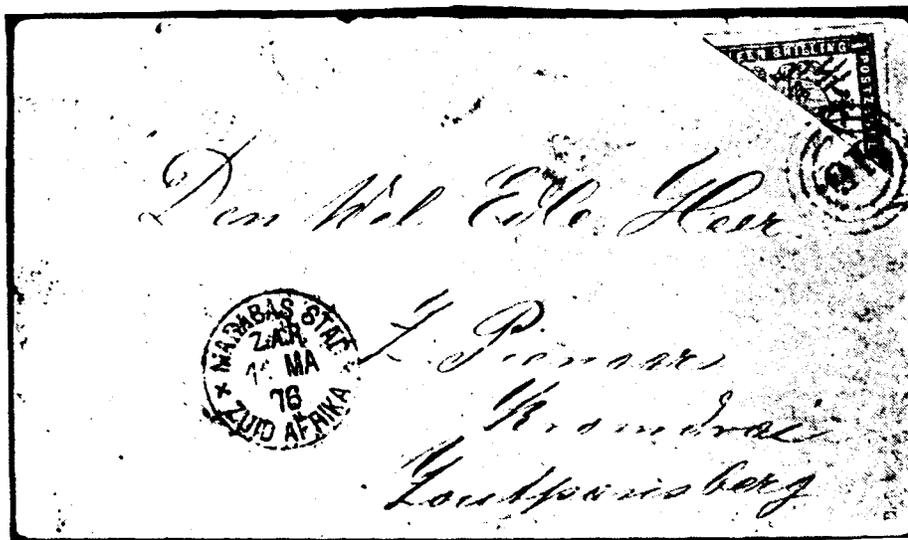
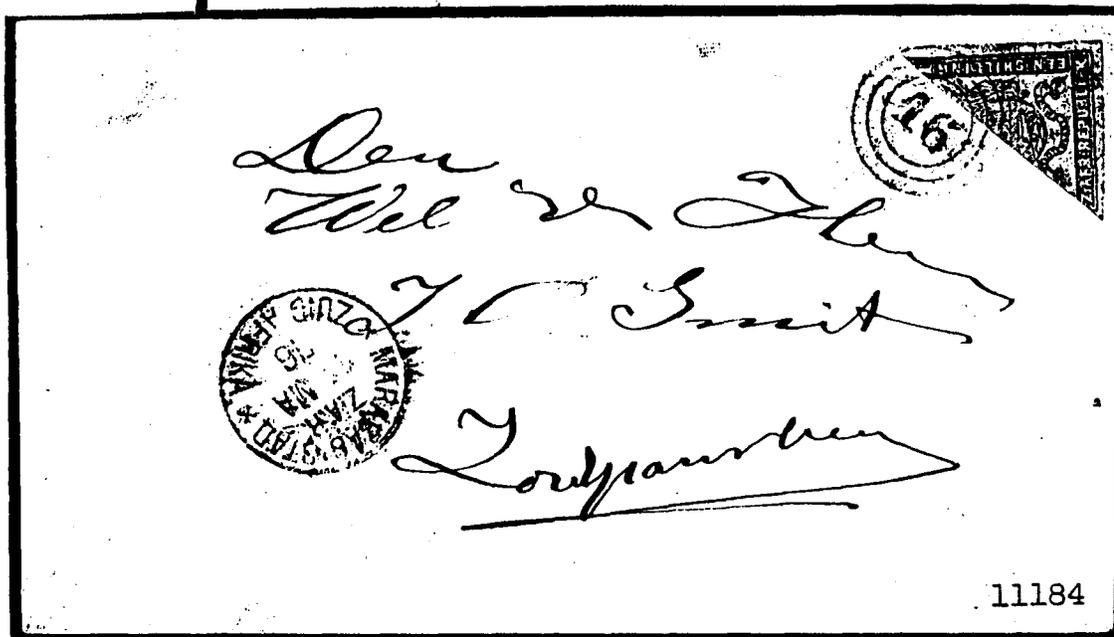
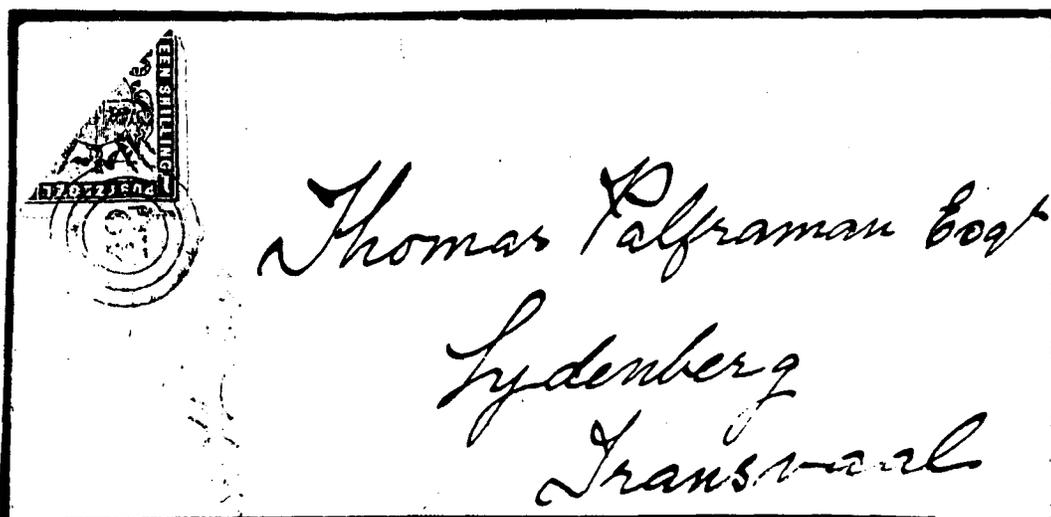


Figure 8. South African Republic pair 1sh green Stamp Commission bisect covers to Lydenberg and Zoutpansberg.



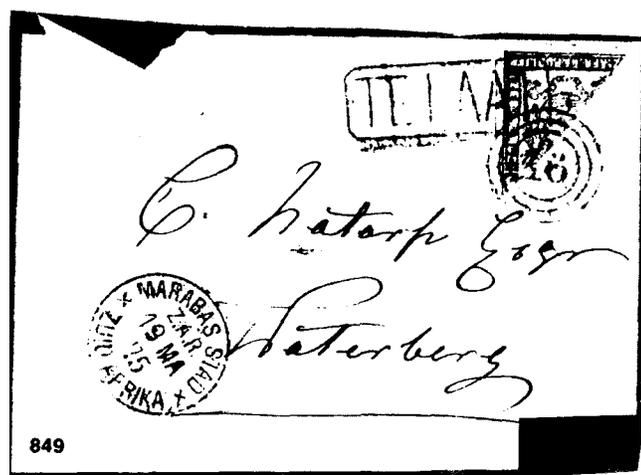
1185

11184

mated pair of bisects exists. The first, residing in the Royal collection, is from Marabastad 11th March 76 to Rietspruit, Zoutpansberg. This cover has a black "T" marking and blue manuscript "6d" indicating it was NOT accepted as valid payment. The other "half" of this 1sh bisect is also from Marabastad the same day mailed to Woodbush, Zoutpansberg with an identical appearing "T" handstamp (Stephan Welz & Co. auction, 27 March 1991, lot 801). The Kroondrai and Rietspruit covers appear to be from the same hand. Why the discrepancies of tax markings and tax payments for these seven covers are anyone's guess.

A Stamp Commission 6d bisect was illustrated in the Stephan Welz auction, November 1990 (Fig. 9). This mourning cover was posted at Marabastad 19 March 1875, the bisect being canceled with a 3-ring obliterator as well as the boxed TELAAT instructional mark further tying it to the cover. It is addressed to Waterburg, although no arrival markings are noted. As previously discussed, the local letter rate was 6d. Yardley (1906) mentions a 1d rate for letters dropped at the post office in which they will be called for. Furthermore, he states that twelve stamps were procured with the lettering TELAAT to be applied to letters posted too late for orderly inclusion in the day's mail. For an additional fee of 6d, the letters would be put in with the outgoing mail.

Figure 9. South African Republic 6d blue Stamp Commission bisect cover to Waterburg.

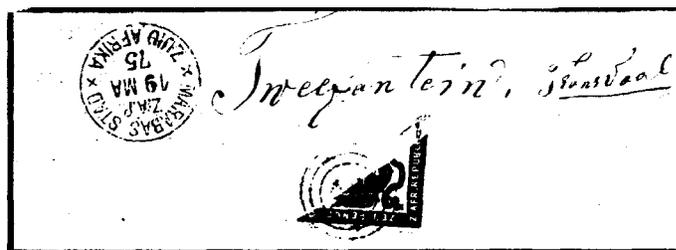


As with all the 6d bisects, prior to the rate change of May 1878, a legitimate and published reason for their postal use has yet to surface. For any 6d bisect to have legitimacy, there must have been a local drop rate for letters within a specified area of the postal office. A few other Stamp Commission 6d issues are known bisected and tied to piece. In the Tapling collection a 6d on soft webbed paper is used with a 3-ring 1 of Pretoria. An example on semi-pelure paper, tied with a Marabastad cancel of 15 January 1875, along with two examples on hard stout paper, one from the same originating

January 1875, reside in the Curle collection. The Royal collection has another example of the 6d on hard stout paper with brown gum that is vertically bisected with an indeterminate cancel.

There are also examples of unquestioned foolishness. Take for example Figure 10 which shows a bisected 5d from the Stamp Commission soft webbed paper from the 1980 David Crocker Sale, (Robson Lowe, 1980) lot number 1155. The lot is described via an RPS Certificate which states "that it is genuine. The year date '75' on the cover is an error." Why the Committee would state that the date is in error is curious as dates older than 19 March 1875 are known from Marabastad. However, at that time the only reported need for a 3d franking would have been for a parcel up to 4 oz. As this was clearly not the case, there is some question as to its validity. What further may cloud the issue is the fact that the addressee is unnamed with the location being only Tweefontein, Transvaal. Now, there was no post office open at this time by that name, but there was a certain individual who was keenly interested in philately who lived there: Emil Tamsen. This cover appears to be addressed by his hand.

Figure 10. South African Republic 6d deep blue Stamp Commission bisect cover to Tweefontein.



There are two examples of the 6d bisect in the Royal Collection, both on pieces tied with indeterminate 3-ring cancels. One is from the same paper as the above, the other is from the hard-surfaced paper with brown gum. The Curle collection contains a cover with a 6d bisect on stout hard-surfaced paper, white gum tied with the 3-ring 16 of Marabastad, and dated 10 January 1875. The addressee is not recorded.

So ends the first half of the Transvaal bisect story. The next installment will discuss bisects from the first British Occupation utilizing both the Queen's Head and provisional overprint issues. Also detailed will be the Second Republic bisects of Vurtheim and the shaft/disselboom issues printed by Enschede.

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The Botswana Steam Trains Issue of 1993

Peter Lodoen, Botswana

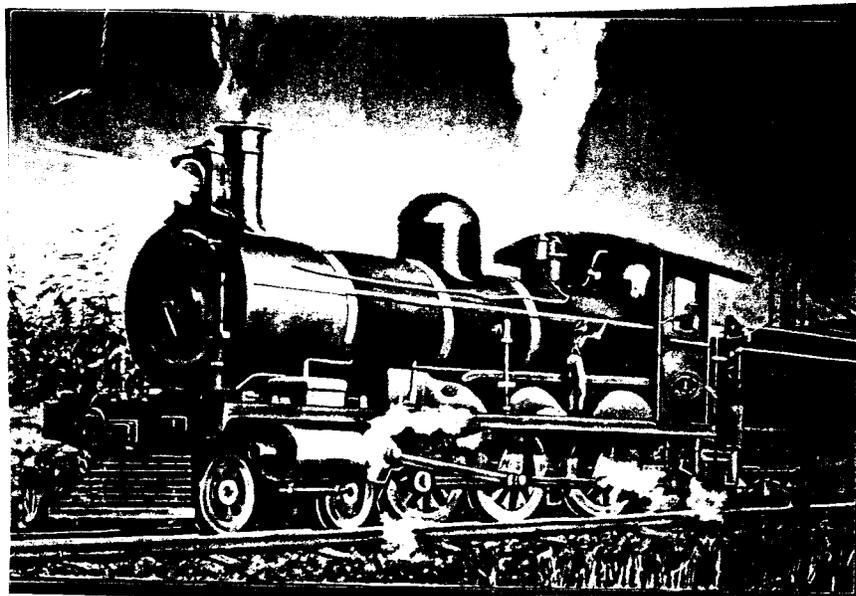
Bechuanaland railway history proved so rich and colorful that I submitted no less than nine locomotive paintings to the Philatelic Advisory Committee for a Railway Centenary Issue in 1993. The paintings ranged from the first locomotive decorated in Bechuanaland Railway Company livery to the marvelous Garratt that was painted in royal blue at the time of the Royal Visit in 1947. Each painting was a labor of love, I might say, involving me endlessly in detailed wheel configurations and steamy valve gear. The designs had to be exactly right, for railway stamp collectors are as discerning as they are numerous.

No locomotive was more intriguing than the very first (Fig. 1),

or, I should say, the first three - that rolled out of the Neilson and Company workshops in Glasgow. The locomotives were built to a standard 4-6-0 configuration, and they were duly numbered 1, 2, and 3. However, they arrived in Cape Town in 1897 during a period of flux in Bechuanaland's tenuous history. Though the Protectorate had scarcely celebrated its tenth anniversary, it seemed destined, along with British Bechuanaland, to be reabsorbed into the Cape of Good Hope. Moreover, the Bechuanaland Railway was given its ephemeral title only until Rhodesia was established as a crown colony in 1899.

Manufacturer's 1890-era photos show a splendid and gleaming

Figure 1. Essay for the issued 10t stamp showing Bechuanaland Railways 6th Class 4-6-0 (Engine No. 1).



Bechuanaland Railway Company No 1. For a Botswana stamp I painted the locomotive in mythical green, its workshop colors being unknown. Soon after its arrival, the Cape Government Railways repainted black as a Cape Rook, and renumbered it No. 582. The locomotive was designated for assignment as CGR 6th class, and never came to Bechuanaland.

Though locomotives 1, 2, and 3 quickly went out of existence as part of Bechuanaland Railways' motive stock, other steam engines worked on in Botswana a century later. For example, at the great open pit mine at Selebi-Phikwe, four of the old Rhodesia Railways 19th class chugged daily and dutifully to haul copper and nickel-bearing ore to the mine's headgear.

I traveled to BCL (Bamangwato Concessions Ltd.) to photograph the one grand 19th class giant, and I noticed that their original numbers of the line - 316 to 335 - had been reduced to as simple 1 to 4. They remained clean, vigorous and stately, and still hauled their "Vanderbilt" torpedo tenders. It was sad to see other 19th class locomotives being cannibalized at Selebi-Phikwe, but their parts were needed to keep the supply of ore flowing.

The BCL locomotives were not the only ones I photographed under live steam. In Zimbabwe I had captured on film 14th, 15th and 16th class Garretts, as fiery and alive as ever they had been. At Bulawayo's Raylton Museum I had also taken still-life pictures of the old Rhodesia Railways 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th classes. At the station in Francistown I photographed No. 352, a 4-6-4 + 4-6-4 Garratt, and at Gaborone Station I shot No. 256 (Figs. 2 & 3) a 4-8-4 12th class. It served as the model for the accepted design for the 50t stamp.

Figure 2. No. 256 (4-8-4 12th class) on display at the Gaborone rail station.

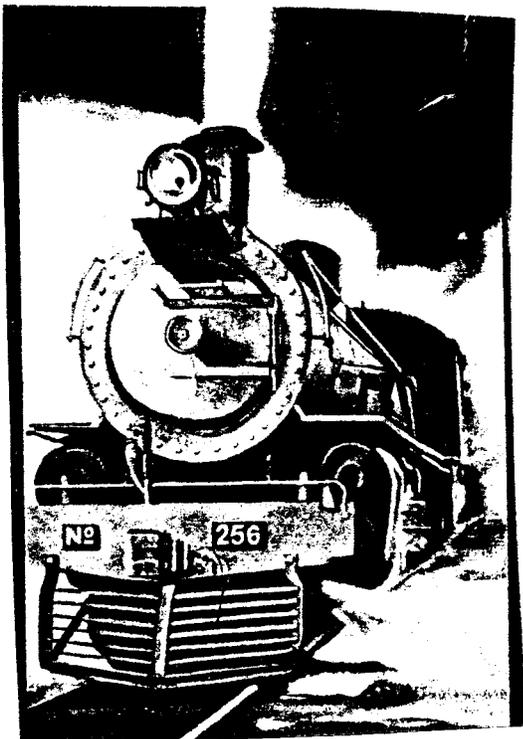
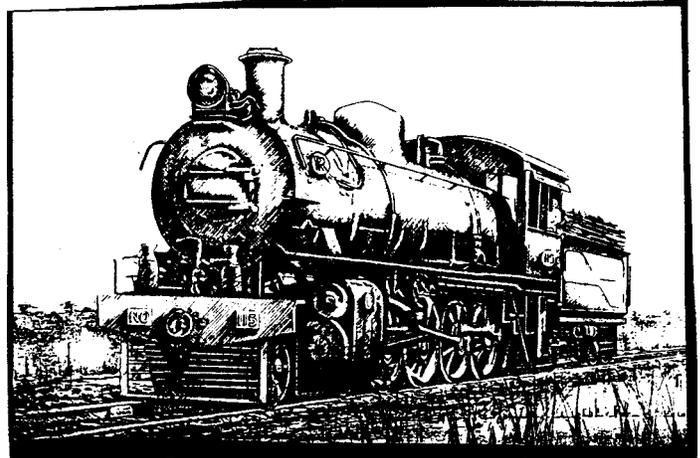


Figure 3. Rejected essay showing no. 256 all steamed up.



Armed with a stack of bright new snapshots, I set to work on painting after painting, determined to bring all the impressive old steam engines back to life (Fig. 4).

Figure 4. Pen study of a Rhodesian Rail locomotive (No. 115).



My submissions to the Philatelic Advisory Committee numbered nine paintings, all in oil on canvas. I left the final decisions to those who had commissioned the stamps in the first place. The Committee chose a 6th and 7th class, which resemble one another very closely. They also chose as 12th and a 19th class, both of the 4-8-2 mountain types. To my disappointment they left out the Garratts (Fig. 5), both black liveries, altogether. A 10th class, Jimmy Haskin's old favorite, landed on the first day cover, and an 8th class 4-8-0 paired with a modern diesel-electric on a belatedly ordered miniature sheet (Fig. 6).

A perceptive philatelist will notice that, on all stamps of the steam trains issue, my name is spelled Peter Lodden. I think we can ascribe blame for the error to Harrison and Sons of

Figure 6. Issued Railway Centenary miniature sheet.



The Railway Centenary issue may well have served to pin down a date that remained somewhat nebulous in Bechuanaland history, the date being the birth of its railway. The day chosen as the first day of issue represents a legal event in London: the May 24, 1893, formation of the Bechuanaland Railway Company.

May 10, 1893 has been published as the date when construction began northwards from Vryburg. Work continued north of Mafeking in August 1894, and the railroad shot straight to Bulawayo. No stations were planned through the entire Protectorate. Stops were, in those days, true bush stops with passengers coming from villages - Ramoutsa, Mochuli,

Magalapye, Tati - that lay miles away from the line. Francistown belatedly came into the picture, being incorporated as a town in April or 1897, only a few months before the railroad arrived. (Note the Botswana stamp issue of 21 April 1997 - SG 842-45.) These stamps celebrate a signing, rather than a doing; for Bechuanaland in 1893 had neither set borders nor train stations. The signers of the documents that founded the railway, though they could hardly have dreamed, laid the foundation for the formation of the nation which became Botswana in 1966.

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The Post Office of Graaff-Reinet: Part III

the late Ken Baker

Editorial Note: This is the third of eight parts being reprinted from a series which first appeared in "The Post Office Stone", official publication of The Postmark & Postal History Society of South Africa. This installment was first published in Volume 27, Number 2, pages 13-15. A few very minor grammatical edits have been made.

1839 - 1843

Little information is available during this period as to the Graaff-Reinet postal area. However, the mail routes remain the same as discussed earlier.

In 1843 the Post Master General (PMG) was requested by the Government to report on the mail service, routes and post offices. He had nothing to say as to the routes verging onto Graaff-Reinet which remained the same as before. The PMG noted that in 1843, Mr. Borchers did receive an annual salary of L40, thus bringing his compensation in line with his fellow postmasters in Port Elizabeth (P.E.) and Uitenhage.

Apart from the PMG's salary, only one other postmaster's salary was larger than those mentioned above. It was that of Grahamstown which was L72 per year. However, the Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage postmasters received additional allowances for office rent.

The *Cape Almanac* for 1843 notes the following: "G.P.O. Cape Town 18 October 1843; with effect 1st November. It is hereby notified ... that the Inland Mails should arrive at the undermentioned Post Stations not later than the (following) hours: Despatched from Cape Town Friday 9 p.m., at Graaff-Reinet via Langekloof Wednesday 3:30 p.m.; despatched from P.E. to Grahamstown Tuesday p.m. and at Grahamstown Wednesday 9:30 a.m.; at Somerset East Friday 7 a.m.; and at Graaff-Reinet Friday 9:10 p.m.; despatched from Colesberg Monday 11 a.m., at Graaff-Reinet Tuesday 11 a.m., at Beaufort Friday 6 p.m., Avontuur noon Sunday; despatched Avontuur Sunday 3 p.m. and at Cape Town Wednesday noon; N.B. 10 minutes allowed at post offices etc., for exchange of packets and despatch of mails."

Contractors were warned that "contracts strictly enforced with a penalty of L3 for breach of contract by delaying time of arrival, will be invariably levied in every case which has not been occasioned by a cause over which they could not have any control".

Ordinance for the regulation of the post office and postage - 1846 Graaf-Reinet

Nothing extraordinary happened at Graaff-Reinet during 1843-45. Mr. Borchers continued as postmaster, and the mail and postal routes operated as in past years. However, in 1846 a new Post Office Ordinance came into being which not only

promulgated new postage rates, but also included the introduction of rules and regulations for the country posts.

In addition to the above changes, another significant event occurred - Mr. Borchers, after close to 23 years of service, was succeeded by Mr. C. B. Ziervogel. Mr. Ziervogel received an annual salary of L200 for serving in the dual role of postmaster and clerk to the civil commissioner. His time in government service exceeded that of Borchers by one year for a total of 24 altogether. Prior to his service at Graaff-Reinet, Mr. Ziervogel had been the postmaster at Craddock. The reason for the higher salary evidently arose from the fact that he occupied a more senior position in the Colony's clerk system hierarchy than had Borchers.

