A GLIMPSE INTO THE KING'S HEADS

Phil Collins



1920. Cover. One Penny half penny bisect cancelled KRUGERSDORP '3 JUN 20'.

Received WEST KRUGERSDORP the same day. 1½d is the correct rate.

The rate changed from 1d to 1½d on 10th May 1920 before a 1½d stamp became available.

Unofficial bisects were accepted until 23rd August 1920 when a 1½d chestnut was issued.

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1913 KING'S HEAD (GEORGE V) DEFINITIVES



green



rose red



chestnut



purple



bright blue



black orange



ultramarine



orange sage green



black violet



orange



violet

PERFORATION 14 X 14



purple green



purple blue



blue olive green



green red

coils



green



rose red



chestnut



purple

COIL STAMPS 14X IMPERFORATE



SPRINGBOK HEAD

FIRST DEFINITIVE STAMP SERIES OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA "THE KINGS' HEADS"



The stamps were printed in Great Britain by Thomas De La Rue & Company in their printing works in Bunhill Row London

The stamps were surface printed from engraved plates produced from a design by Sir Bertram Mackennal

The stamps ,first produced in 1913, were for both postal and revenue purposes the half penny ,the penny and the one and half penny stamp were inscribed postage and revenue in English and Dutch. In all higher values the scrolls for Revenue and Inkomst were filled with spaced double lines

The initial issue was stamps of 1/2d, 1d, 1 1/2d, 2d, 2 1/2d. 3d, 4d, 6d, 1/-, 2/6d, 5/-, 10/- values in September 1913 followed by the £1 in 1916

Further issues were a 3d in blue, in 1922, when international postal rate increased from 2 1/2d to 3d because UPU requires international postage value stamp be in blue and a 1/3d, in 1920, when the telegraph rate was increased to 1/3d for 12 words

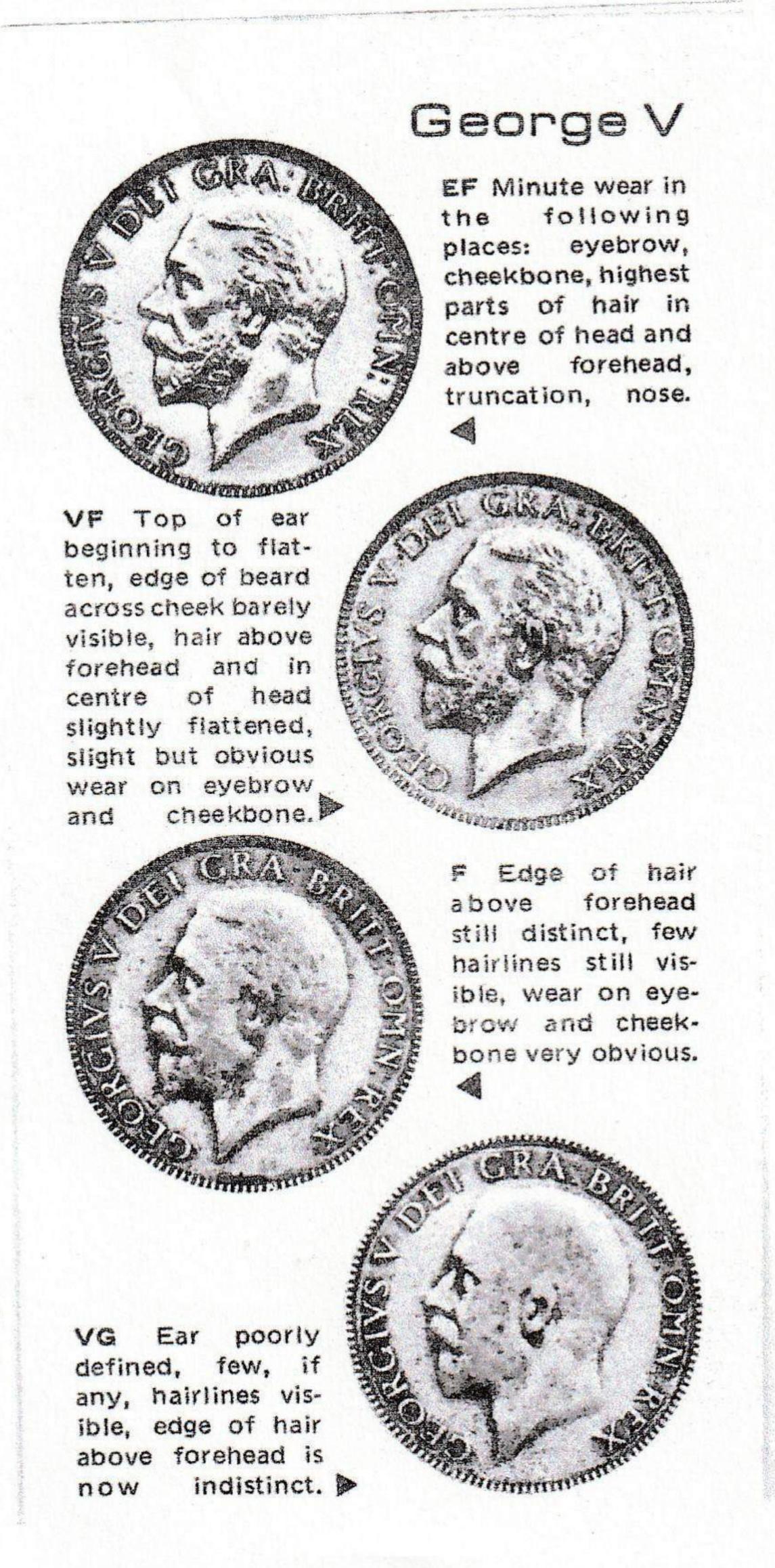
The first stamps were issued in September 1913