New postage rates, etc.

All letters transmitted by the post between places within the Colony were charged according to weight as follows: *not exceeding' oz - 4d, exceeding' oz but not 1 oz - 8d, above 1 oz an additional - 8d, newspapers - 1d, government gazettes - free, newspapers from abroad - free; if forwarded by inland post, charged on delivery - 1d; non-commissioned officers, privates and seamen may send and receive letters not exceeding ' oz - 1d; prepayment of postage - otherwise additional charges compulsory; refused letters - writer responsible for additional charge; letters redirected or forwarded - charged for postage plus any additional charges if necessary, letters not transmitted by a vehicle used for public conveyance of passengers; any person employed to carry the mail - shall be guilty of an offence by drunkenness, carelessness, negligence, etc., if he endangers the mail.*

New post offices

In an effort to increase the communications of the colony and afford more facilities than existed, the Government was prepared to establish more post offices under deputy postmasters upon any line of road the inland mails travelled on. Deputy postmaster, however, would have to account for receipts to the civil commissioner of the district. This, of course, did not apply to Graaff-Reinet where the postmaster was also an official of the civil commissioner's establishment.

Regulations concerning country offices

1. Post offices located in public buildings shall open at 9 a.m. and close at 4 p.m. If mails arrive before 7 p.m., delivery shall

commence that night until 9 p.m.

2. Mails arriving on Saturday evening after 7 p.m., or on Sunday morning, shall be open one hour before and one hour after morning service.

3. However, when the despatch of mails shall be fixed at any hour after that above, directed for the closing and before or at 8 a.m. the following morning, such office shall remain open until 8:30 p.m.; or if the hour for despatch will not admit this, then until a half hour preceding such despatch subject to the additional payment for letters posted within 15 minutes before the time fixed for closing the office.

4. **Addendum:** Letters and newspaper shall be received whether on Sundays or, otherwise until three-quarters of an hour preceding the despatch, and letters only for the next quarter of an hour (or half an hour preceding the despatch) upon payment, if posted during the quarter of an hour of the ordinary postage and 1/- in addition with each letter without reference to weight.

1846 - 1848

With the new mail contracts, commencing in 1846 for three years, the following details of mails and routes to Graaff-Reinet were noted:

Route No. 1 - via Wolvekraal and Beaufort: *Leaving Cape Town Thursdays at 5 p.m., arriving at Somerset West 10 p.m., at Caledon 4 a.m., at Riversdale 10 p.m., at Hartenbosch 6 a.m. Saturdays, at George 11 a.m., Wolvekraal (Langekloof) 8 p.m.*

Route No. 15: *Leaving Kleine Savanjes Poort Tuesday's 12 noon, at Richmond 8 p.m.*

Route No. 16: *Leaving Richmond Thursday's 9 a.m. at Savanjes Poort 5:30 p.m.*

Route No. 14: *Leaving Colesberg Thursday's 6 a.m., arriving Savanjes Poort 6 p.m., at Graaff-Reinet Friday's 6 a.m.*

Route No. 2: *Leaving Wolvekraal Monday's 10 a.m., arriving Cape Town Wednesdays at 1 p.m. (reverse of Route No. 1)*

Route No. 1 - Via Grahamstown to Graaff-Reinet: *Leaving Cape Town Monday's at 5 p.m. arriving Somerset West at 10 p.m., Caledon Tuesday's at 4 a.m., Swellendam at 3 p.m., Riverdale at 10 p.m., Hartenbosch on Wednesday's at 6 a.m., George at 11 a.m., Wolvekraal at 8 p.m., Jagersbosch on Thursday's at 8 a.m., Jagersfontein at 7 p.m., Uitenhage at 11 p.m., Sidbury on Friday's at 8 a.m. and Grahamstown at 1 p.m.*

Route No. 35 - Grahamstown to Graaff-Reinet: *Leaving Grahamstown Sunday's at 6 a.m., arriving Somerset East at 8 p.m. and at Graaff-Reinet on Monday's at 8 a.m.*

Route No. 36 - Return to Cape Town: *Leaving Graaff-Reinet on Friday's at 6 a.m., arriving at Grahamstown on Saturday's at 2 p.m.*

Route No. 2 - Return to Cape Town: *Leaving Grahamstown on Saturday's at 5 p.m., arriving Cape Town on Wednesday's at 1 p.m. (reverse of Route No. 1)*

Route No. 34 - From P.E. to Graaff-Reinet: *Leaving P.E. on Friday's at 6 p.m., arriving at Sidbury on Saturday's at 4 a.m., Grahamstown at 10 a.m.*

Route No. 36 - From Graaff-Reinet to P.E.: *Leaving Graaff-Reinet on Friday's at 10 a.m., arriving at Somerset East 12 midnight, Grahamstown on Saturday's at 2 p.m., thence Route No. 33 leaving Grahamstown on Monday's at 6 p.m., arriving at P.E. on Tuesdays at 10 a.m.*

Costs of Mail Routes to/from Graaff-Reinet 1846-1849

Somerset East and Graaff-Reinet: H. Waldeck, Contractor, L200; Graaff-Reinet and Beaufort: C. Raath, Contractor, L280; and Graaff-Reinet and Colesberg: C. Schimper, Contractor, L170.

1847: Formation of postal divisions

With the increased business enjoyed by the General Post Office (GPO), it became evident that control of all the post offices in the Colony could not be undertaken entirely by Cape Town. Therefore, in 1847 it was decided to divide the Colony into postal divisions. The most important office in each Division became the Head Post Office for that Division. The postmaster of these head offices had limited powers in the area of providing advice to postmasters, deputy postmasters and post office agents throughout the Division on day to day problems. A primary function was to make recommendations on their behalf to the GPO in the capital.

Obviously, in most cases the most important office in each Division was the civil commissioner's office. At this time many of the postmasters were also in the employ of the civil commissioners as clerks. There is some evidence that at times the commissioners were often concerned with postal problems. Now, while the formation of the Divisions was a correct policy step, the influence of the commissioners did cause difficulties and possibly some resentment in the GPO.

Generally, the postal divisions were the same as the civil commissioners' districts, although one or two of the postal divisions varied slightly from that of the commissioner's district.

As noted above, the Graaff-Reinet post office was situated on the civil commissioner's premises with the postmaster as the clerk to the commissioner.

with Mr. Mostert serving as postmaster on an annual salary of £8. Richmond was incorporated into the Graaff-Reinet postal division in 1847. Mr. Mostert was not an employee of the civil commissioner with the post office in Richmond situated in his home. However, Mr. Mostert did not stay long, being succeeded in March of 1848 by Mr. E. Ford who received a salary of £100 per year in that he also served as clerk to the resident magistrate. (Evidently the Richmond post office was now situated on the magistrate's premises.) As for Graaff-Reinet, Mr. Ziervogel continued to be the postmaster.

Money orders

By 1850, money orders could be issued by the postmaster at Graaff-Reinet. The amount to one individual was not to exceed £5 in any one week. The beginning period for the issue of money orders at Graaff-Reinet could actually have fallen sometime between 1846 and 1850.

1852 mail routes

The tenders for the mail contracts in 1852 were published towards the end of 1851 which included a number of announced changes.

The route to Graaff-Reinet via Langekloof would be abolished as of 1 January 1852. The mails were now to be routed from Cape Town to Ceres via Bans Kloof and Mitchells Pass, taking 12 hours; from Ceres to Beaufort via Karoo Poort 50 hours travel time allowed; Beaufort to Richmond another 22 hours; and finally Richmond to Graaff-Reinet with an allowable delivery time of 10 hours. This new routing arrangement resulted in considerable cost savings.

At the time of the request for tenders, none were asked for via Grahamstown due to hostilities - the Fifth Frontier War was in progress during the period of 1850-53. The GPO noted that "should it be found impracticable to obtain new contract arrangements none will be made for the conveyance of those mails until new contracts can be formed (following cessation of hostilities)".

It is not known how long communications between Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown and Graaff-Reinet were affected. However, alternative routes were in operation in some cases: Graaff-Reinet to Cradock and Cradock to Somerset. Mails could also be routed via Riversdale to Beaufort via Seven Weeks Poort and Prince Alfred and then on to Graaff-Reinet via Richmond.

By this time the contracts stipulated that mail carts could be used over the eastern frontier route, although it is indicated that horse and rider were still in use over the branch routes.

Mail cart fines

The tenders for mail route contracts laid down certain fines for

delaying of the mails beyond the time specified as follows: *For exceeding half an hour - 2/- for exceeding half an hour, not exceeding one hour - 7/6; for exceeding one hour, but not more than 1½ hours - 15/-; for exceeding 1½ hours but not more than 2 - £1.5s; for exceeding 2 hours but not more than 2½ hours - £2; for every additional ¼ hour beyond 2½ hours, an additional sum of 10/- was assessed in penalties.*

Port Elizabeth (P.E.) to Graaff-Reinet mail route of 1851

On 12 December 1851 a number of Port Elizabeth inhabitants presented a petition to His Excellency the Governor and the members of the Legislative Council. The petition requested that "a direct weekly post to Graaff-Reinet from this point (P.E.) be established from the commencement of 1852 and further that from Saltpannek, the nearest point in this line, to Somerset, a direct branch post proceed to that town by which these important upper districts may henceforth enjoy that direct and speedy communication with the seaport of the Province which the post office revenue of the Province fully warrants."

P.E. did not get its direct post route to Somerset and Graaff-Reinet on 1 January 1852. However, a Board of Inquiry sitting that year discussed this question fully. The Board noted that three different routes to Graaff-Reinet had been suggested: (1) the Loots Kloof Line, (2) the Sundays River Line, and (3) the Swart Ruggens Road. This last was their preference, as it was capable of being travelled by a spring cart, with the Sundays River having to be crossed only once, about twenty miles from Graaff-Reinet.

It is interesting to note that in recommending the first route to the Lt. governor, the Board noted that "Graaff-Reinet (and not P. E.) was a place rising daily in importance, its commercial transactions with P.E. were of considerable amount".

The route was evidently put into effect from January 1853, leaving P.E. on Tuesdays and returning from Graaff-Reinet the following Monday. It cost £1500 per year, over a distance of 200 miles which worked out to £7.10 per mile per annum.

(To be continued...)

WANTED

WORLD WAR II MILITARY COVERS
USED IN AFRICA FROM THE FOLLOWING
AREAS WITH VARIOUS CANCELS:

Indian FPOs, **East African APOs**, APO/U Postmarks, Sudan, **British Somaliland** (1939-1940), and Italian Posta Militaire.

Walter Bjork - 54 West 84th St. - New York, NY 10024

Dialogues & Updates

Dialogues provides readers with the opportunity to comment and/or update information contained in feature articles. All comments and updates are to be sent to the Editor. A copy will then be sent to the author. The author's response and reader's comments will then both be published here. In addition, corrections to editorial errors will also be published in this feature. *No entries were received this publishing cycle.*

THE FORERUNNERS FORUM

Questions & Answers

As a service to the general, collecting community, your Society makes its Panel of Experts for greater southern Africa available to answer questions submitted by members and non-members alike. To access this service send your questions to the Panel member covering the area of interest (see listing opposite inside front cover page).

For a greater southern Africa area not presently listed, send your question to the Panel Chair, Dr. Lawrence. Also, British Africa questions pertaining to areas outside PSGSA's scope, e. g., British East Africa, are to be sent directly to the Editor. The question will then be forwarded to the appropriate specialty group for a response.

Clear copies of cancels, covers (front/back) and a detailed written description of the item(s) should be included with all questions. The Panel member will forward his response, the question(s) and any illustrations to the Editor for publication in the journal.. The Panel member will also return a copy of their response directly to the questioner. Certain questions will require an extended period for research and/or collaboration with other scholars.

Membership on the Panel is open to members in good standing. Knowledgeable individuals are being sought for the following areas: **Natal, Union/SA and Republic/SA** If interested please contact: Dr. Frederick Lawrence, Panel Chair 5016 South Kenneth Place, Tempe, AZ 85282 or e-mail him at ieconsultig@earthlink.net. *No questions & answers were received this publication cycle.*

Unanswered Challenges

This feature lists: (1) questions for which the Panel has indicated it has no definitive response; or (2) a question for which there is no coverage on the Panel. Listed "Challenges" remain until solved. Reader responses are to be sent directly to the Editor.

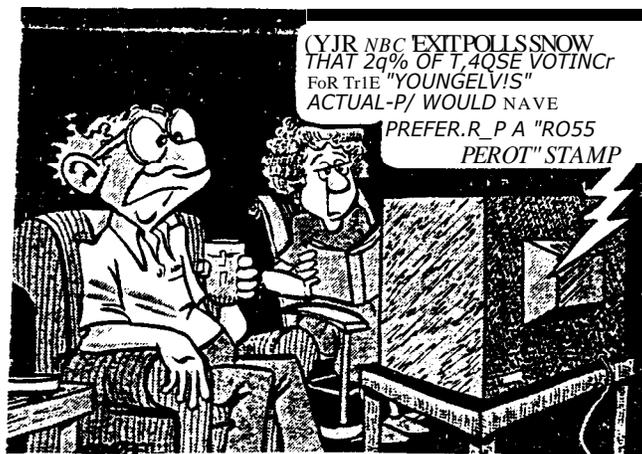
New Challenge: I am a long time member of PSGSA and collect Mafeking blues as part of a Scout topical collection. A very small sideline is my collecting of CGH revenues. I have a problem with the large Victoria issues. Most of mine have

"Stamp Act of 1864" in the oval frame. However, some have "Government of Cape of Good Hope". I have photocopies of the *Second Edition* of Barefoot & Hall (B&H) and a later edition which I believe to be the Third. I know that there might be a recent Fourth edition but I have yet to see it. I assume that B&H would have identified these CGH revenue stamps by their second edition as they had Sherwood's *South African Revenue Catalog* for reference. It is obvious that there are different revenue stamps. I noted that in my Sherwood 1980 edition that it said that these stamps are type 2 and that the "Stamp Act of 1864" ones are type 1. However, with that exception, neither catalog seems to list/organize/define the "Government of Cape of Good Hope" type. Can anyone explain this to me? I would like to get some order to these. It also seems as though dealers do not notice the difference. - T.P. McDermott, USA

Challenge 2: Does anyone have a non-philatelic use of the Bophuthatswana inland and overseas aerogrammes that were issued in 1977? - Will Ross, USA

Challenge 3: Do any of our members know of a tabulation of the "OFFICIAL FREE" cachets appearing on "ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE" official SWA envelopes (see page 102, #21)? - Dr. H.U. Bantz, South Africa

Challenge 4: I have two South Africa postal orders - one of 6d uprated by affixing a 3d stamp and the second in the amount of R20. Both were used in SWA, the first in Windhoek (dated "22/1/42"), the second in Aroab (dated "3/9/43"). Do readers know of any other? When did SWA postal orders get issued? - Jack Harwood, USA



Bits & Pieces

"Bits..." provides readers with the opportunity to present items in a short order format. If you have an interesting cancel, rarity, cover, cachet, etc., this is the place to share it with your fellow members. Please provide some detailed information when sending your entry to the Editor.

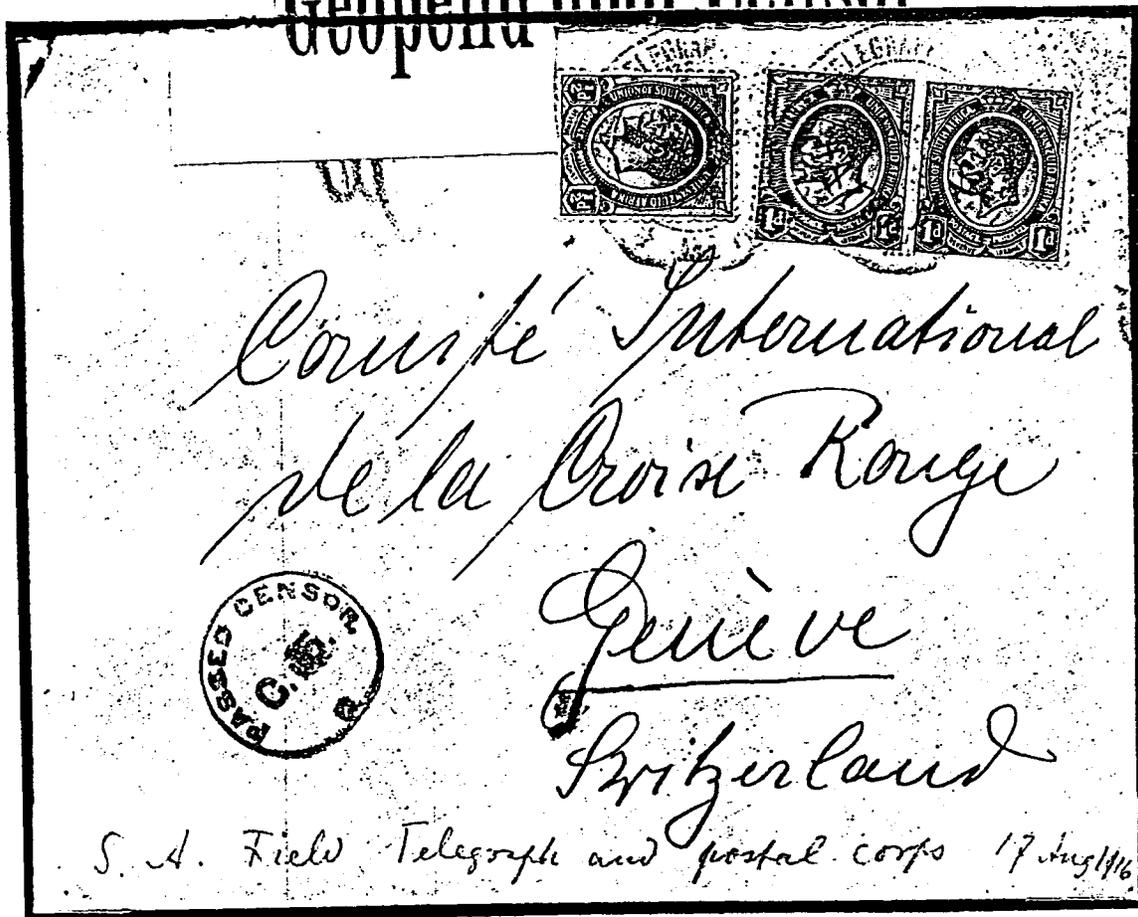
For the World War I censorship buff our first offering is illustrated below. The cover first appeared in *Newsletter*, No. 259, official publication of the SWA Stamp Study Group. The

description reads as follows: "The Hatsamas B1 canceller (S.A. Field Telegraph and Postal Corps) as listed by Putzel on page 249, is of circular shape with the name inserted in manuscript next to the inner circle. The date is 17 AUG 1916 (not 27.8 as mentioned Putzel). The foreign letter rate of 2¹/₂d was applied. The letter was censored in Cape Town, censor cachet No. 26 and censor label CL16 (without censor number) English and Dutch. The arrival postmark, "Geneve 1.5.x.1916" appeared on the reverse.



Opened by Censor

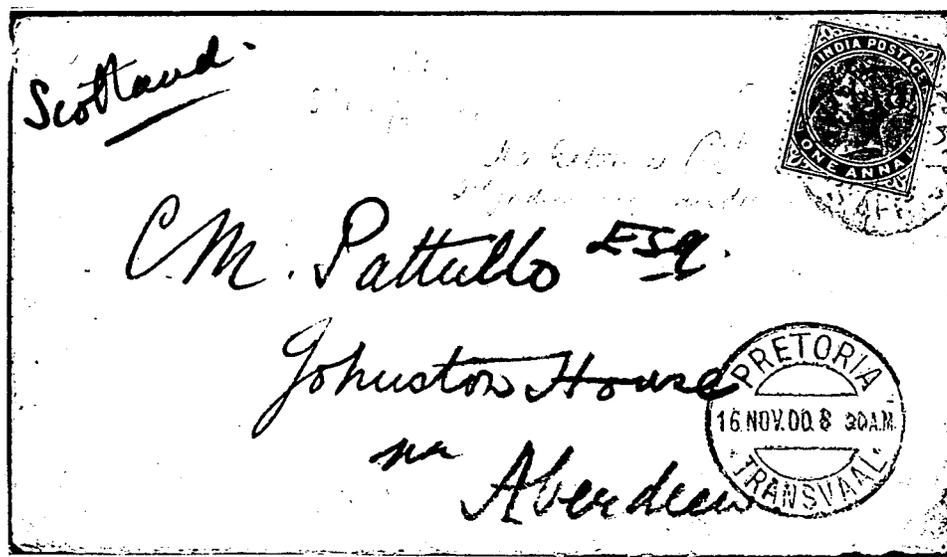
Geopend door Censor



"Bit" number two (Ill. below) comes by way of our International Representative/Germany, Werner Seeba. It is an officer's cover from the Second Boer War period. It was written by Captain H.A. Bethune, 2nd Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, from Army Post Office 55 to Scotland, dated 15th November 1900. Note the circular cancellation "ARMYP.O.55/15NO/00/S.AFRICA" This post office operated in the vicinity of Pretoria between July 1900 and September 1901.

Now for a little background concerning the Highlanders. It had been decided by the British Government, even before the outbreak of hostilities, to despatch a force from India to South Africa for the protection of Natal from invasion. The 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders formed part of this Indian contingent which arrived in South Africa in late September 1899. In October 1900 the Battalion moved to Pretoria where on the twenty-fifth, with the Royal Scots Fusiliers, it represented Scotland in the ceremony of proclaiming the annexation of the Transvaal.

Illustration. Officer's cover, 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders, from Army Post Office 55.

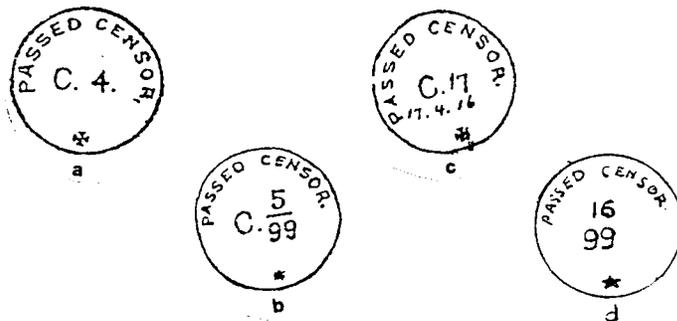


Our final entry is a short discussion entitled "The circular 'C' censor markings - Where have they been used?" by W.J. Quik of the Netherlands. (The source was not provided - can anyone help.) The subject of the "C" censor markings has previously been covered in articles by Gewande (1954) and Nathan-Maister (1980, 1982). Their conflicting statements on the use of "C" censor marks puzzled me and I asked myself the question: Have "C" censor marks been used (Gewande) or not been used (Nathan-Maister) in SWA? Further, is it possible to say which one of the "C" censor markings were applied in SWA and which in the Union of South Africa?

Let us first accept that all "C" censor markings have been applied in Cape Town. The following three types and

associated censor's numbers have been recorded: **Type 1:** "C" with censor's number as in Figure A - C2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14 (two types), 15, 17 ("17" was an unnumbered censor mark with "17" and the date inserted in manuscript [Fig. C]); **Type 2:** "censor number over 99" as in Figure B: C3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 15 and 18; and **Type 3:** "censor's number above 99" as in Figure D: C 15, 16 and 19.

Figures A thru D. Circular "C" censor marking types.



The large number of "99" (Types 2 and 3) censor markings confirm that these markings were indeed applied in Cape Town. But, what about the marks without "99"? Why was it necessary to use so many different numbers, including even an unnumbered "C" censor marking? Are these not too many for one locality? Gewande assumed for this reason that some of the "C" censor marks must have been used in SWA. I, myself, own a limited amount of censored postal items, definitely far less than what Nathan-Maister had at his disposal for study. I have tabulated the despatching and receiving post offices for all of my censored covers. Two new aspects have come to light: First I have a cover sent from Walvis-

bay (6 Jan 1916) to Swakopmund (7 Jan 1916), therefore arriving on the following day. I also own several items censored "C5" and sent from SWA to various countries in Europe. These items prove that not all of the SWA mail destined for Europe went via Cape Town, but also via Walvisbay. If we accept that "CS" was used at Walvisbay - what about the other coastal towns? Has mail also been despatched from places such as Luderitz, Swakopmund and Port Nolloth (in SA?). And, what about towns such as Luderitz, and Aus? Gewande lists for nearly all these towns "C" censor markings. Associated censor's numbers have been recorded. Secondly, several covers have been found with censor mark "100" and label "99". This can imply that these covers were censored in

SWA and later censored in Cape Town with censor label "99" without applying a second censor mark. For this reason some SWA censor marks have incorrectly been assigned to Cape Town.

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... And Other Stories

"...Stories" presents entries which do not fit the feature article mold but are more than "Bits...". Items of an anecdotal nature are especially invited.

The Role of Scurvy in the Early Portuguese Explorations Around the Cape of Good Hope .. .

Ralph M. Myerson, MD, Clinical Professor of Medicine, MCP-Hahnemann School of Medicine

Scurvy was first definitively described during the 13th century Crusades (1), but did not gain prominence until the 15th century after the fall of the Byzantine Empire in 1453 and the capture of Constantinople and control of the eastern Mediterranean Sea by the Ottoman Empire. This blocked the countries of Western Europe from following their usual overland trade routes to India and China, and forced them to turn to the sea for alternative routes to India and the Far East, thus helping to inaugurate the Age of Discovery.

The clinical characteristics of scurvy are such that it takes at least 2 to 3 months of Vitamin C deprivation for the disease to make its appearance. During this interim, the normal individual draws on the usually abundant tissue stores of Vitamin C to maintain a blood level adequate for the fulfillment of its functions. This relatively long incubation period accounts for the dearth of documented reports prior to the time of prolonged sea voyages and/or prolonged exposure to ascorbic acid deficiency such as may occur in wartime sieges or polar exploration. Unlike some animal species, humans are unable to synthesize ascorbic acid endogenously and are dependent on outside sources for its supply. There are, however, wide individual variations in the time of development of clinical symptoms and in the severity of the disease.

Some individuals seem "immune" when it comes to the development of scurvy (2). Such may have been the case with Jacques Cartier who failed to develop clinical manifestations of the disease despite prolonged deprivation of Vitamin C and the occurrence of scurvy in many of his compatriots (3).

Contrary to popular belief, most fresh foods contain Vitamin C and its source is not restricted to fresh fruits and vegetables. Animal meat, for example, contains adequate Vitamin C to prevent and treat scurvy provided that it is not destroyed by heating above 800C (177°F) or by exposure to alkali or certain minerals such as copper. Vitamin C is not destroyed by freezing; however, under storage conditions, there may be a gradual loss of antiscorbutic potency. There are, in fact, a number of instances of prolonged survival in the polar regions because of the ingestion of partially cooked seal, walrus, and polar bear meat, actually the traditional diet of the scurvy-free Inuits (4). Dr. Frederick Cook, the American surgeon of the Belgian Antarctic expedition of 1897-99 cured and prevented the occurrence of scurvy in the crew by adding partially cooked penguin meat to their diet during their icebound winter in the antarctic (5), and James Ross survived 4 winters in the arctic by adding seal and walrus meat to his crew's rations (6).

During the 15th century, Portuguese seafarers, aided by improvements in sailing technology and an increasing awareness of geography, gradually worked their way down the west coast of Africa. These early exploratory ventures were due in large measure to the efforts of Prince Henry, the third son of King John I, who began a program of systematic and purposeful exploration. Near the town of Lagos in the southwestern area of Portugal, he established his school of navigation to train and encourage promising sea captains and pilots. Starting in 1425, with the Atlantic Ocean his only available access to the rest of the world, Henry, the Navigator Prince, sponsored a series of explorations down the west coast of Africa using the Canary Islands, the Madeiras and the Azores as ports of call for ships en route to more distant lands. Following the death of his father in 1481, Henry ascended the throne as King John II. Exploratory efforts now continued at even a greater pace.

Figure 1. Bartholomeu Dias, In 1487-88, Bartholomeu Dias

Portugal SC #644, 1945.



(Fig. 1), with three small caravels, successfully reached and rounded the southern tip of Africa which he named the Cape of Storms. Detailed accountings of his voyage are not available, but all the circumstances that lead one to anticipate scurvy were present, and it is known that the crew was sick,

unhappy and mutinous (7). On Dias's return to Portugal in December, 1488, King John recognized that a route to the east had been discovered and renamed the southern extremity of Africa, the Cape of Good Hope. A well-documented, remarkably accurate account of scurvy was made by the famous seafaring explorer, Vasco da Gama (Fig. 2), during his 6-month expedition from Portugal down the west coast of Africa and around the Cape of Good Hope with India as his destination (Fig. 3).

Figure 2. Vasco da Gama, **Figure 3.** Ireland, 1998, issued in honor of Portugal Sc #645, 1945. Tall Ships Race. Map indicates da Gama's



voyage from Lisbon around the Cape of Good Hope to India, 1497-99.



In July of 1497, a fleet of 4 vessels and a crew of over 160 men under da Gama's leadership, left Lisbon (Figs. 4 & 5). The fleet successfully rounded the Cape of Good Hope, reaching the southeast coast of Africa which was appropriately named Natal by da Gama on Christmas Day, 1498. It was at this time that da Gama noted in his journal that: "Many of our men fell ill here, their feet and hands swelling, and their gums growing over their teeth so that they could not eat." (8)

Figure 4. Da Gama's fleet of 4 vessels with his flagship, *San Gabriel*, *Gabriel* (Portugal SC #185, 1911).



It is estimated that over 100 of his crew succumbed to what appears to have been the first documented outbreak of scurvy associated with prolonged travel by sea. Fortunately, some Moorish traders provided the crew with a supply of oranges, and da Gama goes on to state that "it pleased God in His mercy that all of our sick recovered their health for the air of this place is very good" (8). Da Gama encountered the same problem on his return trip to Portugal, and again, a supply of

oranges, "which were much desired by our sick" restored the health of the few remaining survivors.

King John died in 1491, but Portuguese exploration continued unabated under the reign of his successor, King Manuel. They rapidly extended their areas of exploration and established colonies in Goa, India in 1510 and in Malaysia in 1511. Subsequent Portuguese and Spanish explorations secured for the two countries the two then-available routes to the Far East via the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn. Cabral (Fig. 6), the leader of some of the expeditions, notes briefly that some of his men "fell ill with *amalati de la bocca*" (malady of the mouth) by the time they reached Mombasa in eastern Africa. Here they received: "sheep, hens, geese, oranges and lemons. .. and the oranges made them well again" (9).

Figure 6. Pedro Alvares In addition to cargo, passengers were Cabral (Portugal Sc #646, 1945) transported from Lisbon to Goa. In 1579, a passenger from Lisbon to



Goa, wrote home: "By reason of the long navigation, and want of food and water, they fall into sundry disease, their gums wax great, and swell, and they are fain to cut them away, their legs swell, and all the body becometh sore, and so benumbed that they cannot stir hand nor foot and so they die for weakness, others fall into fluxes and

agues, and die thereby" (10). The historic voyage of Ferdinand Magellan in 1519 encountered serious problems with scurvy. Magellan himself was Portuguese and had gained experience in Portuguese expeditions, but had transferred his allegiance to Spain. After 15 weeks of a continuous seas voyage including passage around Cape Horn and into the Pacific, "They were in a desperate state, but above all other calamities, this was the worst: in some men the gums grew over the teeth, both lowers and uppers, and they could not eat" (11). Access to fresh food in Guam and the Philippine Islands (where Magellan and seven of his crewmen were killed) solved their medical problems. Other graphic descriptions of serious problems with scurvy are present in accounts of voyages in the South Pacific and expeditions to California and Mexico (12).

Luis de Camoens, the 16th century Portuguese poet of the Age of Discovery (Fig. 7), described scurvy as follows (13):

"The loathsom'st, the most fell disease In such dire manner would the gums be swelled In our own mouths, that the black flesh thereby At once did grow, at one did putrifie With such a horrid stench it putrified That it the neighb'ring air infected around".

Figure 7. Portuguese poet, Luis de Camoens (Portugal 1515, 1928.



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The Society Publication Program

Through this activity, PSGSA is available to provide assistance to first-time writers in the development/publication of occasional papers, monographs, books and multi-volume works. Authors submitting written drafts receive valuable technical support in all phases of publication development. This is accomplished through the Publications Program Committee (PPC). Inquiries, submission of drafts, etc., are to be made to Peter Thy, PPC Chairman, P.O. Box 73112, Davis, CA 95616, [email: thy@jade.ucdavis.edu](mailto:thy@jade.ucdavis.edu). Readers are encouraged to read Peter's comments in this issue's "A Few Words From Your Board".

The current PPC general members are: Tim Bartshe, Bill Brooks, Guy Dillaway, Alan Drysdall and Jan Stolk. Members wishing to serve on the Committee are invited to contact Peter.

Works In Progress

"To research in isolation with a view towards publication is akin to reinventing the wheel." - the late Alec Page, FRPS£
 Researchers/authors are encouraged to "advertise" for collaborators and/or additional information through this feature. If you are researching an area and have yet to use "Works...", please consider doing so. You might be pleasantly rewarded at the response you receive. Entries submitted to the Editor will be run for two consecutive issues (and may be renewed if written confirmation is received). The number in parenthesis following an entry identifies the last issue in which it will appear. The following "works" were received this publishing cycle.

Bechuanaland and Botswana Postal Stationery - Help is requested for the final chapters of a monograph on the subject that is being prepared by the Bechuanalands and Botswana Society.

We need assistance with compiling existing Bechuanaland essays and proofs for all types of postal stationery. If essays and proofs are part of your collection, please contact us. We will need a detailed description of the items in your collection and, if possible, a clear photocopy for inclusion in the book. We are particularly interested in learning about the whereabouts of items included in Harmer's 1986 sales of the Barkaway and Holmes collections. Also needed is information about lots included in as 1976 sale by Springton Philatelic Auctions, Johannesburg. Further, if you have information on other auctions that included essays and proofs, we also will very much appreciate such information. Also needed is information on essays and proofs that are part of public philatelic collections and archives - in particular, the Tapling Collection of the British Library and the Philatelic Museum of the Postal Services of Botswana.

Let us hear from you if you think that you can help. Contact Peter Thy, P.O. Box 73112, Davis, CA 95616 USA, [email: thy@geology.ucdavis.edu](mailto:thy@geology.ucdavis.edu) (No. 36)

The Bookie Reports

The following monographs are nearly sold out. However, by special arrangements, a few copies have been reserved for members of PSGSA.

The Macloutsie Post Office and its Postmaster, Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1892 - This work provides an important source

text to the early postal history of Bechuanaland and Mashonaland. The central part of the booklet (30pp) is a reprint of the contemporaneous writings of the Macloutsie post office's last postmaster detailing his studies and travels. The Editor has provided a general introduction placing this post office into a postal history context. "...try the 'Macloutsie Post Office' by J.E. Symons whose adventures in reaching this remote border police station are chronicled with easy charm" - *The American Philatelist*, 1997.

The Introduction and Usage of Postal Orders in Bechuanaland Protectorate, is an important contribution to the postal history of the Bechuanalands. It traces the history of postal orders from their introduction in 1907 to independence from the South African Post Office. The booklet (34pp) presents original research and will appeal to the specialist, as well as the general interest postal history collector. "Masterly Bechuanaland research...", *The South African Philatelist* 4 1995. This publication received Silver-Bronze awards at ORAPEX and C4NPLE in 1997.

To order the above two works, write to Krone Publications. The price is US\$5 each and includes surface mailing worldwide. Cash or checks made payable to P. Thy, drawn on U.S. Banks. Contact us to make arrangements in other currencies. Peter Thy, Krone Publications, P.O. Box 73112, Davis, CA 95616 USA.

Rhodesiana & Africana books are offered for sale by Michael Deverell, P.O. Box 5104, Cape Town 8000, South Africa ([e mail: deverell@new.co.za](mailto:deverell@new.co.za)). The printed catalog lists a collection of about 800 mainly Rhodesia related volumes, all individually and reasonably priced in Rands. Offered are rarely seen books that will be of interest to the postal historian. The collection includes first editions, as well as the various Rhodesian reprint series. Contact Deverell at the above address of browse and download the catalog from www.rhodesia.co.za.

Free Salm Foundation Philatelic Reports Available

The Collectors club of Chicago (CCC) established the Arthur Salm foundation to conduct research on philatelic products, and other matters related to the good of philately

Mr. Salm, a member and former president of the CCC, was a philatelist renowned for his collections of Thurn and Taxis, and the German States. His collections were shown internationally, and were awarded numerous gold medals at several exhibitions, including the Grand Prix at IBRA 73 in Munich.

Officers of the Arthur Salm Foundation serve without any type of compensation or reimbursement of expenses. The CCC provides gratis both office and storage space to the Foundation.

All physical and chemical analytical testing procedures have been performed by certified independent laboratories. The Foundation's philatelic reports are distributed and shipped anywhere in the world at no cost to the recipient(s), except for a self-addressed stamped envelope (SASE). Since the creation of the Foundation about ten years ago, more than 11,000 copies of the reports have been forwarded to the international philatelic fraternity.

The Foundation has issued five reports since its inception, and has several further reports in various stages of completion. The reports currently available cover the following philatelic-related topics: (1) *Report No. 1 - Quality of Album Pages*, (2) *Report No. 2 - Quality of Paper Products*, (3) *Report No. 3 Study of Hinges and Polymers used in Philately*, (4) *Report No. 4 - Non-Existent Entities Producing Labels Passing as Postage Stamps*, (5) *Pressure-Sensitive Adhesive Postage Stamps*.

All five reports are currently available from the CCC. A legal size (USA No. 10 size, approximately 4.25x9.5 inches) SASE envelope, franked with 78c in US postage for USA and APO addresses must be provided. For addresses outside of the USA, the envelopes should be franked with \$1.40 postage or, if USA postage is not available, please include three (3) International Reply Coupons (IRCs) with your correspondence. Requests for the reports should be addressed to: Collectors Club of Chicago, 1029 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, IL 60610.

The CCC also maintains an educational Website with the URL designation of "AskPhil", "Phil" being an abbreviation for "Philately": <http://www.askphil.org/>

This philatelic Website, which is updated, revised and expanded continuously, is a valuable resource for reference data required by stamp collectors and postal historians, as well as for dealers active in these areas of collectibles. In addition to the Salm Reports, the CCC Website Resource Library is an impressive collection of "Reference Lists" and "How to" entries, including the following;

The "AskPhil" Reference Library Major Subject Areas: Expertisers and Expertizing Committees, Glossary of Stamp Collecting Terms, Inscriptions and Overprints, International Philatelic Dealer Groups, International Philatelic Federations, Local Stamp Clubs, National Philatelic Federations, Philatelic Libraries of the World, Philatelic Museums of the World, Principal Stamp Publications of the World, Stamp Dealers, Stamp Inscriptions and Overprints, Topical and Specialty Organizations, USPS Philatelic Centers and Worldwide Philatelic Agencies.

Planning Your Philatelic Estate: An Overview of Estate Planning, Collectors Can Aid Estate Administrators, Preparing Your Estate Administrator.

"How To" Articles: Avoid Mistakes, Buying Stamps, Get the Most from a Stamp Show, Get Stamps, Invest in Stamps, Keep Track of Your Collection, Learn More, Mount and Save Booklets, Protect Yourself in Internet Auctions, Save Self-Adhesive Stamps, Save Stamps, Soak Stamps, Store Stamps, Use a Perforation Gauge, Use a Stamp Catalog to identify and sort your Stamps; Use Hinges, Mounts and Tongs; Use Ultraviolet Lighting (and Why) and Watermark Stamps.

Public Philatelic Auctions: Philatelic Auction Catalog Abbreviations, Currency Designations, General Abbreviations, Gum and Hinging, Stamp Centering, Symbols, Public Philatelic Auction Glossary and Worldwide Auction Houses.

The CCC Website also allows and encourages collectors and dealers to e-mail philatelically-related questions to "Ask Phil". A CCC resource team will research an answer and will reply on-line. Visit the Website. It is very informative. It would be useful for you if the URL were bookmarked, to allow the CCC Website to be easily referenced.

Notice for Compilation of Worldwide Air Postal

Stationery Catalog: The undersigned has been, for quite some time, engaged in a major undertaking, i.e., the compilation of a comprehensive, detailed illustrated catalog of aerogrammes and other air postal stationery of the world. I

would greatly welcome correspondence from, and the sharing of information with, those collectors having either specific countries, regions, or worldwide interest, in aerogrammes, and/or air postal stationery. It is anticipated that regional, or country editors/contributors, will become interested and involved in this project. The undersigned has both a major reference library, and a major reference collection of air letter sheets and air postal stationery, which could provide the major source of information and illustrations for the catalog.

In the past there have been only a few catalogs devoted exclusively to worldwide air postal stationery emissions. These catalogs are all long out-of-date. It is also envisioned that both stamped, as well as the long-neglected formula air letter sheets, both official and private, will also be listed in the catalog. All persons interested in becoming involved in this challenging project should contact the undersigned directly. Please include details of the extent and range of your air postal stationery interest, which will greatly help in identifying contributors to this important project. Contact: Dr. Frederick Cantor, Air Postal Stationery Project, P.O. Box 87, South Freeport, ME 04078-0087 or [email: fcantor@banet.net](mailto:fcantor@banet.net)

A Favorite Philatelic Item

Bill Brooks/USA, Editor

Each reader has one or more "favorites" in his/her collections - perhaps a cover, ephemeral material, a document, back-of-the-booty a particular stamp, cachet, etc., etc. Please share yours by sending one or more to the Editor at Post Office Box 4158, Cucamonga, CA 91729-4158 USA.

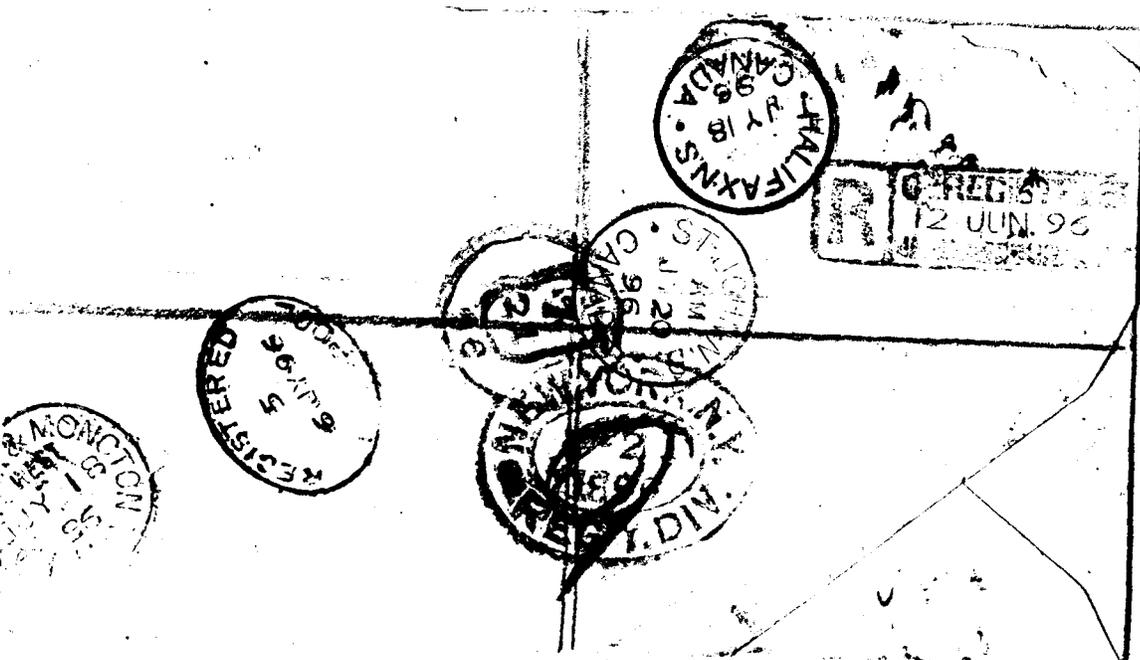
This issue's "favorite" comes from the collection of our Auction Manager, Librarian/Archivist, Director and specialty columnist, Tim Bartshe. The front and reverse are shown in all their "glory" on the following page. Tim writes:

A cover I recently acquired has become one of my favorites. As real estate moguls always say, "Location, Location, Location". This applies to the judges when they view an exhibit containing postal usage with a slight variation on the theme - "Destination, Destination, Destination". This cover has to receive bonus points for the destination. Those of you familiar with the Boer Republics are also familiar with the fact that most correspondence emanating from these countries go to Germany, Netherlands and Great Britain. Anything other than Europe is scarce and any place with minuscule populations is downright rare. This registered cover was franked with the appropriate postage (4d for registration and 2¹/₂d for 1/2 ounce letter), and was mailed from Potchefstroom where the "R" cancel was applied

11 June 1896. The hand-applied registration "label", with the number 1427, was applied there as well. Routed through Johannesburg the following day (similar "R" cancel on reverse), the cover went via rail to Cape Town, although no rail markings or "CT" marks are evident, thence to Liverpool (black registered oval) 5 July and London (red registered oval) 6 July. A blue metal numeral stamp "4050" was probably applied there. From London, the parcel went via ship to Halifax Nova Scotia, arriving 18 July where it went by rail (Halifax & Moncton M.O./west) the same day, arriving at St. Johns new Brunswick on the 20th. The manuscript number "305" may have been applied either place or at its destination. The rose mark on the reverse is probably some form of ship's cancel where the letter went from St. Johns to New York, arriving 21 July at the registry division. A New York perforated red registration label, number 36423, is on the obverse of the cover. Our cover now takes a rest while awaiting a ship to take it to its final destination, E.J. Cameron c/o the Postmaster, Turks Islands, arriving 14 August.