The last stamps were supplied to post offices in 1927 the 1927 London pictorials took their place except the 1/3d value which was available until 1930

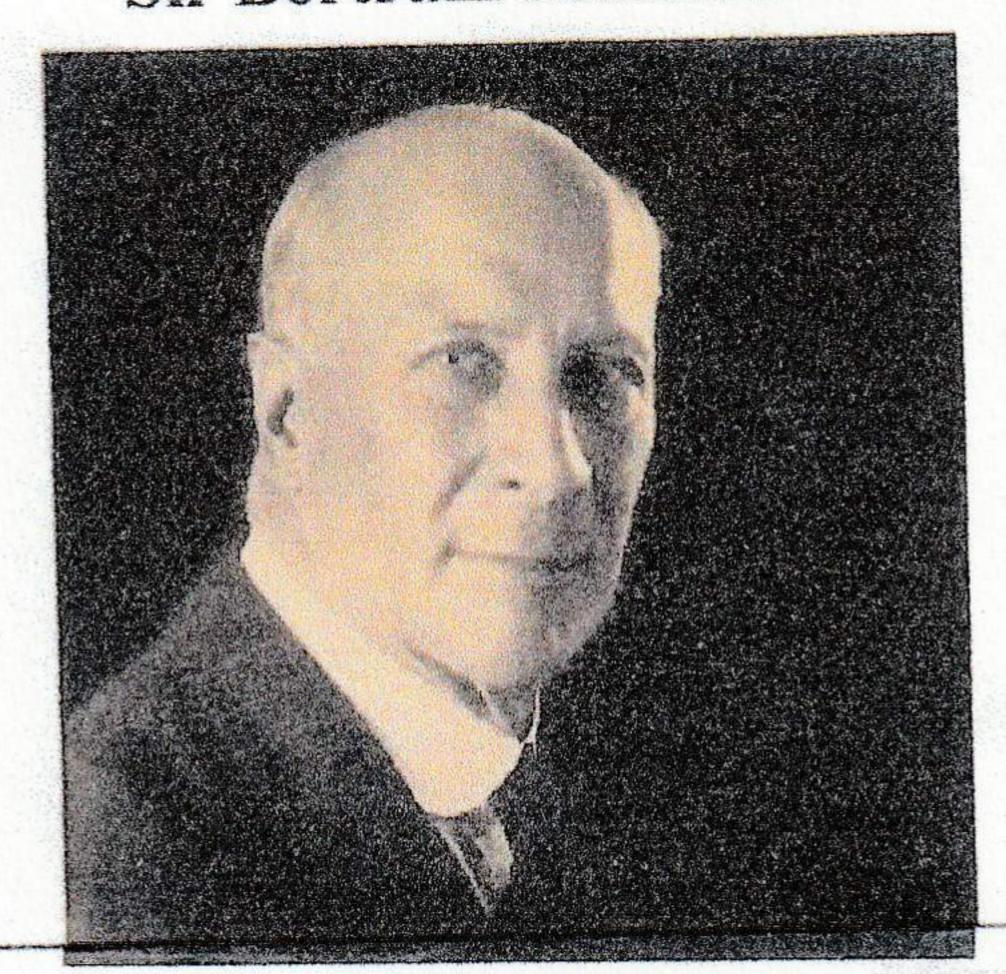


When King George V became King on 6 May 1910 new photographs were needed as the basis for coins, medals and stamps. These were taken by W. & D. Downey, the Court Photographers. The King preferred a three-quarter profile for the stamps, which became known as the Downey head. This was engraved by J. A. C. Harrison and inserted into frames by Bertram Mackennal and George Eve. The stamps were printed by Harrison and Sons Ltd from plates produced by the Royal Mint. Neither had any experience of stamp printing and the process was rushed because the Postmaster General wanted the stamps ready for the Coronation in June 1911. Hence the first issued ½d and 1d stamps in 'Dolphin' and 'Lion' frames with the Downey head were of poor quality and greeted with derision. Nevertheless, work still continued on other values.