Now, I don't know the population of the Turks Islands in 1896, think of it, going surface today would probably do well to get but it could not have been very large, probably in the hundreds there is under 60 days! At least for now, this is my favorite to maybe a thousand. There cannot be many examples of cover, earning a highlighted place in a future exhibit of correspondence from the ZAR to the Caribbean, let alone Transvaal postal history of the Second Republic. Thanks Turks Islands. The letter took 64 days to arrive. Come to
Phoebe!!

Illustration. Front and reverse of a Boer Republic cover addressed to Turks Islands, a very rare destination for the times.



Aerophilately

Kendall Sanford/Switzerland & Paul Magid/USA, Coeditors

The coeditors invite your comments as well as written materials for future installments. Send to Kendall at 12 Chemin des Tuilots, CH-1293 Bellevue (GE), Switzerland, [e-Mail: kaerophil@cs.com](mailto:kaerophil@cs.com) or to Paul at 5324 28th St., NW Washington, DC 20065, [e-Mail: magid@erols.com](mailto:magid@erols.com)

Clarification on Mittelholzer: The Afrikaflugs

Roland F. Kohl/Switzerland, Guest Author

Editorial Note: Our Guest Editor is a well-known Swiss Air Mail specialist. Mr. Kohl reviewed last issue's installment and sent in the following comments and clarifications.

In the title, the German word "Afrikafluge" is more appropriate, which is the plural for "Africa Flights". Both of the boxed

(1926 & 1929) cachets shown in the previous installment were official and applied by the Zurich Post office. The rates are given in the Swiss Air Mail Catalog, and the pertinent sections are shown (III. 1 - 1926 & III. 2 - 1929). The German abbreviations are translated as follows: *befS* = *pieces carried*, *Est* = *cancel*, *Ast* = *arrival postmark*, *£pbef* = *carried by airmail on route...*, and *Taxen* = *rates*.

Mittelholzer was supposed to carry mail as far as Alexandria,

Illustration 1. Rate table from the Swiss Air Mail Catalog for the year 1926.

150

Sonder- und Versuchsflüge, Flugveranstaltungen (SF)

* 

26.7	7.12.1926	1.Schweizer Afrikaflug Zürich-Kapstadt mit Dornier Merkur «Switzerland» CH-171 Pilot Walter Mittelholzer, Mechaniker Hans Hartmann Der Abflug wurde wegen ungünstiger Witterung vom 28.11. auf den 7.12. verschoben.	
	Lpbef	Zürich-Neapel-Athen (-Alexandria) Sendungen nach Alexandria wurden von Neapel mit dem Dampfer «Esperia» befördert.	
	Taxe	gewöhnliche + 50 Rp Flupostzuschlag	
	ESt	a-c: Zürich Flugpost 28.XI.26 -8	
	ZSt	Fig 57 auf a-c, selten als ESt verwendet	
	a.	Zürich-Neapel befS 6089, wovon 3276 eingeschrieben	25
	aL.	ab Liechtenstein befS ca 15 (Mischfrankatur FL/CH)	3000
	aA.	ab Österreich befS ca 4 (Mischfrankatur A/CH)	4000
		ASt Napoli Posta Aerea 8.12.26 oder 9.12.26	
	b.	Zürich-Athen befS 3452, wovon 2041 eingeschrieben	50
	bL.	ab Liechtenstein befS ca 12 (Mischfrankatur FL/CH)	4200
	bD.	ab Deutschland bekannt 1 (Mischfrankatur D/CH)	4500
	bX.	Zeitungsstreifband	1000
		ASt: diverse von Athen 10.-12.12.26	
	c.	Zürich-Alexandria befS 10856, wovon 6328 eingeschrieben	30
	cc.	weiter bis Bagdad	100
	cL.	ab Liechtenstein befS ca 25 (Mischfrankatur FL/CH)	2600
	cA.	ab Österreich befS ca 6 (Mischfrankatur A/CH)	4500
	cF.	ab Frankreich befS 1 (Mischfrankatur F/CH)	5000
	cD.	ab Deutschland befS 2 (Mischfrankatur D/CH)	4500
		ASt: diverse von Alexandria 13.-14.12.26	
10.12.1926	d.	Neapel-Athen befS ca 10	1800
		ESt Napoli Posta Aerea 28.11.26; ASt ohne	
10.12.1926	e.	Neapel-Alexandria befS ca 100	550
		ESt wie d; ASt Alexandria F. 14.DE.26-10A	



29.12 15.12.1929

II. Schweizer Afrikaflug

Sonderflug der «Ad Astra Aero» Zürich mit Fokker F-VIIb (CH-190)
Piloten Walter Mittelholzer und A. Künzle, Funker W. Wegmann,
Capt. Wood.

Lpbef Zürich-Catania-Bengasi-Cairo-Khartoum-Nairobi
ESt Zürich Luftpost 15.XII.29-8
ZSt Fig 76 auf a-e
Taxen Briefe: a: 2.- b: 3.- c: 4.- d: 5.- e: 7.-
Karten: a: 1.50 b: 2.- c: 3.- d: 4.- e: 6.-

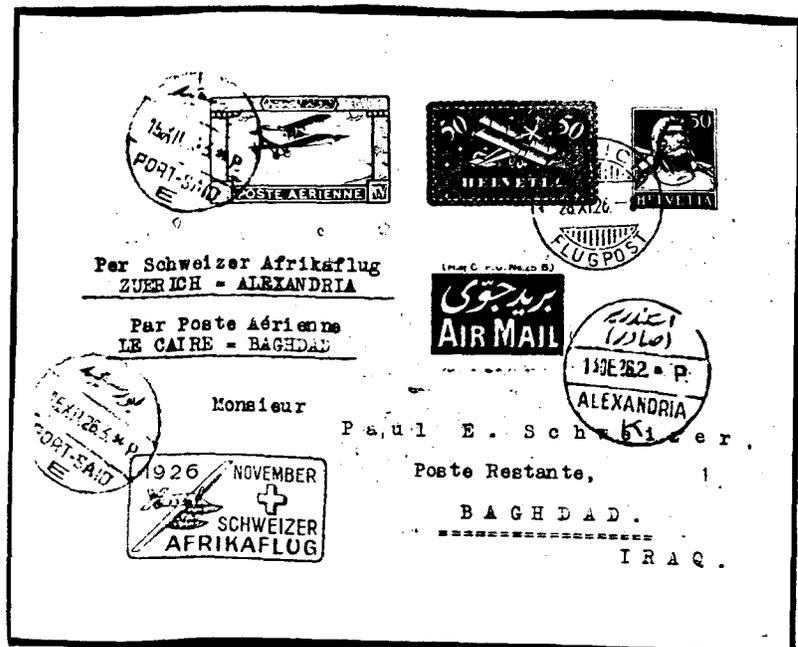
	a. Zürich-Catania	befS1343	AST 16.XII.29-11	100
	ax. Zeitung vom 15.12.29 (NZZ), 9 St	<i>in der Bordtasche befördert</i>		1600
	aL. ab Liechtenstein	befS 60		700
	aA. ab Österreich	befS 29		1200
	b. Zürich-Bengasi	befS 778	AST 17.XII.29	150
	bL. ab Liechtenstein	befS 44		1400
	bA. ab Österreich	befS 12		2200
	c. Zürich-Cairo	befS 846	AST 18.XII.29-8PM	140
	cL. ab Liechtenstein	befS 37		1800
	cA. ab Österreich	befS 11		2400
	d. Zürich-Khartoum	befS 470	AST 2.I.30-5PM	300
	cL. ab Liechtenstein	befS 26		3000
	dA. ab Österreich	befS 11		2400
	e. Zürich-Nairobi	befS 591	AST 4.I.30-5PM	180
	eL. ab Liechtenstein	befS 25		3200
	eA. ab Österreich	befS 24		1400
17.12.1929	f. Catania-Bengasi	befS 21	davon einige n. Bagdad adr.	1300
	g. Catania-Cairo	befS 37		1000
	h. Catania-Khartoum	befS 13	(nur bis Cairo geflogen)	2200
	i. Catania-Nairobi	befS 13	(nur bis Cairo geflogen)	2200
3.1.1930	k. Khartoum-Nairobi	befS 49	(in Bordtasche bef., nicht gest.)	800
28.2.1930	l. Rom-Zürich (Rückflug)	befS 31		2800
	ESt Roma Aeroporto Littorio Posta Aerea 28.2.30			
	AST Zürich 3 Hauptbhf. 1.III.30-19 od. Zürich 1 Poste rest. 1.III.30-17			
	D. ab Deutschland (Mischfrankatur): Etappen a-e je 2 St bekannt je			3000
	X. von Mittelholzer persönlich geschriebene oder signierte Grusskarte (aus Khartoum bekannt).			600

but he off-loaded all the mail at Naples because he was afraid of the weight when crossing the Mediterranean. After the flight, when philatelists found out about there was quite an uproar! Collectors were furious because Mittelholzer did carry approximately 100 Italian covers from Naples to Alexandria.

However, the exact number is not known. What is known is that he carried no mail beyond Alexandria.

The cover referred to in last issue's installment is not the "only example of mail carried on the flight to Tanganyika". Covers are also known to Baghdad for the 1926 flight (Fig. 1) and that

Figure 1. Example of a 1926 cover carried to Baghdad.



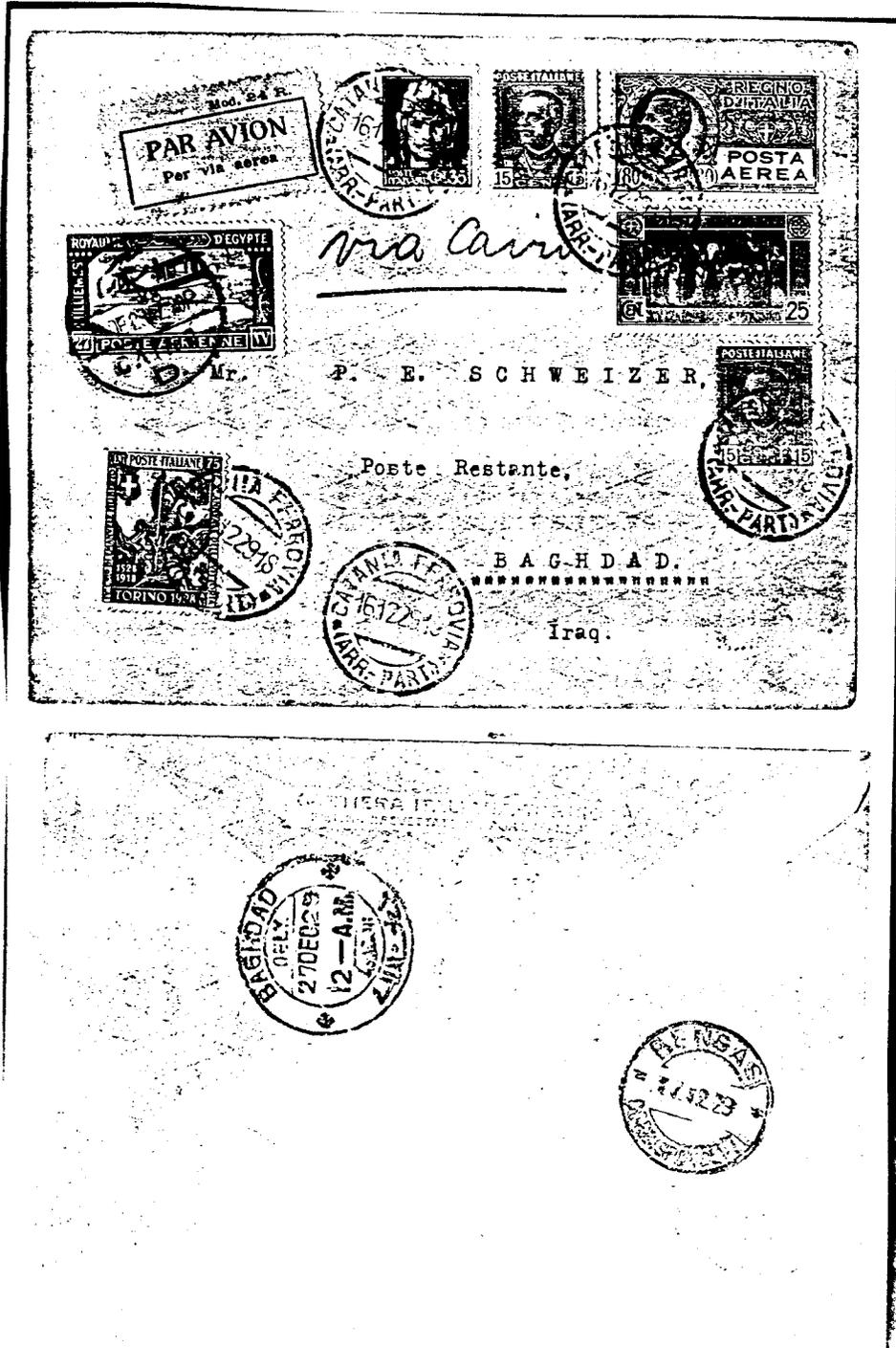
that of 1926 (Fig. 2).

The caption for Figure 2 in the previous installment should have read: "Registered cover off-loaded at Naples and forwarded by sea, arriving January 11 at Capetown."

The Swiss covers from the December 1929 flight, had a boxed commemorative cachet similar to the one used for the Capetown flight. This bore the words "Ad Astra Afrikaflug December 1929". The flight arrived at Nairobi on January 4

and my Swiss cover bears a January 4 Nairobi registration postmark confirming the date. A total of 31 covers were carried from Rome to Zurich on the return flight. The source for most of the information about the number of covers carried and the cachets applied is the *Swiss Air Mail Catalog*. The latest edition was published in 1992 by the Swiss Airmail Society (SAV), Hubrainstrasse 22, CH-8124 Maur, Switzerland.

Figure 2. Example of a cover to Baghdad from the 1929 flight.



The Bechuanalands

Peter Thy/USA, Editor

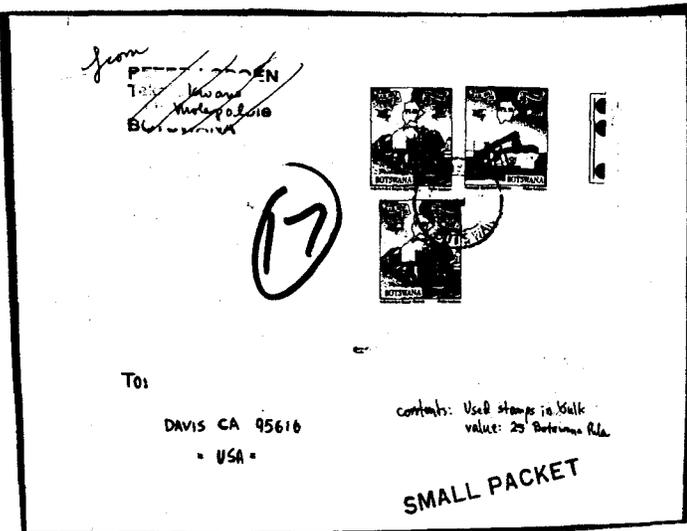
Your comments invited, as are installments for future columns as a guest [author](#).
 CA 95616 or e-Mail him at thy@jade.ucdavis.edu

Send to Peter Thy, Post Office Box 73112, Davis,

Parcel Post Labels

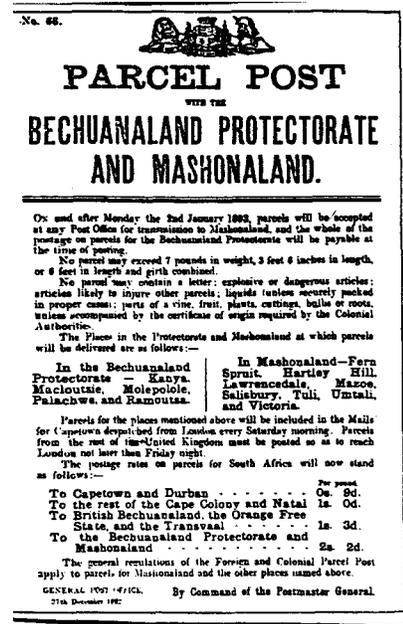
The services of the Post Office were not restricted to letter collection and delivery. Parcel and newspaper post has most likely always been equally important for the inhabitants of the remote areas of southern Africa occupied by Bechuanaland and Botswana. It was the only means of receiving vital goods and news about the outside world. Despite this, traces of parcel post are virtually missing in most postal history collections. The fact is probably that few collectors never have seen remains that unambiguously identify parcels. The reason is in part that most commonly the address was written and postage affixed directly to the parcel. Who would even today save parcel wrapping paper like that shown in Figure 1? The same

Figure 1. Small parcel mailed from Molepolole to California in 1998.



deficiency is encountered if one inquires into parcel post rates and parcel postal and customs regulations (Fig. 2). Postal historians are not interested and often do not include parcel post in rate summaries simply because so little collectable material exists. Despite this, for around 1915 a few examples of inland parcel post labels attached to high value parcels exist. These are preserved because high denomination stamps were affixed. Most are assumed to have been affixed to gold bar or bullion transports from the gold fields of the Tati Concession Ltd.,

Figure 2. Parcel post rate schedule regulation announcement dated 27 Dec.



near Francistown, to the African Banking Cooperation, Bulawayo. Two examples mailed in 1916 (29s 4d) and 1915 (15s 2d), are shown in Figures 3 and 4, respectively, all bearing high denomination stamps and showing remains of inland parcel post labels. Another known example, mailed in 1914, bears 8s affixed in stamps and is inscribed on the label "one gold bar". These are rare and the rate information they contain cannot be interpreted. It is also not known if an insured mail service existed in Bechuanaland.

Figure 3. Tag attached to 1914 parcel with part of Inland Parcel Post label from the Barkaway Collection.;



Bloemfontein arrival cancel

Figure 4. Inland Parcel Post label used from Francistown to Bulawayo in 1915 from *Runner Post No. 46* (Alan MacGregor advertisement).

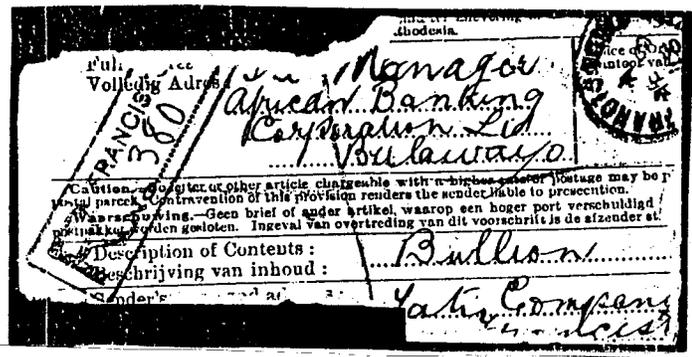


Figure 5. British Bechuanaland Foreign Parcel Post label used in 1895 from Mafeking to Isle of Man - courtesy of John Inglefield-Watson and Empire Stamp Auctions.

An example of a very early parcel post and custom label from British Bechuanaland is shown in Figure 5. The parcel it was attached to was mailed from Mafeking in 1895 to the Isle of Man. The content is given as kaross and the parcel is described as "linen package". On top of the label another one by the Cape of Good Hope Post Office (Cape Town) was also affixed, as the parcel passed through its postal jurisdiction. The stamps are in part lost. The weight is indicated as 4 pounds. A notation on the top of the label indicates that 11s 5d was paid in addition to a 7½d inland postage to the Cape Post Office. This suggests that the parcel post rate of 3s per pound, not accounting for an odd ¼d.

Our next example is shown in Figure 6 which is a 1950 parcel post label used from Lobatsi to Basutoland. The content is listed as "woodworks". The inland parcel rate was 6d in 1950 which is consistent with the manuscript notation of 1 pound at the left.

The final parcel post example is a modern day Foreign Parcel Post label (Fig. 7) which was affixed to as parcel mailed from Gaborone to the US in 1992. The label indicates the weight as 2kg. However, the actual postage paid is not indicated.

Hopefully, the parcel post examples provided in this installment will serve to "wet your appetite" and perhaps stir you to

report other examples. We are in debt to John Inglefield-Watson, Alan MacGregor, Empire Stamp Auctions, and *The Runner Post* (publication of the Bechuanalands and Botswana Philatelic Society), for some of the illustrations appearing in this installment.

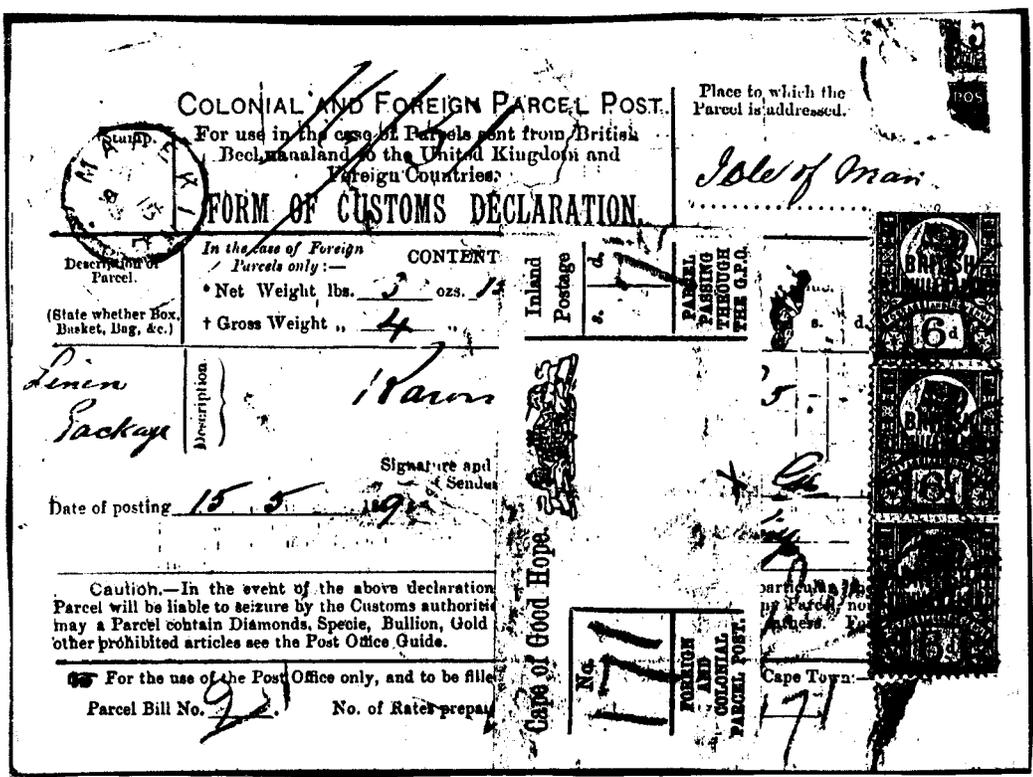
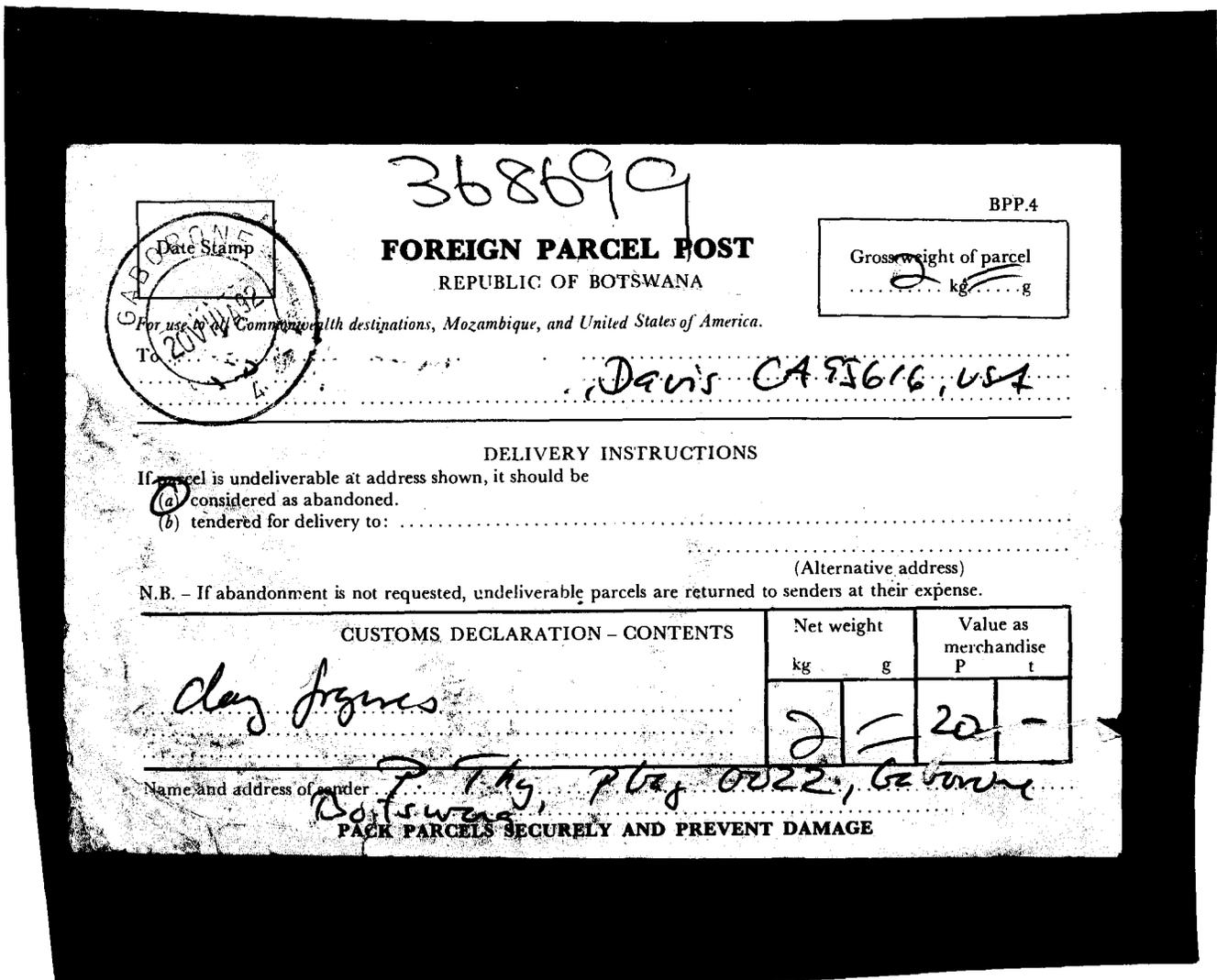


Figure 6. Bechuanaland Protectorate Parcel Post label used from Lobatsi in 1950 to Maseru, Basutoland.



Figure 7. Botswana Foreign Parcel Post label used in 1992 from Gaborone to California.



The Boer Republics & Back of YOUR Book

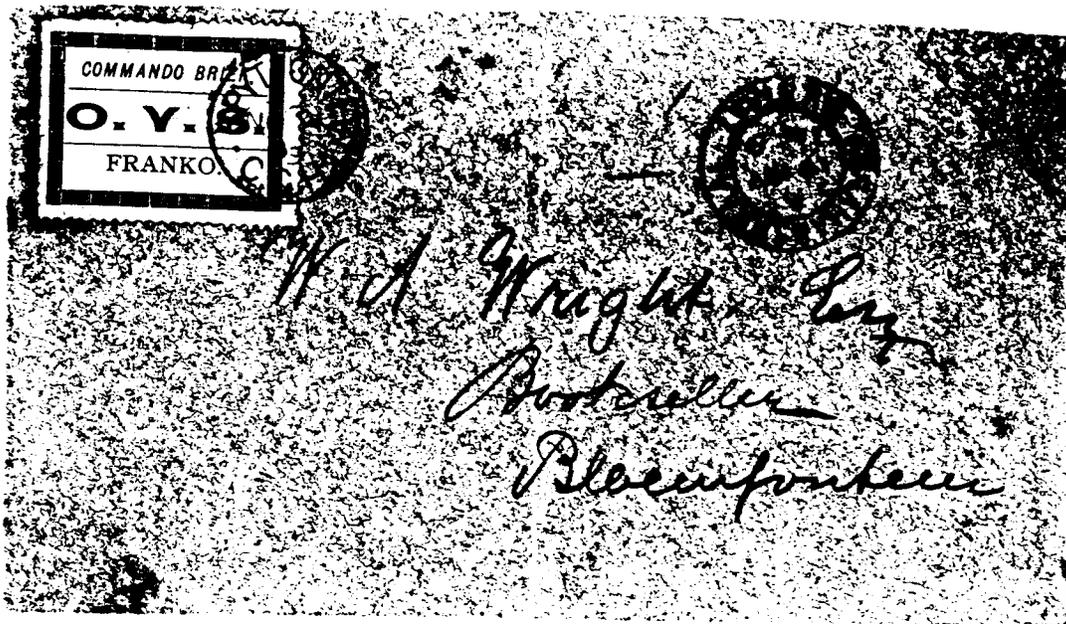
Tim Bartshe/USA, Editor

Questions and comments regarding this column are invited as are installments for future issues as a guest author. Send to Tim at 13955 West 30th, Golden, CO 80401 USA or email him at timbartshe@aol.com

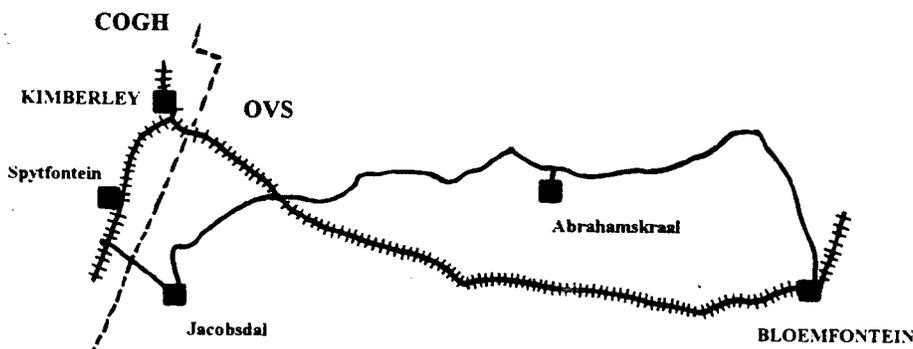
Orange Free State: Commando Brief Frank, 1899-1900 - Part 3 (serialization of 16-page exhibit)...Tim Bartshe

COMMANDO BRIEF FRANK

USAGE: TYPE 4



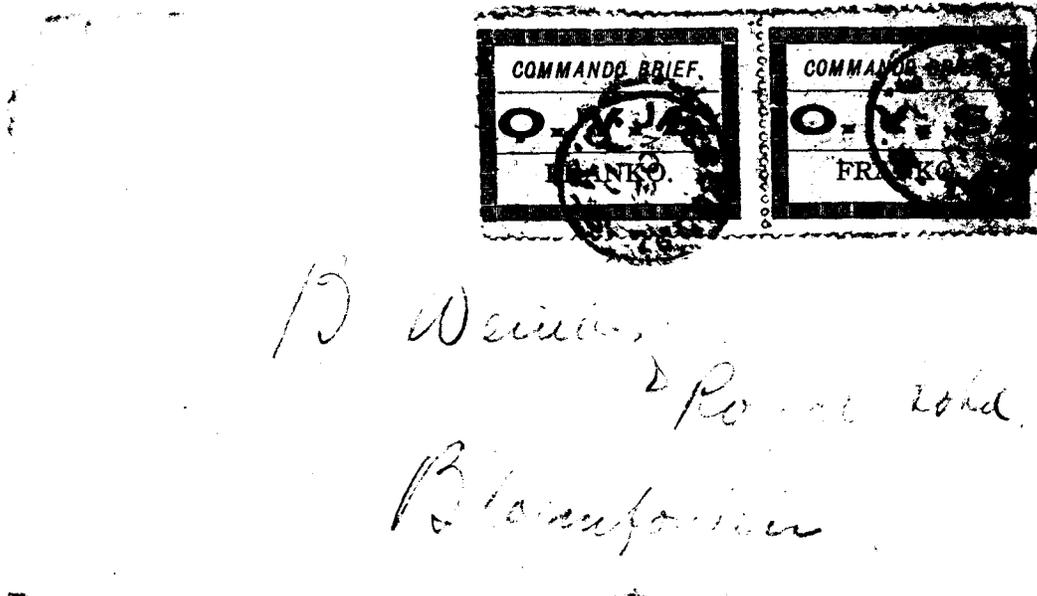
Type 4: Spytfontein 6 November to Bloemfontein arriving 11th via Abrahamskraal 10th. Very unusual routing, possibly carried to Modder River then road by individual going via Jacobsdal to Abrahamskraal then in mail stream to Bloemfontein. Spytfontein and Magerstontein, two small hills north of Modder River, were sites of battle 11 Dec where the British suffered a major defeat.



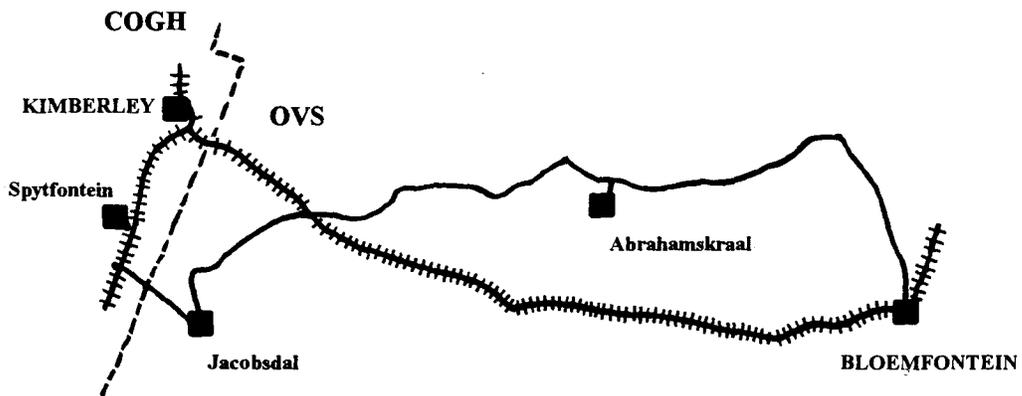
Bloemfontein arrival cancel

COMMANDO BRIEF FRANK

USAGE: TYPES 4 & 5

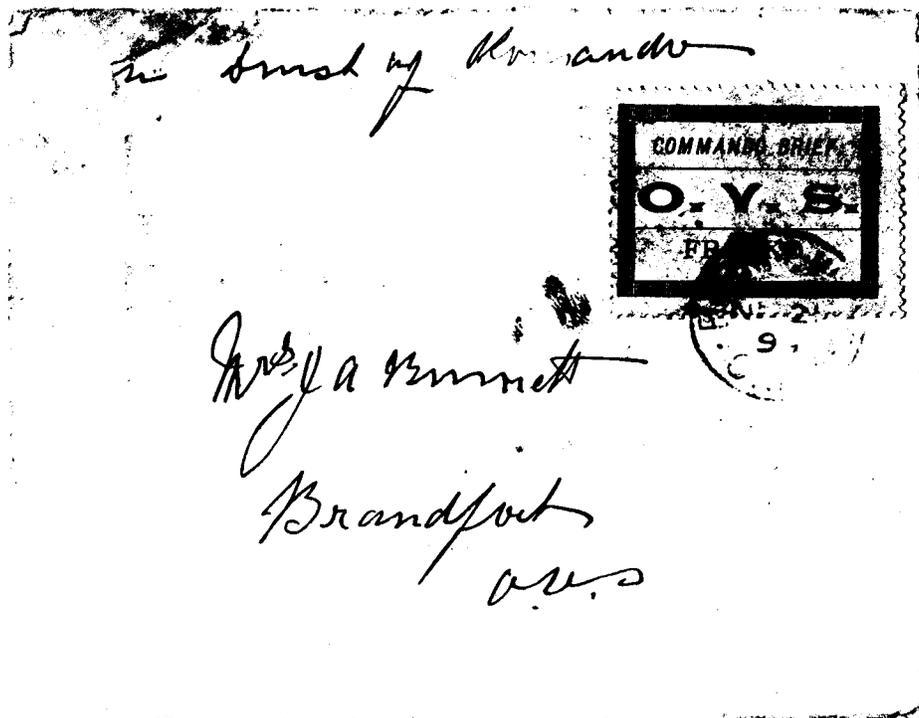


Types 4 & 5: Jacobsdal 23 Nov to Bloemfontein 25 Nov. One of two recorded examples of double franking. Commando concentrations near Spytfontein held until British forces out flanked them by passing south via Jacobsdal 15 February then north to relieve Kimberley. The western front soon fell as Roberts streaked towards Bloemfontein.

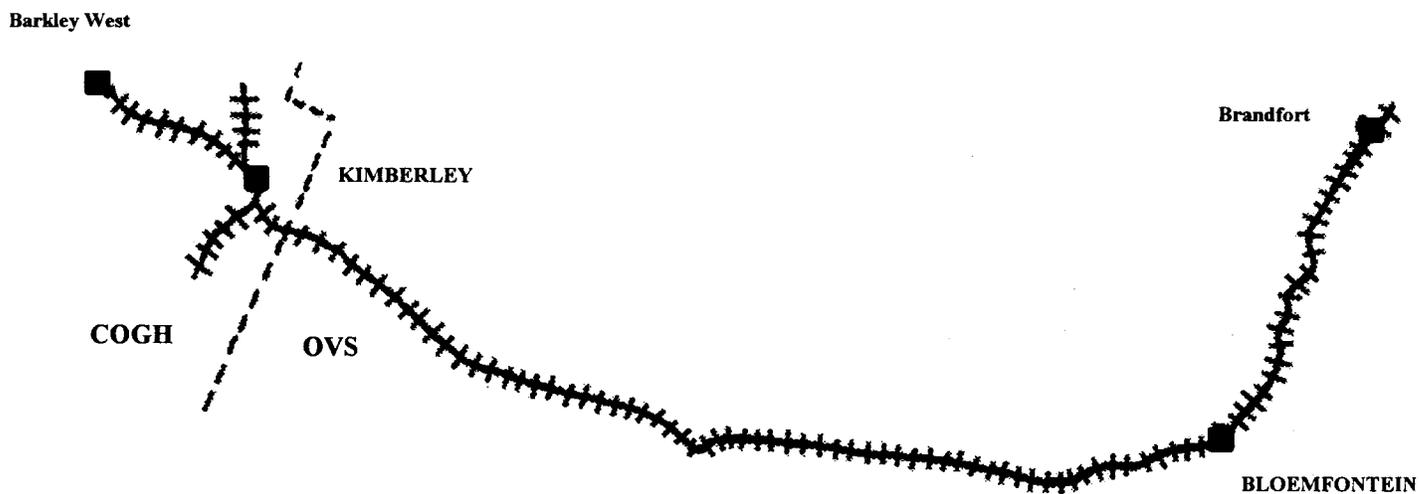


COMMANDO BRIEF FRANK

USAGE: TYPE 37



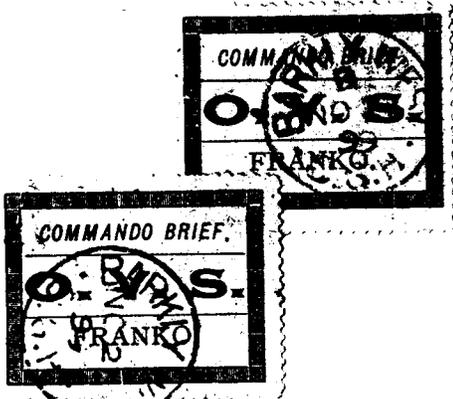
Type 5: Barkley West to Brandfort posted 21 NO, no arrival stamps. Manuscript "in Dienst vy Komando". Route most likely via rail Barkley West into the Free State and Bloemfontein, then north to Brandfort. Commandos at Barkley West were involved in siege of Kimberley.



COMMANDO BRIEF FRANK

EARLY USAGE: COMMANDO SUCCESS

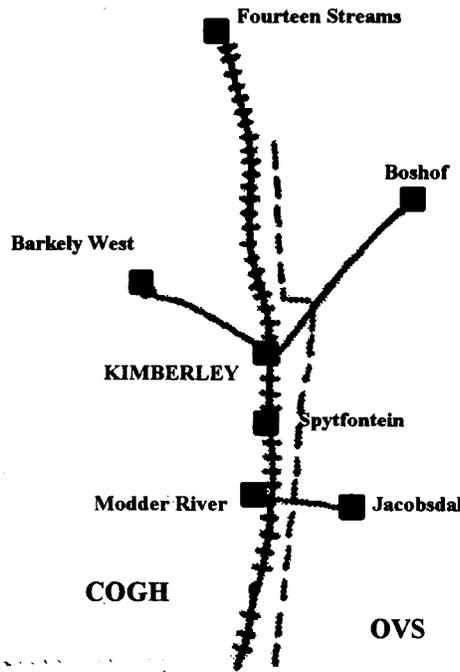
THE WEST



Captured COGH cancel used in both blue and black



Captured Barred Oval Numeral 252 of Barkley West



COGH

OVS



Captured COGH Spytfontein cancel

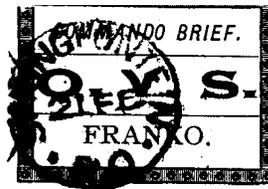


Captured COGH cancel used in both blue and black. Late usage 2 days prior to retreat NO 28

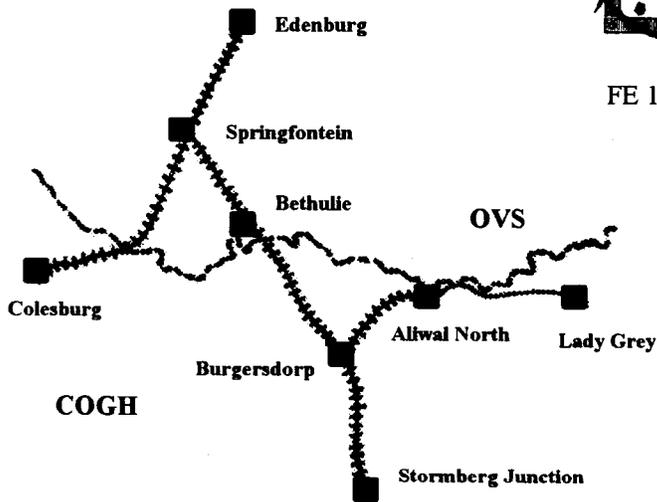


Jacobsdal

THE SOUTH



FE 15 Springfontein RO



COGH

OVS



Stormberg Junction 4 FE. Olivier's men began retreating from south by end of February.

Cover With A Story

Bill Brooks/USA, Editor

Many covers, entires and cards have interesting background stories - sometimes even unique in the annals of philately. If you have postal history items in your collection, ferret-out those interesting items and share a story of two. Forward your cover and story to me at P.O. Box 4158, Cucamonga, CA 91729-4158 USA.

Cover With(out) a Story... Tim Bartshe/USA

On the surface, the accompanying postcard (Ill. Front and Reverse - next page) displays a simple story. It was mailed in Germany during the Anglo-Boer War to Senekal in the east-central portion of the Orange Free State. This simplicity soon dissolves as one times out the travels based upon the card's postmarks.

The card itself is of interest as it is an early example of a picture postcard, having only been in use for a few years. Displayed are various color scenes of Massow, Germany, including the post office from whence the card was posted on 14 July 1900.

The card is address to a Minne Gottschalk c/o Paul Lange, Senekal, Orange Free State, South Africa. To further comply with UPU rules, "Union postale Universel" is written at the top.

So far, so good. Normal time of transport would be about 18-22 days to arrive at a port of entry. However, these were not normal times in the Free State. Bloemfontein and the Republican government had fallen in March and complete occupation following the capture of Kroonstad in May of 1900.

De Wet and his commandos were still operating in the eastern portion of the new British Orange River Colony, causing disruption of military supplies, but occupation was being brutally advanced with the destruction of farms and deportation of the population into concentration camps strung across the Empire.

What makes this cover so unusual is the first indication of handling within South Africa. The partial ZAR double-circle date stamp on the bottom left is of Watervall Onder, dated 21 August. This town (as mentioned in the Back of YOUR Book column of Volume XI, Number 2, pages 83-86) is on the main railway from the Indian Ocean port of Lourenco Marques, Mozambique to Johannesburg.