After much experimentation with engraving and printing, the King decided that the head needed to be replaced and suggested a true profile. Profiles were created from Mackennal's coinage and medal heads and inserted into existing frames by Mackennal and Eve, but with a new 'Oak and Laurel Leaves' frame by Mackennal for the 1d stamp. This profile of George V became his iconic image and stamps were issued from 1912 to 1913.



Sir Bertram Mackennal



Sir Bertram Mackennal

Born Edgar Bertram Mackennal

12 June 1863

- Melbourne, Australia

Died 10 October 1931 (aged 68)

- Watcombe Hall, near Torquay,

UK[1]

Nationality , Australian

Education Melbourne National Gallery

Known for Sculptor

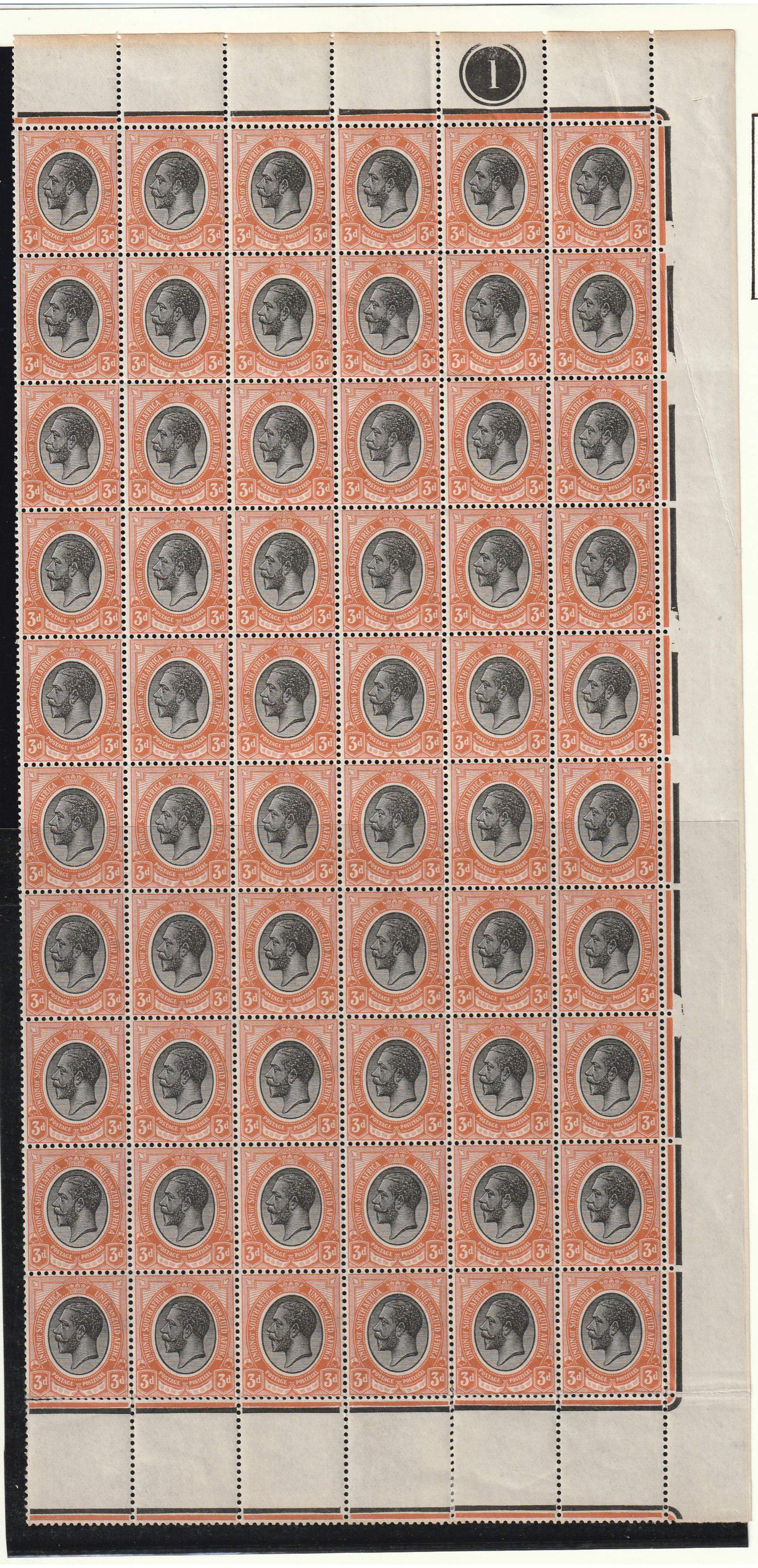
Awards Knight Commander of the Royal

Victorian Order in 1921



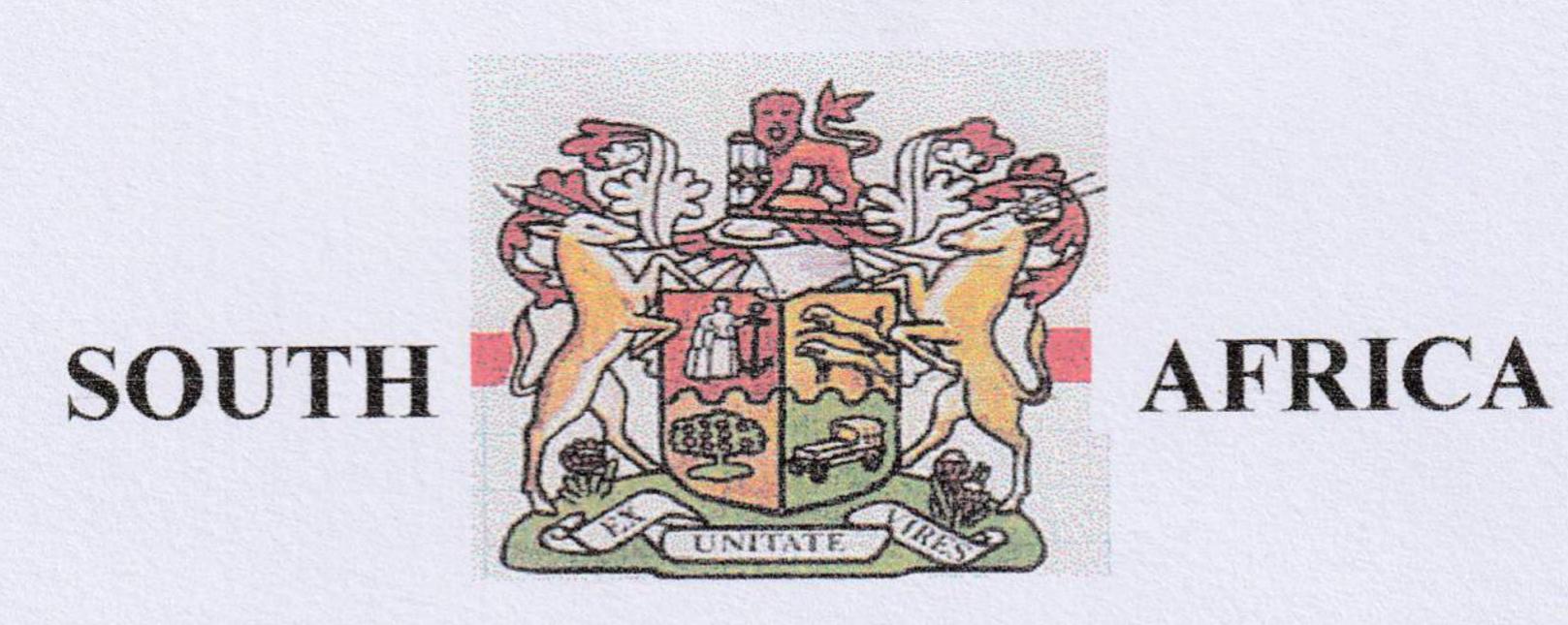
SHEET LAYOUT FOR 240 STAMPS OF THE KING'S HEAD (GEORGE V) DEFINITIVE ISSUES





UNION of SOUTH AFRICA Date of issue: 1st September 1913

3d Dull Orange & Black
Right hand pane from Plate 1
showing the horizontal gutter
which would normally separate
the panes.



1913 KINGS HEAD (GEORGE V) DEFINITIVE WATERMARKS



UPRIGHT SPRINGBOK HEAD



INVERTED SPRINGBOK HEAD



UPRIGHT PART SPRINGBOK HEAD



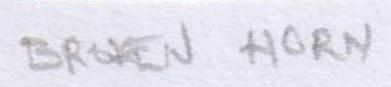
INVERTED & VERTICALLY SHIFTED SPRINGBOK HEAD

INVERTED & VERTICALLY SHIFTED SPRINGBOK HEAD



UPRIGHT & VERTICALLY SHIFTED SPRINGBOK HEAD





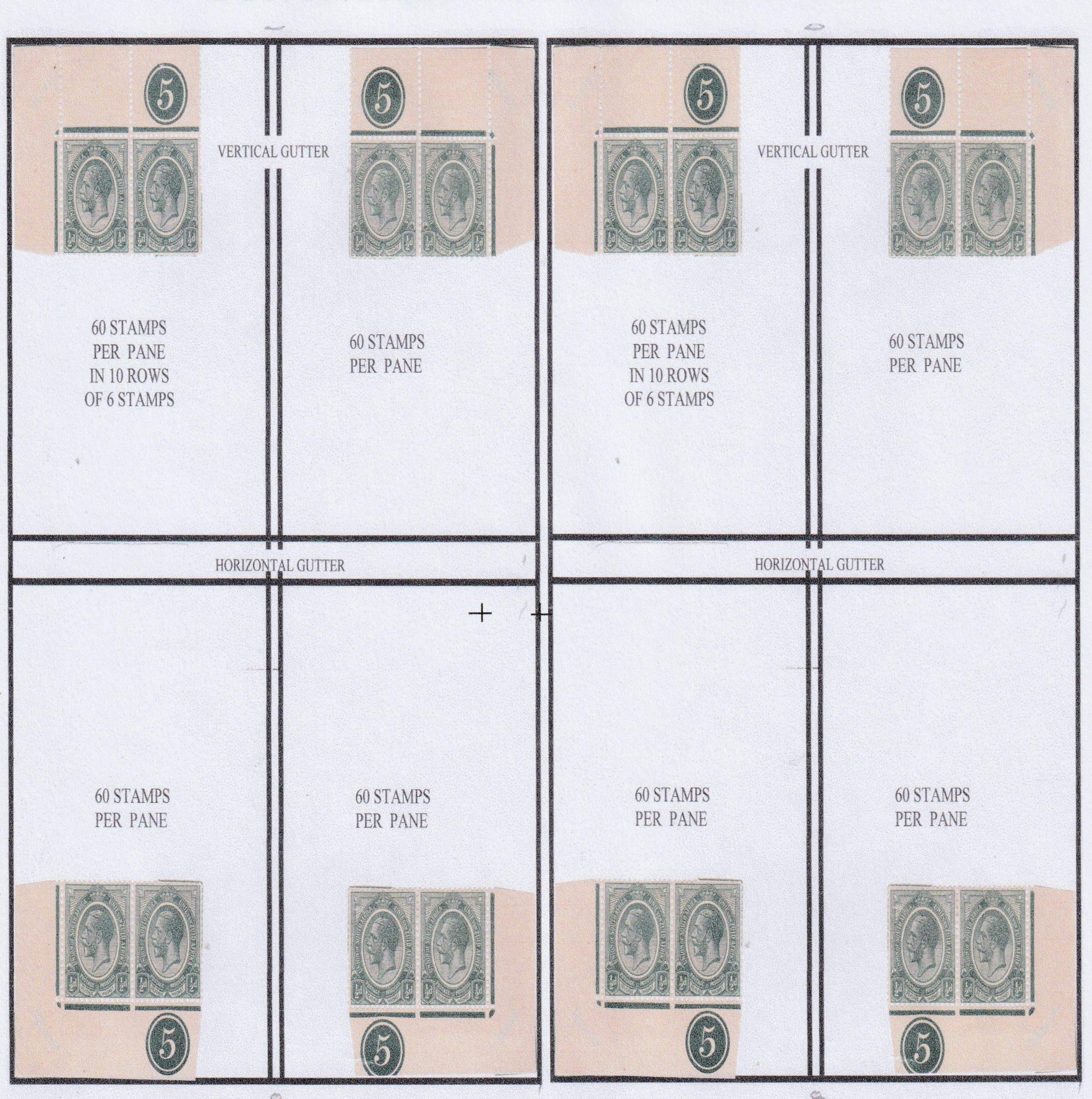


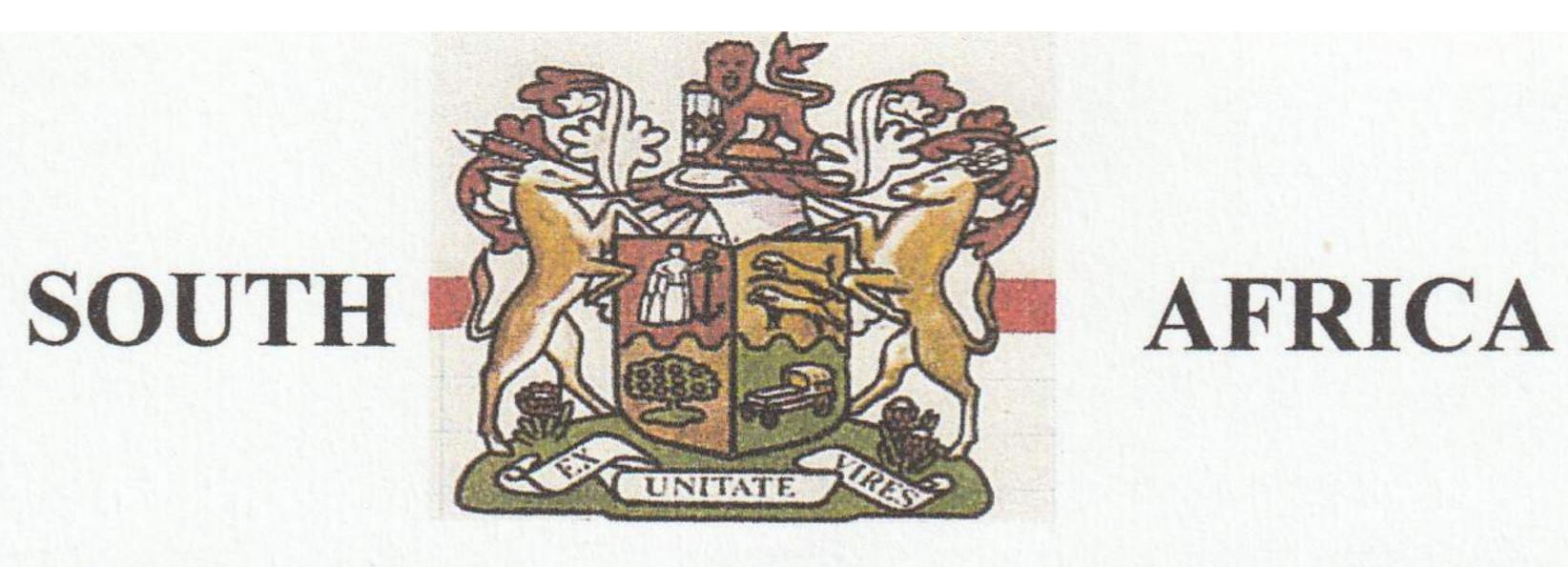
UPRIGHT & HORIZONTALLY SHIFTED SPRINGBOK HEAD



AFRICA

LAYOUT TO PRINT 480 STAMPS FROM 2 PLATES (SIDE BY SIDE) OF THE 1/2d, 1d, 1 1/2d and 2d VALUES SPLIT INTO 8 PANES OF 60 STAMPS EACH FOR DISTRIBUTION TO POST OFFICES