It appears that, instead of traveling on to Johannesburg and transferring down to Bloemfontein, this card reverses direction, arriving at Lourenco Marques on the 22nd and then via ship to Durban the 25th. The triangular censor mark "PASSED PRESS CENSOR" was applied there. The manuscript change of Free State to River Colony probably occurred there as well.

The last marking is on the reverse side of the card, that of Bloemfontein "OC 5/19(00)".

From Durban arrival to Bloemfontein, receipt is 40 days. What happened during that time can only be surmised. The normal route to Senekal would be on the main rail line across the Drakensberg Mountains at Van Reenan Pass to Harrismith/Bethlehem/Lindly Road where a turn south would find its way to Senekal.

Possibly due to the Commando activity in the area, the card was delayed in delivery. Why it was routed to Bloemfontein instead of being delivered to Senekal is unknown. There is also no marking of Senekal arrival indicating it may have never arrived there at all.

As interesting as the trip from Durban on is, the real puzzler is how did the card get to Waterval Boven? Obviously, the card would have gone via a German ship that would call at the "neutral" port of Lourenco Marques. However, the fact that no mark was applied indicates that this card, along with other pieces (?), were in a sealed pouch where it was hand carried by someone else until they were stopped well along the way to the fallen capital of the Transvaal (Pretoria had fallen to Roberts in June).

Once discovered, the mail was then routed back to Durban where an active censor group was stationed (Bloemfontein did not have censor markings until the the end of the year).

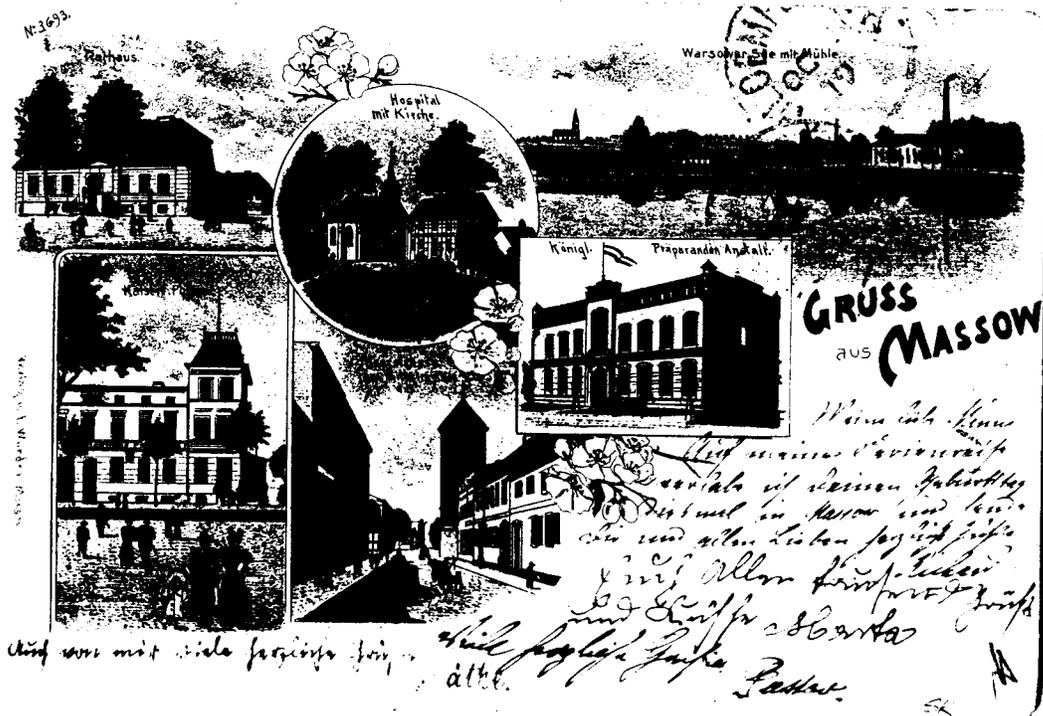
Whether this story "holds any water" or not, is not the point. The simple fact that a cover can cause so much thought and research is an end unto itself!

Society Volunteers Being Sought

Two key positions remain to be filled in the Society's operational structure. Both are essential to the smooth and cost-effective running of your Society. The first is Director of Marketing, the second being Journal Advertising Manager.

The same person can perform both functions if desired. Should you have an interest in serving PSGSA and your fellow members please contact your President, Alan Hanks, 34 Seaton Dr., Aurora, Ontario, Canada LAG 2K1 or email him at a.hanks@aci.on.ca

Illustration. Front (top) and reverse (bottom) of postal card to Senekal whose journey remains a speculative mystery.



Fakes, Forgeries and Facsimiles

Frederick P. Lawrence, Ph.D., FRPSL, Editor

Question & Answer Panel Chair

Reader contributions for future columns may be forwarded to Dr. Lawrence at 5016 So. Kenneth Place, Tempe, AZ 85282-7265 or via email at: ieconsulting@earthlinknet

The first installment of "Fakes, Forgeries and Facsimiles", the newest specialty column which covers the often dark world of non-genuine material of greater southern Africa philately, appeared in the previous journal issue.

This column is a production of the Question & Answer Panel. Panel members, as well as general members of the Society, are asked to contribute future installments focusing upon one or more fakes, forgeries and/or facsimiles known to them in their

collecting areas of interest and expertise. As Panel Chair, I serve as editor of this column. Reader contributions for future installments may be forwarded to me as above in the header

At presstime, no contribution had been received for this issue of *Forerunners*. Please support this column by sharing your knowledge of southern Africa philatelic fakes, forgeries and facsimiles with your fellow society members.

Back Issues Available

The following issues of Forerunners are in stock and available for purchase. They are listed in order by whole number. Price per copy includes shipping by surface class/printed matter rate. The number in parenthesis indicates the number of copies remaining in inventory as follows:

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*Combined as a British Africa anthology with articles from 15 specialty groups celebrating PSGSA's 10th Anniversary and honoring THE Celebration British Africa Convention at PACIFIC 97.

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Modern Times

Will Ross/USA, Editor

Comments, -updates and installments as a guest editor for future issues are encouraged.
Calabasas, CA 91302 or email him at rossw@pacbell.net

Contact Will at 4120 Schuylkill Drive,

A Little of This, a Little of That

Bill Brooks/USA, Guest Editor

Will has been a little "swamped" with other matters this time around, so I volunteered "to fill in the blanks" for this issue as follows:

It appears that South Africa has awarded three-year contract to New Zealand Post International Ltd. to manage the South Africa Post office. The announcement was made on September 30th last. According to the contract stipulations, New Zealand will have until March 31, 2001, to (1) generate new revenue, thereby reducing the level of government subsidies; and (2) improve postal service quality. A subcontractor for this arrangement is none other than the Royal Mail of Great Britain.

* *

"Stamp Market Tips" appears in *Linn's Stamp News*. In the October 25, 1999 installment, page 44, the following appeared:

"South Africa - The Union of South Africa was formed in 1910. Its first stamp pictures King George V of Great Britain. In 1961, South Africa became a republic.

South Africa is well known for its huge diamond and gold mines. Its economy is slowly recovering from the slowdown in the world economy, which means that more South Africans are able to afford to collect stamps.

Some South African stamps issued during World War II are very much in demand in South Africa, as well as in Great Britain.

In the years 1941-43, South Africa issued an interesting set of nine stamps, Scott 81-89, publicizing the country's contribution to the war effort. Like most South African stamps of that period, they were issued in pairs with inscriptions printed in English as well as Afrikaans.

The first War Effort set was quickly replaced by an almost identical set, except that the size of the later stamps was considerably smaller to save paper.

The 2000 Scott catalog values for the first set at \$50.15 in mint, never-hinged condition, up from the 1999 retail value of \$48.65. Dealers are buying this set for about \$20, which is too low, I think." (John G. Ross is the columnist.)

* * *

From a recent issue of *Stamp Collector* comes the announcement from the Swaziland Posts and Telecommunications Corporation alluding to the issuance of a set of four stamps picturing special traditional attire, worn during various cultural ceremonies. (Regretfully, the announcement copies of the stamps were not clearly reproducible for the journal).

The denominations and the items pictured on the stamps are: (1) *50c Umgaco* - A garment made from colorful wool that is worn by young maidens during their *umhlanga* dance and during most traditional weddings; (2) *70c Sigeja* - This highly distinctive oxtail cape is tied around the neck and hangs down from the shoulders to just above the waist. It is worn exclusively by men during the *incwala* ceremony; (3) *E1.00 Umdada* - This is the most important item of attire that is worn during *incwala* ceremonies. It is sometimes called "ingewe", meaning "leopard," because it is made from leopard skin. The *umdada* is worn like an ordinary loincloth and is customarily tied at the side of the waist; and (4) *E2.00 figcebesha* - This is a Swazi necklace that is made from small, colorful beads and is worn by both the men and the women. Men wear it when going to pay tribute to elders in the area.

An official first-day cover bearing the four stamps includes illustrations of anklets. Information is available from the Swaziland Stamp Bureau, Box 555, Mbabane, H100, Swaziland, or from Inter-Governmental Philatelic Corporation located in New York City.

* * *

On October 25, 1944, Southern Rhodesia issued its first aerogramme for general use. Aerogrammes for use by military personnel only had been in use since late in 1941.

* * *

On May 8, 1996, after many months of deliberation, South Africa's new constitution was announced. The South African Post Office then prepared to issue a set of stamps as well as a commemorative cover. The distribution of the stamps was held back in anticipation of the government announcing an issuance date. However, due to an administrative error, the stamps were issued only to about 400 post offices who then had had them on sale as early as August 7, 1996. As a result, the South African Post Office made the stamps available to the general public through its normal philatelic sales channel.

Postage Dues

Jan Stolk/The Netherlands, Editor

Reader comments, examples of marks and guest author installments are welcomed. Send yours to Jan at P.O. Box 33223, 3005 EE Rotterdam, The Netherlands or e-Mail at janstolk@uni-one.nl

Introduction

After the three previous installments on UPU-systems and the handling of insufficiently prepaid mail, I now continue this column with a listing of various types of South African postage due markings.

I will catalog the different type of marks in the hope that I will receive some responses from members if they have additional information to the listings provided below. In response to the previous installments I have received a large number of photocopies of postage due items from Werner K. Seeba and Frederick Lawrence.

R.D. Allen, of the South Africa Collectors Society (SACS) in the UK has also offered me his support SACS published his study, **South African Postage Due Markings**, some ten years ago. I received the updates to his book to use in my listings. Therefore, for those readers sending additional information, please include a photocopy of the postage due item.

The Centime Markings of South Africa

Type A and B regular hexagon framed markings

In the pre-Union period, Type A (Figs. 1, 2 & 3) was primarily applied in the Cape of Good Hope. The only other use I have found, thus far, was in Bloemfontein in the Orange Free State (OFS). During the Union period we see that some of these marks were applied in Transvaal and Natal.

Type B (Figs. 4, 5 & 6) was only applied in Transvaal during the pre-Union period except for B2a which is a Capetown postage due mark. During the Union period Type B was applied in the Cape and OFS at a few post offices.

Type C oval framed markings

This was a Natal postage due marking and is only found on Natal mail in the pre-Union and Union periods (Fig. 7).

Type D, E, and F circular framed markings

Types D7a and D10a (Figs. 8 & 9) show value in centimes without a letter T and were applied in Natal only during the pre-Union and Union periods.

D2 and D3a types, with a horizontal bar underneath the letter C, are Natal markings.

Types D4a, D8a and D9a have only been found on Capetown mail.

All Type E marks (Figs 10 & 11), except for E12a, have been applied by Transvaal post offices in both the Union and Republic periods.

Type F marks (Fig. 12) are without the letter C or Centimes

wording appear, thus far, to have been applied in Bloemfontein. A noted exception has been the F6 type which has been found to have been in use in Capetown.

Type G unframed marking

Type G (Figs. 13 & 14) is of a very simple and rough design which has the appearance of a provisional marking. It has only been found on Capetown mail thus far. The progression in values leads to the speculation that additional ones should also exist for 10¹/2c, 14c and 63c.

After completing this article, additional information was received:

(1) A Type F6a marking has been recorded by Allen used in Bloemfontein in 1938 which supports the assumption that it is a Bloemfontein marking;

(2) A Type G4 14c unframed marking has been recorded by Allen which is further support for the assumption that there is a 10¹/2c value as well;

(3) A Type D1 5c value, similar to the D7a type, is mentioned in *The Postal Markings of Natal* by Hart, Kantey and Leon;

(4) A Type E marking of 120 centimes was used on a letter from Springs on 20 December 1963 (the quality being so poor for reproduction purposes) will be assigned a type listing as 30a; and

(5) A Type I similar to 16, with the value of 16 centimes has been recorded by Allen which will be 15 in the listing.

Figure 1. Types A1 through A4b of the regular hexagon framed markings.

Type	Size	Used At	Earliest date	Latest date
A1 	A = 3mm B = 8mm C = 23mm D = 7.5mm	Bloemfontein	22 May 1897	10 August 1899
A2 	A = 3mm B = 8mm C = 23mm D = 7.5mm	Capetown	12-Nov-01	16 Oct-62
A3a 	A = 3mm B = 8mm C = 23mm D = 7mm	Mowbray	8 March 1899	29 December 1899
A3b 	A = 3mm B = 8mm C = 23mm D = 7.5mm	Capetown	Jan-04	12-Jan-11
A3c 	A = 3mm B = 8mm C = 23mm D = 8mm	Durban Capetown	15-Mar-25	19-May-52
A3d 	A = 3mm B = 8mm C = 23mm D = 8mm	Johannesburg	11-Apr-50	11-Apr-50
A4a 	A = 3mm B = 8mm C = 23mm D = 7.5mm	East London	06-Feb-02	06-Feb-02
A4b 	A = 3mm B = 8mm C = 23mm D = 7.5mm	Capetown	11 September 1899	07-Feb-02

Figure 4. Types B1a through B4a of the regular hexagon framed marking.

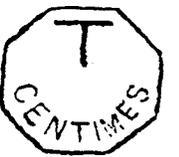
Type	Size	Used At	Earliest date	Latest date
 B1a	A = 1.5mm B = 5mm C = 21mm D = 5mm	East London Johannesburg	Mar-49	21-Jun-51
 B1b	A = 1.5mm B = 6mm C = 20mm D = 8mm	Calvinia Klerksdorp Pietersburg	02-Oct-04	Sep-14
 B1c	A = 1.5mm B = 6mm C = 20mm D = 8mm	Pretoria	18-Mar-49	21-Sep-56
 B1d	A = 1.5mm B = 5mm C = 21mm D = 5mm	Pretoria Johannesburg	23 November 1896	22 November 1898
 B1e	A = 1.5mm B = 7.5mm C = 21mm D = 7mm	Heidelberg	12-Jul-05	12-Jul-05
 B2a	A = 13mm B = 6mm C = 21mm D = 6mm	Capetown	23 July 1894	9 Januari 1940
 B3a	A = 1mm B = 6mm C = 21mm D = 7mm	Pretoria	27-Jan-02	10-Oct-02
 B4a	A = 1mm B = 6.5mm C = 20mm D = 7mm	Pretoria	11-Apr-07	07-May-10

Figure 2. Types A4c through A9 of the regular framed markings.

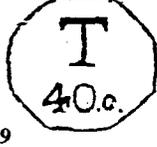
Type	Size	Used At	Earliest date	Latest date
 A4c	A = 3mm B = 8mm C = 23mm D = 7.5mm	Bloemfontein	Februari 1902	Februari 1902
 A5a	A = 1.5mm B = 9mm C = 23mm D = 7.5mm	SA Philatelist 1957		
 A5b	A = 4mm B = 7.5mm C = 23mm D = 8mm	Capetown	30-Nov-08	30-Nov-08
 A5c	A = 3mm B = 8mm C = 23mm D = 8mm	Johannesburg	Sep-44	5 juni 1948
 A5d	A = 3mm B = 8mm C = 23mm D = 7.5mm	Capetown	14-Jun-08	14-Jun-08
 A6	A = 3mm B = 8mm C = 23mm D = 7.5mm	Capetown	28-Dec-04	28-Dec-04
 A7	A = 3mm B = 8mm C = 23mm D = 7.5mm	Capetown	22-Aug-04	09-May-49
 A9	A = 3mm B = 8mm C = 23mm D = 7.5mm	Capetown	03-Sep-38	02-Dec-46

Figure 3. Type A12 of the regular hexagon framed markings.

Type	Size	Used At	Earliest date	Latest date
 A12	A = 3mm B = 8mm C = 23mm D = 7.5mm	Franschhoek	14-Dec-36	14-Dec-36

Figure 5. Types B5 through B9a of the regular hexagon framed markings.

Type	Size	Used At	Earliest date	Latest date
B5 	A = 1.5mm B = 7mm C = 20mm D = 7mm	Capetown	14-Jul-47	14-Jul-47
B6a 	A = 1mm B = 6.5mm C = 20mm D = 7mm	Pretoria	15-Nov-01	Nov-01
B6b 	A = 1mm B = 6.5mm C = 21mm D = 7mm	Pretoria	08-Feb-02	08-Feb-02
B6c 	A = 1.5mm B = 6.5mm C = 20mm D = 7mm	Johannesburg	Sep-02	29-Sep-02
B7a 	A = 1mm B = 6mm C = 19mm D = 8mm	Johannesburg	12-Apr-13	14-Apr-36
B7b 	A = 1mm B = 7mm C = 18mm D = 6.5mm	Pretoria	28-Dec-16	28-Dec-16
B8a 	A = 1mm B = 6.5mm C = 21.5mm D = 8.5mm	Pretoria	30-Sep-01	30-Sep-01
B9a 	A = 1mm B = 7mm C = 20mm D = 7.5mm	Johannesburg Pretoria	08-Sep-08	17-May-22

Figure 48. Types B10a through B15a of the regular hexagon framed markings.

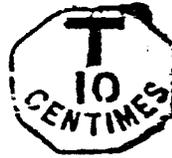
Type	Size	Used At	Earliest date	Latest date
 B10a	A = 1.5mm B = 6.5mm C = 21mm D = 7.5mm	Johannesburg	26-Feb-25	26-Feb-25
 B11a	A = 1mm B = 6mm C = 20mm D = 7mm	Johannesburg Pretoria	21-Apr-23	Dec-46
 B11b	A = 2mm B = 7mm C = 20mm D = 7mm	Pretoria	03-Dec-46	03-Dec-46
 B16a	A = 1mm B = 6.5mm C = 19mm D = 6.5mm	Vrede	09-Mar-36	09-Mar-36
 B15a	A = 2mm B = 7.5mm C = 21mm D = 7.5mm	SA Philatelist 1957		
 B4b	A = 1mm B = 6.5mm C = 21mm D = 7.5mm	Pietersburg	27-Nov-04	27-Nov-04

Figure 7. Types C2 through C12 of the oval framed markings.

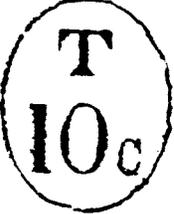
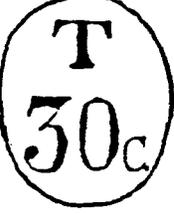
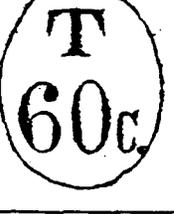
Type	Size	Used At	Earliest date	Latest date
C2 	H=30 W=22	Durban	30-Sep-08	25-Jan-39
C3 	H=30 W=22	Durban	15-Mar-02	18-May-32
C4 	H=29 W=21	Durban	10-Oct-38	18-Dec-45
C6 	H=30 W=22	Durban	12-Jan-39	13-Jan-43
C8 	H=28 W=21	Durban	14-Jan-39	20-Dec-44
C12 	H=29 W=21	Durban	07-Dec-39	07-Dec-39

Figure 8. Types D2 through D9a of the circular framed markings.

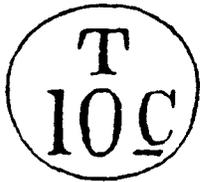
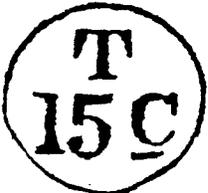
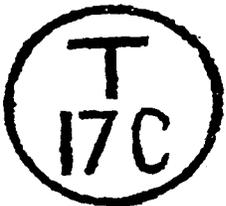
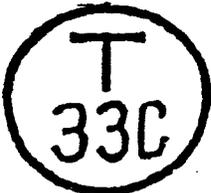
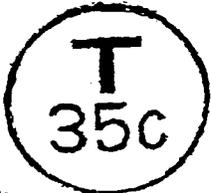
Type	Size	Used At	Earliest date	Latest date
 D2	D=25mm	Recorded by Allen		
 D3a	D=26mm	Hilton Road	Feb-05	Feb-05
 D4a	D=29mm	Capetown	06-Apr-39	23-Feb-40
 D5a	D=25mm	Durban	13-Nov-53	13-Nov-53
 D7a	D=25mm	Ennersdale	16-Oct-10	16-Oct-10
 D8a	D=27mm			
 D9a	D=27mm	Capetown	04-Aug-22	04-Aug-22

Figure 9. Type D10a of the circular framed markings.

Type	Size	Used At	Earliest date	Latest date
 D10a	D=25mm	Recorded by Allen		

Figure 10. Types E2a through E10a of the Circular framed markings.

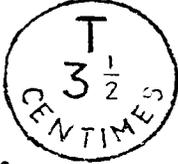
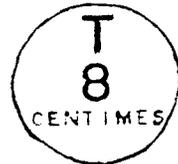
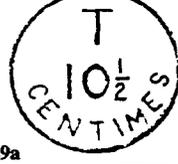
Type	Size	Used At	Earliest date	Latest date
 E2a	D=30mm	Germiston	02-Nov-51	23-Nov-60
 E3a	D=30mm	Johannesburg	13-Nov-62	13-Nov-62
 E7a	D=30mm	Recorded by Allen		
 E7b	D=29mm	Pretoria	11-Dec-64	11-Dec-64
 E8a	D=29mm	Johannesburg	15-Feb-38	15-Feb-38
 E9a	D=29mm	Johannesburg	13-Dec-51	22-Sep-52
 E10a	D=29mm	Recorded by Allen		

Figure 11. Types E12a through E25a of the circular framed markings.