KINGS HEAD PLATE NUMBERS & JUBILEE LINES

ALL PLATE NUMBERS WERE FOR THE HEAD PLATE VALUE (DUTY) PLATES WERE NOT NUMBERED

ALL BICOLOUR VALUES WERE PRODUCED FROM THE SAME HEAD PLATE PLATE ONE

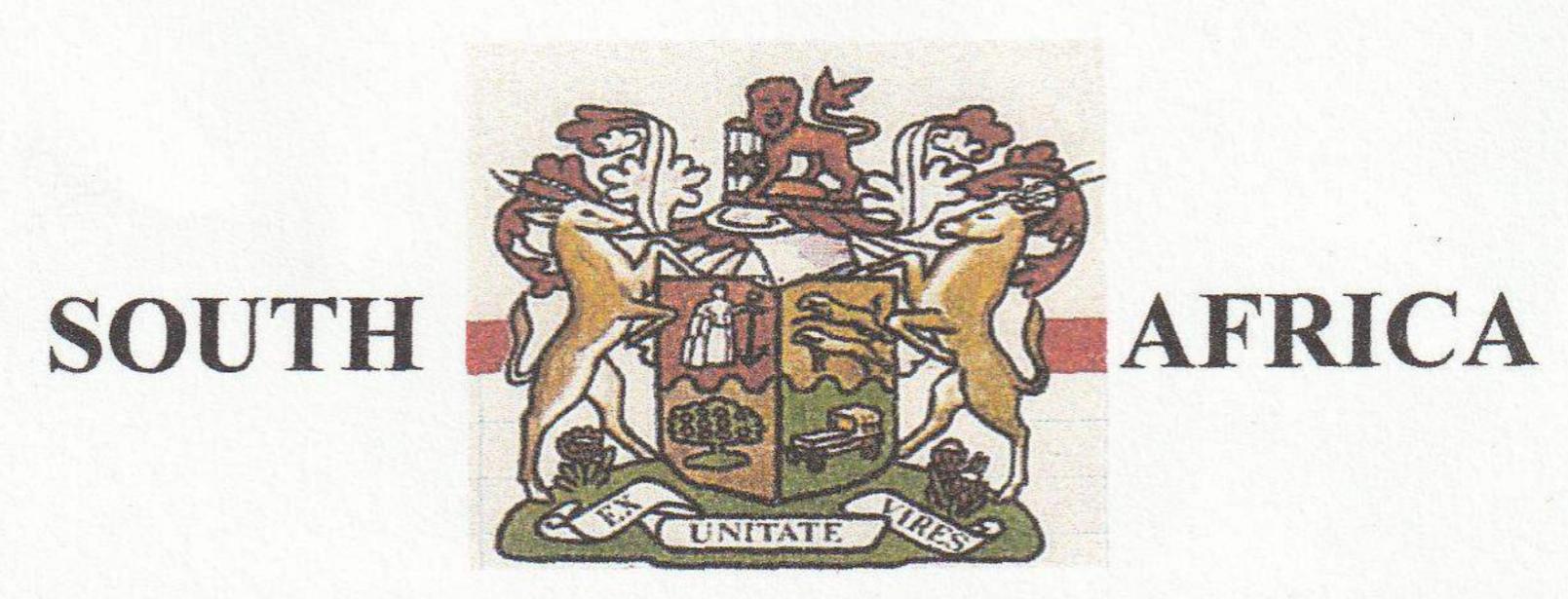


THE JUBILEE LINES WERE OF THE STAMP COLOURS THE OUTSIDE COLOUR BEING THAT OF THE HEAD PLATE THE INSIDE BEING THE COLOUR OF THE VALUE PLATE



UNION of SOUTH AFRICA Date of issue: 1st September 1913

1/2 d Yellow Green
All of the sheets that follow are perforated 14 & have the Springbok watermark common to all values.
Top left pane with plate 6 in upper margin, central vertical gutter with ornament above and horizontal gutter showing the so called "pillars"