Type	Size	Used At	Earliest date	Latest date
 E12a	D=29mm	Kroondal	09-May-27	09-May-27
 E13a	D=30mm	Recorded by Allen		
 E14a	D=31mm	Welkom Springs Johannesburg	09-Jun-53	15-Oct-58
 E15a	D=29mm	Recorded by Allen		
 E17a	D=29mm	Lichtenburg	20-Oct-28	20-Oct-28
 E19a	D=29mm	Germiston Sta	1937	1937
 E25a	D=28mm	SA Philatelist 1957		

Figure 53. Types Fla through Fila of the circular framed markings.

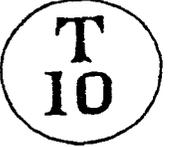
Type	Size	Used At	Earliest date	Latest date
 F1a	D=23mm	SA Philatelist 1957		
 F3a	D=28mm	Bloemfontein	31-Jan-39	31-Jan-39
 F6a	D=27mm	Capetown	19-May-33	19-May-33
 F9a	D=29mm	Bloemfontein	07-Aug-39	07-Aug-39
 F11a	D=29mm	Bloemfontein	10-Jan-39	10-Jan-39

Figure 13. Types I1, I2 & I6 of the unframed marking.

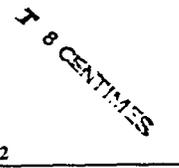
Type	Size	Used At	Earliest date	Latest date
 I1		Recorded by Allen		
 I2		Welkom Capetown	06-Mar-61	12-May-61
 I6		Welkom	14-Feb-64	14-Feb-64

Figure 14. Types G1 through G9 of the unframed marking.

Type	Size	Used At	Earliest date	Latest date
G1 T 3½ ^c		Capetown	14-Dec-51	02-Jan-57
G2 T 7 ^c		Capetown	01-Feb-53	02-Jan-57
G5 T 17½ ^c		Capetown	22-Jun-53	29-Jul-57
G6 T 21 ^c		Recorded by Allen		
G7 T 42 ^c		Capetown	21-Mar-52	21-Mar-52
G9 T 84 ^c		Capetown	1952	1952

The Rhodesias

Alan J. Hanks/Canada, Editor

Comments and updates to this column are invited, as are installments for future columns as a guest author.
34 Seaton Dr., Aurora, Ontario, Canada E4G 2K1, or e-mail him at a.hanks@aci.on.ca

Send yours to Alan at

References on the Rhodesias... Bill Brooks

The Tenth Anniversary Edition (1997) of *Forerunners* combined Numbers 28 and 29. One of two supplements in that issue was a bibliographic listing of significant references covering all of British Africa. It was organized by stamp-issuing entity and "kicked-off" PSGSA's ongoing project to produce a comprehensive British Africa bibliography.

In this installment the reader will find that portion of the bibliography covering the Rhodesias. What I am very much hopeful of is that readers will now be spurred-on provide additional references that should be part of any comprehensive bibliography. Please send yours to me at Box 4158, Cucamonga, CA 91729-4158 USA (or e-mail at bbrooks@dpss.co.san-bernardino.ca.us).

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South West Africa/Namibia

Hans Ulrich Bantz/South Africa, Editor

Reader comments, updates and installments for future columns are invited by contacting the Editor at P.O. Box 6913, Westgate 1724, South Africa or by e-Mail at ulib@mweb.co.za

Summary: South West Africa's postal and communication facilities - 100 years ago. This installment deals with the post offices and agencies operating on January 1, 1900; the postal routes, services, arrangements for telegrams, stamps; and, mentions the Keetmanshoop bisected 10pf stamps sold by the postal assistant Doms, from June to September 1900, due to the shortage of the 5pf denomination.

I think it is appropriate at the dawn of the third millennium to direct our thoughts one hundred years back and to focus on South West Africa's postal and communication facilities at the turn of the 19th into the 20th century. This will give the reader not only a perspective on how the state of postal affairs has become easier and faster, but it will also teach us about those objects which formed the basis for our hobby, and which also are key elements of our philatelic and social studies.

Before we commence, one has to realize that only about 4400 white people lived in German South West Africa (GSWA) at the turn of the century. Of these, about 3000 were Germans, the majority of the remainder being Dutch and Afrikaaners. Truly, a small number inhabitants for the justification of postal services in a country measuring 318,261 square miles.

Active Post Offices as of December 31, 1899

The list of 25 post offices operating on January 1, 1900 reads as follows:

Postal Agencies - Cap Cross, Gibeon, Gobabis, Grootfontein, Gross-Barmen, Keetmanshoop, Luderitzbucht, Okahandja, Omaruru, Otavi, Outjo, Ramansdrift, Rehboth, Swakopmund, Warmbad and Windhoek - all provided a full range of postal services.

Auxiliary Postal Agencies - Bethanien, Hohewarte, Jakalswater, Maltahohe, Okombahe, Otjimbingue, Seeis, Ukamas and Waterberg - all accepted only ordinary and registered letters and sold stamps.

Khanrivier, Rossing and Uhabis had closed prior to January 1899, while Haris, Hasis-Kubas, Hatsamas, Karibib, Kubub, Kuis and Mariantal were opened during 1900.

Postal Routes

The construction of the Swakopmund-Windhoek railway line started from Swakopmund in 1897. By the end of 1899, 60 miles of the line, which had a final length of 240 miles, were completed at a point just beyond Jakalswater. Trains were already used to transport mail while the line was still under construction. "Flying" postal agencies were located at the railhead, moving with the advancing construction crews. Mail

arriving by sea via Swakopmund and Walvisbay, as well as mail destined for Swakopmund and overseas, was accepted by railway staff. It was also one of the duties of train conductors to accept mail along the route. The required postage stamps had to be crossed-out with ink or indelible pencil and the date and station name had to be put close to the stamp(s). Regulation railway mail service was inaugurated on March 1, 1901 and the familiar oval railway canceller became part of the standard equipment from then on.

The country beyond Jakalswater was then served by mail runners (Botenpost) and cart post (Karrenpost). Runners were employed on the following principal routes: *Hatamas - Hohewarte - Windhoek, Otjimbingue - Karibib, Haris - Windhoek, Ramansdrift - Warmbad, Gross - Barmen - Otjimbingue - Walvisbay and Keetmanshoop - Luderitzbucht.*

More routes were added in later years with the development of the country and the opening of additional post offices. The maximum weight of the letter pouch (Briefbeutel) carried by a runner was 17kg. Parcels had to wait for cart transport. The runner's daily ration of 1kg meat, 500g of rice, tobacco, coffee, sugar and water had to be carried as well. Figures 1 and 2 (next page) are from the postal archives and give an idea what the postal runners and their loads looked like.

Previous experiments with horses (prone to horse-sickness), riding oxen (too stubborn) and camels (requiring skilled handlers) had been abandoned by 1895.

Runners were, according to the records always reliable and punctual except for the odd occasion when they were killed by lions and the mail destroyed by termites.

Cart Post

Two-wheeled carts were mostly used, drawn by 6 to 8 oxen. Larger offices used four-wheeled ox carts, e.g., between Windhoek and Gobabis. These carts were drawn by 12 to 15 oxen, depending on the roughness of the country to be crossed, e.g., steep inclines, heavy sand, etc.

Mail from GSWA to overseas destinations, and vice versa, went from the south of GWSA either via Steinkopf - Port

Figure 1. Bushmen (San) collecting mail from the Gobabis postal agency.



Nolloth to Cape Town or from Luderitzbucht. Swakopmund, linked to Germany by the Woermann steamship line on a bimonthly basis, served as a point of dispatch for mail from the north of the territory. It is interesting to study the time and routes taken by a postal item to reach its final destination.

Postal Services

The following postal services were available on January 1, 1900: letters, postcards, registered mail, printed matter, parcels up to 10kg (rates: less than 2kg - 2.50marks, 2-3kg - 3.50marks, 3-5kg - 4.50marks, 5-7kg - 5.50marks, 7-10kg - 7.00mark).

As for postal money orders, rates up to May 1, 1900, were 10pfg for each 20 marks up to an accepted maximum of 400marks. German inland rates for money orders applied after May 1, 1900.

Official normal and registered mail, up to 250grams, was conveyed "free of charge" (gebührenfrei) for the government, the police and the Schutztruppe. The envelope, or wrapper, had to be endorsed "Reichsdienstsache". This was abbreviated "R.D. S." (Imperial Official Matter), and had to carry the seal of office or a signature of an official if no seal was available.

Town and district authorities, as well as the courts of law, however, were not exempted from postal charges and had to pay the normal postage rates.

Figure 2. Mail runner between Windhoek and Rehoboth..



Telegrams

A telegraph office opened at Swakopmund on April 13, 1899. From there, telegrams were sent to and received from Walvisbay by radiotelegraphy. The Walvisbay telegraph office was connected to the Cape Town - Mossamedes - Europe cable. Incoming telegrams were sent from Swakopmund by telegram letter to their destinations further inland. Charges for inland telegrams were 10pfg for each word. For telegrams to Germany the charge was 2.72marks per word!

Postage Stamps

German stamps overprinted "Deutsch-Sudwestafrika" with the face value of 3pfg (printed matter), 5pfg (inland postcard), 10pfg (inland letter, foreign), 20pfg (registration fee), 25pfg (registered inland postcard) and 50pfg, were on sale.

Little use existed for the 25pfg value, which accounts for its scarcity. For higher postage fees, e.g., parcels, unoverprinted German 2mark stamps were used. The set of stamps with the better known "yacht" design was in use from November 1900 onwards.

A shortage of the overprinted 5pfg stamps occurred in Keetmanshoop in June of 1900 and continued to the following September. Postal Assistant Doms confirmed the payment of postage either with his signature on the postcard or by "creating" 5pfg stamps by bisecting 10pfg values. Figure 3 shows an example of a bisect on cover. The message on the reverse of this card states that the bisected stamp is scarce and that the writer, a brother of Mr. Gerhauser, could secure only one 25pfg stamp so far for his brother's collection.

Postal Officials

Only six trained postal officials were employed in 1899. The

majority of the postal agencies and their auxiliaries were operated by private persons, e.g., farmers, store owners, as well as government officials such as police officers, railway personnel and the like. Most of these individuals worked in an honorary capacity, or for a very small compensation. In most cases, a corner of the postal agent's private dwelling served as a "post office". Some postal business was also done from police or railway stations.

Proper post office buildings, of which some are still standing today, were erected starting in 1907. A number of them have been featured on the stamps of South West Africa and Namibia.

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Figure 3. Postal stationery card "C. 154" franked with a bisected 10pf stamp, cancelled "Keetmanshoop / Oct. 2, 1900."

KEETMANSHOOP

Deutsche Reichspost
 Postkarte



An
 Herrn Andr. GERHAUSER

in LEIPZIG-GÄTTZSCH

Wohnung
 (Straße und Hausnummer)

C. 154.

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Society Affairs

A Few Words From Your Board

President's Message. . . Alan Hanks/Canada

First I should like to thank everyone who voted for me-it is an honor to be elected President of PSGSA and I look forward to serving the membership as best I can. This is the second time I have held two presidencies at the same time, as I am currently President of the Philatelic Specialists Society here in Toronto, for which meetings are held monthly.

One of the disadvantages of a society such as PSGSA is the lack of opportunity to meet many of the members, since we are scattered over a wide area. My reason for joining the society in the first place was my interest in the stamps and postal history of the Rhodesias, since the two friends I had in Toronto with a similar interest have gone - one to a post in the US and the other, unfortunately, passed on.

Another society of which I _ have been a member for a considerable period of time is the American Topical Association (ATA), this being due to my interest in "insects on stamps".

Since the ATA has its own show (National Topical Stamp Show) annually, there is plenty of opportunity to meet with old friends and make new acquaintances within the organization. Hopefully, PSGSA will have a presence at more shows in the future, and I shall have the opportunity to meet with more of you.

The thing which holds societies such as ours together is the journal, and I urge all of you to consider sending in articles or short pieces from time to time to help the editor produce interesting editions - I certainly enjoy what we have seen to date, even though many of the articles are on areas which I do not collect. Fred Lawrence is looking forward to seeing interesting material on "fakes and forgeries", so if you have any such material in your collections, be sure and send photocopies and descriptions to him.

As I wrote this, Christmas rapidly approached and we soon entered the year 2000. Hopefully, none of us experienced any serious negative effects due to "Y2K". I wish all of you success in your philatelic endeavors in 2000 and hope to meet some of you during the year.

From The Archives... Tim Bartshe/USA

The Society library has been a little quiet over the last few months. We did receive a donation from Robert Richardson in the form of Martin Nicholson's compilation *Catalog of the Postcards of Southern Africa: Volume I - Sallo Epstein*. Many thanks to Robert. There are many new publications that it the "book shelves" over the last few years, predominately related to the Second Anglo-Boer War and the Centenary of its inception in October 1899. I will have to wait with baited breath until after Christmas to see what Santa has brought me, that is if I really was a good boy this past year.

One book I did purchase was *The Wherewithal of Wolmaransstad*, written by Harry Birkhead and Joh Groenewald. This softbound book is THE definitive work on the town of Wolmaransstad, its postal history and the story of the V.R.I. overprints. This exhaustive 59-page treatise is replete with color photos of most, if not all, recorded covers franked with these rarities and is written in the historical context that the authors are well known for. It is well worth the price and is available from The Philatelic Federation, P.O. Box 412505, Craighall 2024, South Africa.

Now on to my continuing focus of exhibiting and The Celebration of Southern Africa Philately, 2002. Well, call it what you like, but that will be our annual meeting held in Denver, Colorado, May 2002. This meeting will be at ROMPEX, A World Series of Philately show sanctioned by the APS. In my last column, I told you the short (?) story of my incursion into the world of organized philately. For those of you who are active exhibitors, please excuse me for the next year or so, for those who are not, please read on. Many questions might come to mind when first tackling the "art" of exhibiting your collecting interests. Over the next few columns, I want to deal with these questions and try to illuminate different avenues of approach and help for those of you who might just be interested in getting into the "game".

First question: What do I exhibit? 20 years ago, if you did not have a virtually complete classical collection of xyz country, particularly the US, you did not have a quality exhibit. Times have changed, and by my accounting book, much for the better. Gone is the predominance of powerful (yet frequently boring) classic collections of the US and other "mainstream" countries. That is not to say that exhibits of the classics are no longer present nor are they unappreciated by collectors and judges alike. The newly codified rules of judging emphasize the necessity of telling a story, not just displaying stamps. The "new" generation of exhibits now contain such things as first day covers, state fish and game stamps, Christmas seals and US issues from the last 40 years. All of these have not only received gold medals, but some

even scored the Grand Award at a few shows. The "what" in what do I exhibit is now open to any and all ideas related to philately. Recent innovations in the APS and AAPE (American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors) have created such exhibit categories as Special Studies which are judged along with the other traditional categories and Display Class, judged separately and not in competition with other open class exhibits. The Display Class was created to allow collectors to exhibit items that are not directly related to moving the mails or collecting fees related to governmental services. Say you wanted to exhibit your South African philatelic exhibition items. There is a rich history of such shows going all the way back to the first international Exhibition at Durban in 1913. Display Class allows you to include such things as entry tickets and special labels produced to promote the show. These are obviously not related to the moving of the mail, but help to enrich the story you are trying to tell about philatelic exhibitions in South Africa. Say you wanted to discuss the plight of prisoners of war at St. Helena in 1900. An exhibit of just covers and censor markings would no doubt be a powerful one, but somewhat boring except for those who collected the material. Imagine utilizing photographs of the camp and the interred persons or using the actual letters to discuss conditions. These things are allowed in Display Class. The only limits are that the collateral (non-philatelic items) material does not detract from the philatelic story being shown. The Australians have called this type of exhibiting Social Philately and some confusion is presently going on in the international exhibiting community. However, that is not the case here. This is one way of putting to use all of those picture post cards and other ephemera you have lying around.

Think of the potentially rich harvest that is awaiting the persistent collector of the Homelands. Try to find legitimate usage of those issues on cover, within the Homeland, within South Africa and usage outside of South Africa! Part of the criteria in judging an exhibit is "difficulty of acquisition" and "rarity". These words do not mean dollar signs with lots of zeros behind the number. They mean just what they say, i.e., how tough are the items to find. If someone can duplicate an exhibit in a short time, regardless of money involved, it will not rank as high in that category compared to an exhibit that took years of work to accumulate, even though no single item cost more than a few hundred dollars and most cost \$10. I view this as handicapping, making all collectors compete on a more level playing field. One should not despair about exhibiting if his material does not equate to the gross domestic product of Pakistan. Regardless of what you collect, if it has a philatelic story, it can and SHOULD be exhibited. What about meter mail, slogan cancels, censored mail of the Border War (no not the one in Kafferaria, the one with Angola/SWA), rates

rates and routes during WWII? I could go on, but you get the picture.

One important thing to remember in putting together an exhibit: *An exhibit is part of a collection, a collection does not make an exhibit.* That is probably the most difficult thing to get past for the long time collector. That is where the "story" comes in. Just slapping up a bunch of covers will not do well in the award arena and will be boring to the audience as well. Remember that exhibiting has many purposes: (1) self education concerning your own material; (2) potential avenue of research and discovery in your field of study; (3) gathering of "iron" (medals) and becoming "famous"; and (4) sharing knowledge with the audience.

The above cannot be accomplished (particularly 3 & 4) if all you are doing is putting pages from your albums up in the frames. Not to be trite, but there needs to be a beginning and an end with an entertaining or at least interesting middle to make a good exhibit. There is nothing better for an exhibitor, at least this exhibitor, than to see someone actually looking at his or her exhibit in some detail and possibly taking notes. There are many exhibits out there that really beg for viewing. A few come to mind: Polish Ghettos, Ostarbeiter Mail, How to Win a Gold Medal, among many others. The first two tell tales of suffering and death in Europe during WWII, the latter displays humor as it seriously pokes fun at the rib cage of our hobby. (The latter exhibit is presently being serialized in *The Philatelic Exhibitor*).

An exhibit is the creation of a work of art using some of our collections. If you are exhibiting all that you have in a certain area, it probably will not be a very well received exhibit. The exhibitor needs to define what he is going to show, then proceed to do just that in a way that will be of interest while still displaying the important parts of the subject.

I hope I have not lost most of the audience by now. If you are interested enough in collecting a subject, spending hours and dollars putting it together, do you not think others might just share some of that enthusiasm along with you?

During the next few issues, I will be discussing other aspects of putting together an exhibit: computer programs, title pages, synopsis, where to get help and how to start. In the meantime, one way to whet your appetite for exhibiting is to go to a show and see what is up in the frames. It does not have to be at a National APS show; in fact, a local or regional show would be better.

Probably one of the best ways to get interested in exhibiting is by joining the aforementioned AAPE. AAPE produces a quarterly journal, edited by John Hotchner (past president of the APS), that discusses all aspects of exhibiting in a way that is not only informative, but amusing as well. For information,

contact Dr. Paul Tyler, 1023 Rocky Point Court NE, Albuquerque, NM 87123, or via e-mail at petyl@juno.com. You will not be disappointed!

The Society Publication Program... Peter Thy/USA

The Society Publication Program and its organizing Committee provides assistance with the development of occasional papers, monographs, books, and other written works. Prospective authors approaching the Committee, or submitting written proposals or drafts, will receive support in all stages of publication development from planning, researching, manuscript preparation, publication and distribution. This effort is organized by the Publication Program Committee (PPC).

Philately is a unique hobby in that it possesses extensive written records and documentation in the form of newsletters and journals, as well as a myriad of books and reference works that come in a variety of sizes and shapes.

The typical philatelist not only collects, but also writes, or contemplates writing, about his or her hobby for the benefit of fellow collectors. The members of the Philatelic Society for Greater Southern Africa (PSGSA) are, in this respect, no different from members of other philatelic specialist societies and organizations.

For several years, PSGSA has maintained a well-written and well-edited journal. Each issue contains informative articles, mostly written by individual members, which add significantly to our collective knowledge. A few of our members have also written monographs and books in their respective areas of philatelic interests. The Publication Program is intended to guide and aid such members who are struggling with writing that definitive monograph on their own individual specialty and interest.

The following will briefly view some of the many problems encountered from the preparation of a manuscript to its final publication. This will be followed by suggested ways that the Publication Program can assist you.

Project Formulation

The first and most important step, for any writing project is to define and to restrict the subject. An obvious requirement is that the writer possesses a special knowledge and interest in the subject.

The subject can be wide and all-inclusive, as in "The development of postal services in southern Africa". On the other hand, the subject of a work can be as narrow as "The revenue stamps of the South African homelands". The scope and depth of treatment is determined by the author's knowledge, the nature of the subject, and the intended audience

audience. Will you be writing a specialist publication or a general introduction to the particular subject? This is one of the questions that you need to address before attempting to write. The finished project can be anything from a pamphlet with a few pages to a multi-volume book.

Research Development

The next step is to consider what new information gathering is required to present a coherent treatment of the chosen subject. Survey your own knowledge and that of previous writers on the subject (secondary sources). The various philatelic libraries, such as the American Philatelic Research Library, are important sources for relevant literature. Also, many southern Africa specialist societies, such as our own Society, maintain small libraries that may also be available to non-members.

The result of a survey as suggested above, may be that all of the needed information is there. All the writer needs to do is to present the subject for the first time in a coherent fashion. However, the challenge may be that there is missing information, and that you will have to do your own research in order to fill-in the most gaping holes. The nature of this research will depend on the subject.

A good way to proceed is to coordinate a survey among fellow collectors to document what material is available and what knowledge exists. Most of your fellow collectors will be happy to supply you with photocopies of material in their collections and to share their information. You will, however, need to ask them directly. Do not expect unsolicited responses to a "call for help" in, for example, *Forerunners*. Another good approach is to write-up your collection (on which you based your project) for exhibition and try to establish a dialogue in front of your exhibit by giving "guided tours".

For an authoritative account in a specialist journal, information will have to be gathered from, or at the very least checked with, official postal and government documents and publications (primary sources). This is most important. Reliance on secondary sources so often leads to misconceptions being perpetuated. It may not be as daunting a procedure as it sounds. Many government document collections, such as the Library of Congress and the British Library, contain foreign official publications. These documents may be available through your local library via interlibrary loan, perhaps in the form of microfilm.

With these sources exhausted, the subject you are researching may require access to unpublished documents and other materials. Possible travel to archives may be required. This creates a good opportunity to plan a vacation, where you will be working in the archives, and the rest of the family will be doing the sight-seeing. It is essential that the archive visit is well planned; that the archives are contacted in advance. Prior

to packing suitcases, ask yourself if the missing information really is required to complete your project. Can the project be tentatively finalized and the details left to be filled out by future researchers? Formulating a key question for further research can in itself be a step forward. You should also bear in mind that there is no such thing as the ultimate reference or the final word on the subject. The best one can hope for is to advance the state of knowledge, exhausting the sources of information known and available to you, but knowing that sometime in the future someone else will pick up the same ball and run with it.

Writing

With the research well underway, it is time to consider beginning the process of writing and to collecting the illustrations. This is an individual process that cannot be generalized. We each have our own habits and peculiarities, which is important to adhere to in order to get the work done.

It is important to realize that the writing process has the potential of being painful and time-consuming. So it is for most of us, even the most seasoned writer. One possible approach is to organize the illustrations and simply write the text around them.

While it may be painful to write the first draft, it often proves easy and enjoyable to do the rewriting. It is good practice to have friends and fellow collectors read your writings. Listen to their comments, do not be offended by criticism, and act accordingly. If your informed friend does not understand what you were trying to say, the chance is that no one else would either.

Monograph Planning

The point has now come where you will have to decide what type of publication you are writing. Is it an occasional paper which may be just too long for a serialized article in *Forerunners*? Do you have substantial material that will require a monograph of book length? Perhaps your subject invites the use of a modern electronic storage media?

Next you need to estimate how many people would want a copy of your proposed work. Most books sell to fellow collectors and the stamp and postal history trade. Is your book geared toward a very limited specialist fraternity interested in, for example, "The Revenues of the Homelands", which will sell less than 100 copies? Or, will it appeal to a wider audience, perhaps reaching outside philately and postal history audiences, and even predicted to sell hundreds?

Be realistic, specialist monographs rarely sell more than 200 to 300 copies, though philatelic "best sellers", invariably covering a broad field of interest such as thematic collecting in general, do exist and occasionally pop up in very unexpected places.

places.

It is important to survey the potential market before contact is made with your local printer. Many monographs can be published very simply by preparing the manuscript and taking it to a friendly local photocopy shop. It is certainly an effective way of keeping the cost, and hence the price, down for small print runs, and at the same time serves the purpose of sharing your own knowledge with fellow collectors.

If the desired print run exceeds say 100 copies and the illustrations require a better quality print, it may be a job for a professional printer. However, the finished product does not have to be on art quality paper and leather bound! Inexpensive publications can still be produced. Whatever the case, you are likely to have to produce "camera ready" for the selected printer or copier. Mistakes are embarrassing, expensive to correct and detract from the quality of your work. Take your time in front of the computer preparing the final copy and get a friend to proof read what you have produced.

Publication and Financing

Most philatelic monographs and books are published by the author. Alternatively, the author may publish the book under the sponsorship and in conjunction with a specialist or general philatelic society. Rarely will a philatelic book attract the interest of a commercial publisher, but a grant from a philatelic foundation may make commercial publication possible. Needless-to-say, only research of the higher quality in a field that is not restricted to a minuscule audience is likely to attract funding of this nature.

Early in this process, you should realize that your book is very unlikely to result in a profit and that you are doing this for fun and enjoyment. Most likely you will have to invest in the publication. That is why it is important to keep expenses low.

A final consideration is copyright and publication registration. Neither presents any particular difficulty; however, you are probably more effectively protected if the copyright is held jointly with your publisher, whether this be a philatelic group or a commercial publisher.

Distribution & Marketing

The eventual success of your project is measured by your ability to distribute and sell the book. Small print runs are typically sold through the philatelic network, which includes a number of specialist distributors (some of which are also publishers). Such dealers in philatelic literature may well agree to list your book if a trade discount (typically 33 to 50%) is offered. However, bear in mind that the fellow members of your specialist society are perhaps the most obvious potential buyers, and make certain that the society's journal and the journals of "sister" societies publicize your work. In addition,

a few review copies mailed out to carefully selected magazine editors is a worthwhile approach.

It is probably reasonable to assume, when calculating the selling price, that only 50% of the print run will sell. In addition, a number of copies will be given away for review and to libraries; and do not forget friends and the family! The bottom line and the traditional test of success is determined by the run you have had writing and producing the book.

Society Publication Committee Assistance

The Society committee can be of assistance in help you achieve your goal of becoming a published author. The Committee is composed of a group of members that all have a special knowledge, experience and/or interest in relation to writing and publishing. We are by no means experts in all fields of philatelic research and publishing; however, we can promise to share our enthusiasm, energy and experiences. If you choose to seek the Committee's assistance, it is important to note that it is not a requirement that the final product must be published by the Society.

There are several specific ways the Committee may be able to assist you as follows: (1) advising on research strategies and methods; (2) text and illustrations; (3) computer-assisted preparation of camera-ready copy; (4) printing methods and print runs; (5) printing expenses and estimates of selling price; (6) copyright and book registration; (7) contact with publishers; (8) funding proposals; and (9) promotion, distribution and selling.

In order to solicit the assistance of the Publications Committee, all you need to do is to contact us by writing to Peter Thy, Director/Publications, P.O. Box 73112, Davis, CA 95616 or e-mail the Committee at thy@geology.ucdavis.edu.

Further contributions to this regular feature will be about: (1) projects in progress; (2) discussions of particular aspects of preparing; and (3) publishing philatelic monographs, and finally to show how it can be done by describing selected case histories.

1999 Elections Report... Will Ross/USA

In the Fall of 1999 PSGSA held an election for officers. The members of the Society received a ballot along with their dues renewal form. The number of ballots cast was quite gratifying. Upon review the ballots, it is my responsibility as Elections Officer to declare the election completed and announce the winners. Accordingly, it is my pleasure to announce that the duly elected slate of officers of the Philatelic Society for Greater Southern Africa for the current two-year term in office, as required under the Constitution and By-Laws, is as follows:

President - Alan Hanks, Vice President - Regis Hoffman,

Secretary - Ron Strawser, Treasurer - Bob Hisey, Director/Programs - Bob Taylor, Director/Publications - Peter Thy, Director/Library and Archives - Tim Bartshe and Director/International Affairs - Jan Stolk.

There were no nominees for the position of **Director/ Marketing**. I hereby declare that this position is vacant. The Board of Directors may fill the position by appointment if they so desire.

I know I speak for all the members of the Society when I wish our new Board of Directors well. I stand ready to assist the Board in whatever way I can.

Respectfully submitted by Will Ross, Elections Officer, Philatelic Society for Greater Southern Africa.

The 2000 Mail Auction Guidelines... Tim Bartshe

The 12th Annual Society Auction Catalog will be included with the next issue of the journal. All members interested in submitting material for the next auction should have received a separately mailed announcement some time ago. In case you did not, send your lot materials to me at 13955 W. 30th Ave., Golden, CO 80401. The submission deadline is 31 May '00.

As in the past, only 10% will be deducted as commission from the sale price. Stamps should be identified by Scott and (if possible) SG number. Covers should be submitted with appropriate descriptions by the vendor if possible. The auctioneer has access to most literature pertaining to our Society collecting coverage area; however, owners will generally have a more intimate knowledge of their material.

Estimates or minimum bids should be included for all material. Auctioneer will place estimates where none are included; however, the vendor assumes the responsibility for auctioneer's discretion of value.

Material is always needed. Suitable material includes stamps, covers, postal stationery, revenues, telegraphs, from stampless to modern, post cards and any related peripheral items. All countries relating to British southern Africa are appropriate. No Portuguese Colonies or East Africa.

Please try to make up lots that have a minimum estimated value of \$5US. Lots of less than \$3US will be combined. Send your submissions to me no later than the 31 May deadline.

If you feel that your lots may arrive beyond that date, you may FAX your descriptions to me at (303) 987-8671 or e-mail me at imbartshe@aol.com.

Opposite and on the next page a listing of prices realized from the 1999 auction follows.

Prices Realized for the 1999 Society Auction

LOT#	COUNTRY	T E	REALIZED	
21	ABW	PH	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
29	ANT	PH	\$ 3.00	\$ 7.00
30	ANT	PH	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
33	ANT	PH	\$ 3.00	\$ 4.00
102	BECH PROT	PH	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00
106	BOPH	L	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00
139	CISKI	L	\$ 4.00	\$ 5.00
143	COGH	PH	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00
157	COGH	PH	\$ 4.00	\$ 5.00
160	COGH	PH	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00
162	COGH	PH	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00
165	COGH	PH	\$ 15.00	\$ 16.00
166	COGH	PH	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00
168	COGH	PH	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00
169	COGH	PH	4.00	\$ 5.00
172	COGH	PH	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00
175	COGH	PPC	\$ 20.00	\$ 22.00
179	COGH	PPC	\$ 15.00	\$ 15.00
180	COGH	R	2.00	\$ 2.00
181	COGH	R	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00
182	COGH	R	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00
183	COGH	R	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.00
184	COGH	R	\$ 8.00	\$ 9.00
185	COGH	R	\$ 3.00	\$ 4.00
186	COGH	R	\$ 8.00	\$ 7.00
187	COGH	T R	\$ 10.00	\$ 8.00
188	COGH	R	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.00
189	COGH	R	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00
190	COGH	R	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00
191	COGH	R	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.00
192	COGH	R	\$ 6.00	\$ 5.00
193	COGH	R	\$ 4.00	\$ 5.00
194	COGH	R	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00
195	COGH	R	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00
196	COGH	R	\$ 2.00	\$ 3.00
197	COGH	R	\$ 3.00	\$ 5.00
203	COGH	S	\$ 100.00	\$ 85.00
209	COGH	S	\$ 10.00	\$ 12.00
211	COGH	S	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00
212	COGH	S	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00
213	COGH	S	\$ 2.00	\$ 4.00
222	GW	R	\$ 3.00	\$ 4.00
228	COGH	LIT	\$ 30.00	\$ 32.00
232	ZULULAND	LIT	\$ 10.00	\$ 8.00
242	NATAL	PH	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00
243	NATAL	PH	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.00
251	NATAL		\$ 40.00	\$ 40.00
261	NATAL	S	\$ 60.00	\$ 55.00

278	NATAL	S	1000	\$	1000
291	NATAL	S	300	\$	4.00
320	REP	S	500	\$	6.00
338	OVS	PS	25.00	\$	25.00
339	OVS	PS	35.00	\$	35.00
_Sao	OVS	PS	30.00	\$	30.00
341	OVS	PS	35.00	\$	35.00
342	OVS	PS	30.00	\$	30.00
346	OVS	PS	1500	\$	16.00
350	OVS	PS	7.00	\$	8.00
359	OVS	SPS	30.00	\$	30.00
375	RHOD		200	\$	2.00
382	RHOD	PH	3.00	\$	4.00
383	RHOD	PH	3.00	\$	3.00
385	RHOD	PH	4.00	\$	5.00
397	RHODESIA	PH	2.00	\$	2.00
398	RHODESIA	S	10.00	\$	10.00
399	RHODESIA	S	8.00	\$	8.00
401	RHODESIA	S	6.00	\$	6.00
403	RHODESIA	S	6.00	\$	7.00
431	RSA	L	4.00	\$	5.00
436	RSA	MAR	3.00	\$	4.00
	RSA	PH	3.00	\$	3.00
448	RSA	PH	3.00	\$	5.00
485	RSA	PH	5.00	\$	5.00
487	RSA	PH	12.00	\$	12.00
488	RSA	PH	3.00	\$	4.00
489	RSA	PH	3.00	\$	4.00
492	RSA	PH	4.00	\$	5.00
494	RSA	PH	4.00	\$	5.00
519	RSA	S	4.00	\$	4.00
521	RSA	S	2.00	\$	2.00
522	RSA	S	10.00	\$	10.00
523	RSA	S	5.00	\$	5.00
524	RSA	S	2.00	\$	2.00
526	RSA	S	5.00	\$	6.00
527	RSA	S	5.00	\$	5.00
532	STELLA	R	500	\$	6.00
533	STELLA	R	3.00	\$	4.00
642	TRANSKI	L	5.00	\$	12.00
644	USA	PPC	5.00	\$	6.00
648	USA	MAR	7.00	\$	6.00
649	USA			\$	4.00
651	USA	PH MAR	3.00	\$	4.00
653	USA	PH	2.00	\$	2.00
674	USA	PH	500	\$	4.00
678	USA	PH	5.00	\$	5.00
679	USA	PH	500	\$	5.00
684	USA	PH	300	\$	3.00
692	USA	PH	200	\$	2.00
698	USA	PS	1000	\$	1100
730	VENDA	L	400	\$	4.00
735	ZAR	PH	1000	\$	10.00
743	ZULULAND	S	40000	\$	40000
747	ZULULAND	S	4,500	\$	4500
749	ZULULAND	S	3500	\$	3500
750	ZULULAND	S	3500	\$	3500
751	ZULULAND	S	5000	\$	5000

Society Meetings

THE STAMPSHOW 2000 - Earls Court, London, 22-28 May. (Your journal has been entered in this FIP International's literature competition.) There will be a joint meeting of all the southern Africa specialist societies in which PSGSA is a participant. The meeting date and time is 28 May from 10:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

If further information is desired, please contact either our Director/Programs Bob Taylor at 274 Chelsea Drive, Sanford, NC 27330, e-mail him at rtaylor@wave-net.net or Tim Bartshe at 13955 W. 30th Ave., Golden, CO 80401, e-mail timbart-she@aol.com.

WORLD STAMP EXPO 2000 - Anaheim Convention Center, Anaheim, California, July 2000. (A number of Society members are planning to exhibit at this show.) A Society meeting and program are tentatively scheduled for Sunday, July 11, during this USPS-sponsored mega event.

As part of our activities, there is the strong possibility of a talk at the exhibit frames on the Mafeking "blues" Siege overprints. Additional information may be obtained from either Tim Bartshe or Bob Taylor as above.

Society Translation Service

The following members have volunteered to provide translations - Afrikaans and German to English: Bob Hisey, 7337 Sparta Rd., Sebring, FL 33872, [e-mail: bobhisey@strato.net](mailto:bobhisey@strato.net) or Dr. H.U. Bantz, P.O. Box 6913, Westgate 1734, South Africa, [e-mail: ulib@mweb.co.za](mailto:ulib@mweb.co.za)

News of the Membership

The Honor Roll . . . This feature acknowledges Society members for notable achievements such as exhibit awards (in any area), philatelic judging, publishing, and assuming positions of responsibility in organized philately. Society publications receiving literature awards are also noted. Members are encouraged to notify the Editor if their achievements.

R. Timothy Bartshe - Gold & APS Research Medal awards at BALPEX 99 for "Orange Free State: Thick 'V' Printings, VRI Overprints"; Gold, APS Research Medal, and APS Medal of Excellence (1900-40) awards at OKPEX 99 for "Orange Free State, Early Settings of the VRI Overprints (6 frames); t. old & PSGSA Best Exhibit awards at STAMPSHOW 99 for "Orange Free State: Thick 'V' Printings, VRI Overprints"; Gold at NAPEX 99, VAPEX 99 and FLOREX 99 Gold, United Postal Stationery Society Marcus White Award (for best postal stationery exhibit) and APS Medal of Excellence pre-1900 for "Orange Free State Postal Cards 1885-1900" (five frames);

Golds at FLOREX 99 & VAPEX 99 with Military Postal History Society Best One-Frame Exhibit Award for "Orange Free State Commando Brief Franks 1899-1900

Nicholas G. Carter - Vermeil & American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors Award of Honor at BALPEX 99 for "Gold Coast 1928: The Christiansborg Castle Issue".

Ron Strawser - GREATER HOUSTON STAMP SHOW 99, Gold for "Postal Cards of the Belgium Congo", Gold & Single Frame Exhibit Grand Award for "The Belgium Congo 1 Franc Mols Issues of 1894-1922".

George van den Hurk - *Die AFV Eretoekenning* Trophy at JOPEX 99 for "Some Aspects of Transvaal Postal History".

P.W. van der Molen - The President's Trophy at JOPEX 99 for "Swaziland Definitives 1889 - 1968".

Member Biographies...

Ralph Kimball/USA., Born in Michigan, Ralph's birthday falls on July 18th. He has two children - Brian and Sara - and is married to Julie. Ralph achieved M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in Electrical Engineering and is a computer design consultant. His primary philatelic interests include postal history worldwide to 1950 and South African country collections. Other pastimes are astronomy and computers. He recently visited South Africa and Zimbabwe.

Janette C. Murray/USA. Janette was born in Bloemfontein. Her birthday is the 27th of June. She is married to Bosseau. They have three children - Charlotte, Ian and Elaine. Janette is a homemaker and ex-teacher who enjoys music, hiking and family fun! Her academic background includes two Bachelor of Arts Degrees, one with honors. Her primary philatelic interests include pre-1945 South Africa and the Rhodesias.

The International Scene

As mentioned in Editorial Notes, "The International Scene" is expanding in its scope to include "snippets" from a variety of sources. Although some entries will not focus upon our specific collecting areas, these "snippets" have a generic appeal. As your Editor, I encourage you - the faithful reader - to contribute small items appearing in the philatelic press in your geographic area. I would also appreciate reader feedback on this new approach.

Aerophilatelists insulted by FIP... During 1999, the International Federation of Philately chose to reclassify aerophilately as "Atmospheric Flights" at two major exhibitions, namely IBRA 99 and Philexfrance 99. Needles-to-say, at the 39th Congress (held on 19 September 1999) of the International Federation of Aerophilatelic Societies (FISA), a resolution was adopted which condemned the FIP decision and demanded a return to the traditional exhibit sobriquet. The well respected Editor of *The Airpost Journal* for the American Air Mail Society, James Graue, stated in his column: "What we observe are symptoms of an underlying disrespect for aerophilately harbored by certain unknown FIP players ... The asinine terminology was chosen without any consultation with or concurrence by its own Aerophilatelic Commission."

Winelands Rare Stamp Exhibition of Southern Africa 2000 - WINPEX. . . The 61st Congress of the Philatelic Federation of South Africa, held on 10 September 1999, approved WINPEX - 14-15 September 2000 - to take place on Laborie Manor House, Boland. The location is one of the most beautiful wine estates. The first aim of the exhibition is to show philatelists what the best southern African collections have to offer. The exhibition is by invitation only, with collections coming from all over the world, limited in scope from Nyasaland to the Cape (including the South Atlantic and Indian Ocean islands). Mr. M. Moll, Chairman, is asking for support because there are no frame fees which

usually cover a large part of the cost. Further information is available from the Paarl Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 60, Paarl 7620, South Africa or [e-mail: bib9@iafrica.com](mailto:bib9@iafrica.com).

UPU seeks a ban on unauthorized postage. . . As *inn's* reports in its November 1, 1999 issue, the Universal Postal Union has now jumped into the fray by appointing a special task force to fight the issuance of illegal postage for the philatelic market. How bad things have gotten are indicated by a survey, published by a French stamp journal, which showed that 30 nations reported more than 200 stamps which were issued during 1997 without their permission. The Russian Federation also weighed in by lodging a series of complaints about fraudulent issues from a number of its member states which were printed in huge quantities.

Royal adds forgery equipment (*Linn's* 11 Oct. '99)... The Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society London installed a video spectral comparator (VSC2000) after a five-year study of forensic equipment suitable for philatelic use. The VSC2000 is the largest version of the equipment used by the manuscript department of the British Library during the past decade. The equipment is also used regularly by police forces and similar organizations around the world to prevent passport and currency fraud. Application for expertization of stamps or covers should be sent to Mrs. O'hara, at RPSL Ltd., 41 Devonshire Place, London W1N 1PE, UK

The Marketplace

Member adlets for buying/selling/trading are free and run for three consecutive issues (one year) and then removed. Members desiring to continue the run of their ad for another twelve-month period must so notify the Editor to the effect in writing. PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS A 20% RATE DISCOUNT (FROM THOSE LISTED BELOW) FOR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISERS WHO REQUEST TO PLACE THEIR AD FOR AT LEAST A TWO-YEAR PERIOD.

Ad Placement Guidelines:

- Brief ads are free to NON-DEALER MEMBERS and are run for three consecutive issues.
- Small word ads may be run by individuals who are not Society members. The cost is \$2US per column line.

* Payment for an ad must be received prior to appearance.

Ad Payment Options:

- * US\$ bank draft in dollars payable to "PSGSA".
- LSterling cheques at current exchange rate as published by major bank in local area **WITH "PAYEE" LEFT BLANK**
- Sterling, Rands or Dmark currencies at current exchange rates **sent via registered mail.**

Commercial Ad Rate Schedule

Premium Position (inside front, inside/outside back cover pages):
 1/2 page: single issue - \$45, annual (3 issues) - \$120
 full page: single issue - \$75, annual (3 issues) - \$200
Non premium

Position:

1/8 page: single issue - \$10, annual - \$25
 1/4 page: single issue - \$15, annual - \$40
 1/2 page: single issue - \$20, annual - \$50
 full page: single issue - \$20, annual - \$50

Send payment only to: Bob Hisey, Treasurer, 7227 Sparta Road, Sebring, FL 33872 USA

Send camera ready ad copy to: Bill Brooks, Editor, P.O. Box 4158, Cucamonga, CA 91727-4158

Member Adlets

22 years of South Africa commercial covers offered!!!

These run the gamut of 22 years of South Africa philately. This container full of covers would be of particular interest to anybody who is interested in RSA post marks, machine cancels and all the various machine marks on covers from about the mid-70's until now. I would prefer that the material go to someone who would not just search it for "gems" and discard the rest, but who would classify, study and preserve the material; perhaps even write articles for the journal. All that I wish in return for the container of covers is the cost of shipping. Contact D.G. Mordant, P.O. Box 21161, Helderkruijn 1733, South Africa, [e-mail: farmfeed@global.co.za](mailto:farmfeed@global.co.za)

US trading partner sought. . .

As a collector of used USA stamps, I would like to make contact with collectors living in the USA who would like to exchange USA stamps for stamps of southern Africa countries, initially on a stamp for stamp basis. Write to Anthon P. Roux, P.O. Box 427 Newlands, Pretoria 0049, South Africa

South West Africa postal stationery. . . I am seeking pre-1969 items. Please send offers to: Jan Stolk, P.O. Box 33223, EE Rotterdam, Netherlands

Join the American Philatelic Society. . . Membership application and benefits information: APS, P.O. Box 8000, State College, PA 16803 USA

Bophuthatswana used... Wish to trade for used on/off cover including revenues and postal stationery. Have all Homelands used, some mint and older general worldwide to trade. Contact Will Ross, 4120 Schuykill Dr., Calabasas, CA 91302 USA

Join the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa.

Write to PFSA, Box 375, Johannesburg 2000, South Africa
Mafeking covers. . . Want to purchase or trade for covers to, from, or through Mafeking, 1885-present. Send photocopies, prices or trade want list to Frederick Lawrence, Ph.D. 5016 South Kenneth Place, Tempe, AZ 85282 USA.

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