1913 KINGS HEAD DEFINITIVES COLOUR/SHADE VARIATIONS







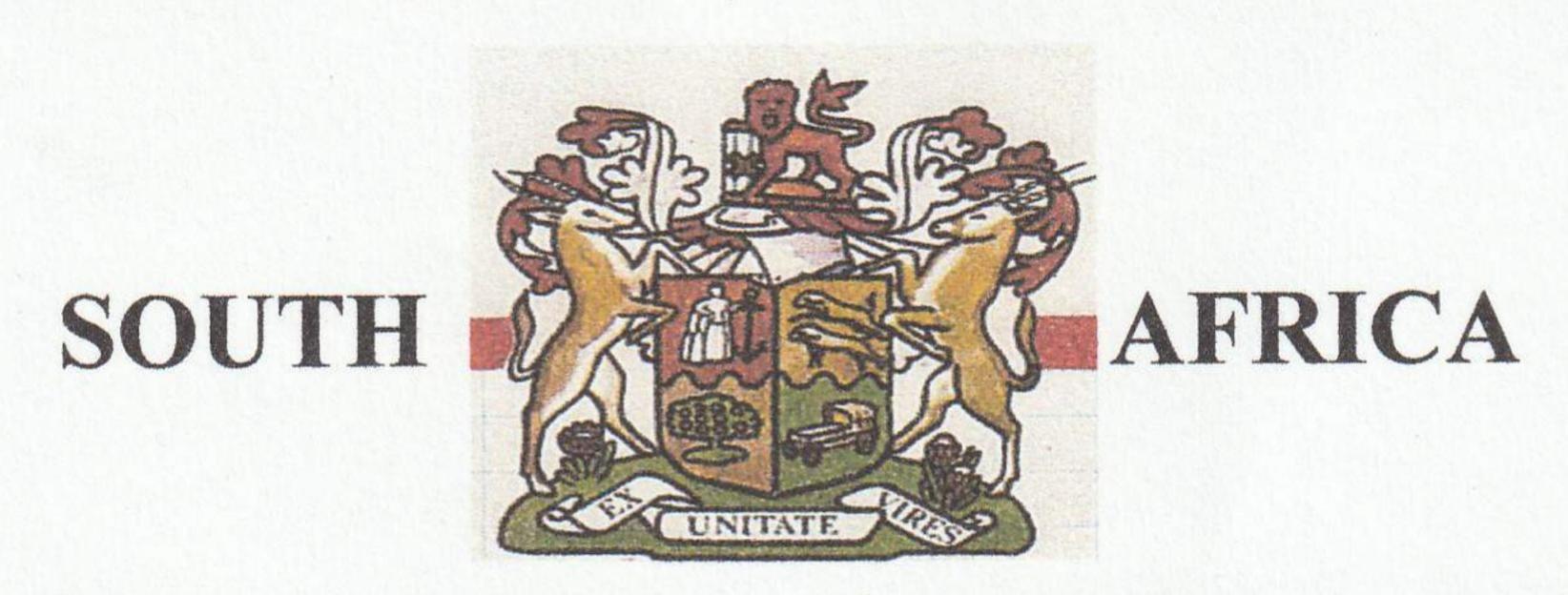












1913 KINGS HEAD DEFINITIVES COLOUR/SHADE VARIATIONS







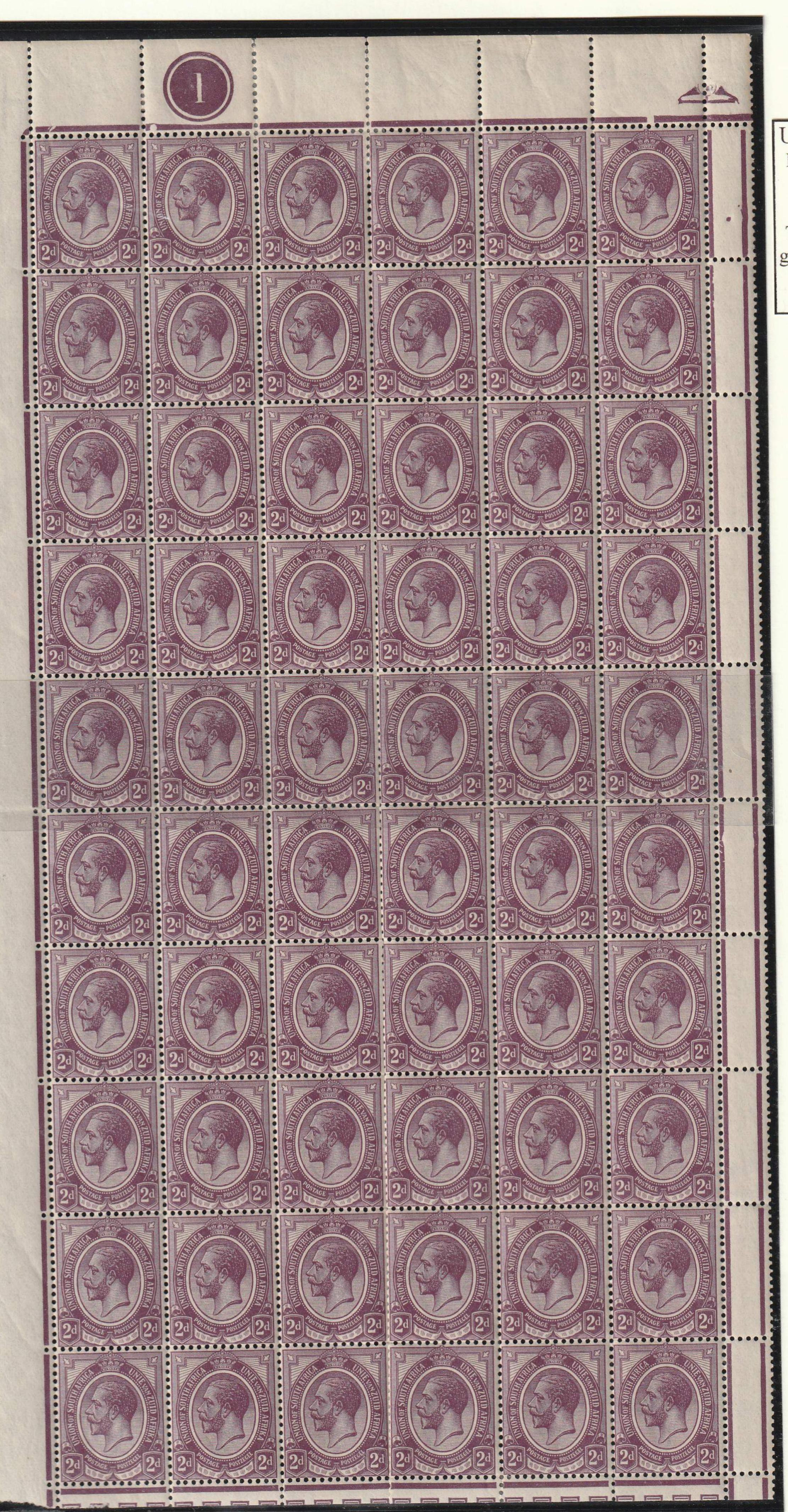












UNION of SOUTH AFRICA
Date of issue: 1st September 1913

2d Reddish Purple
Top left pane with vertical central gutter with ornament above. Centre horizontal gutter trimmed with plate 1 at upper left.



AFRICA

KINGS HEAD DEFINITIVES COLOUR VARIATION OF THE 2D



























Grey lilac

















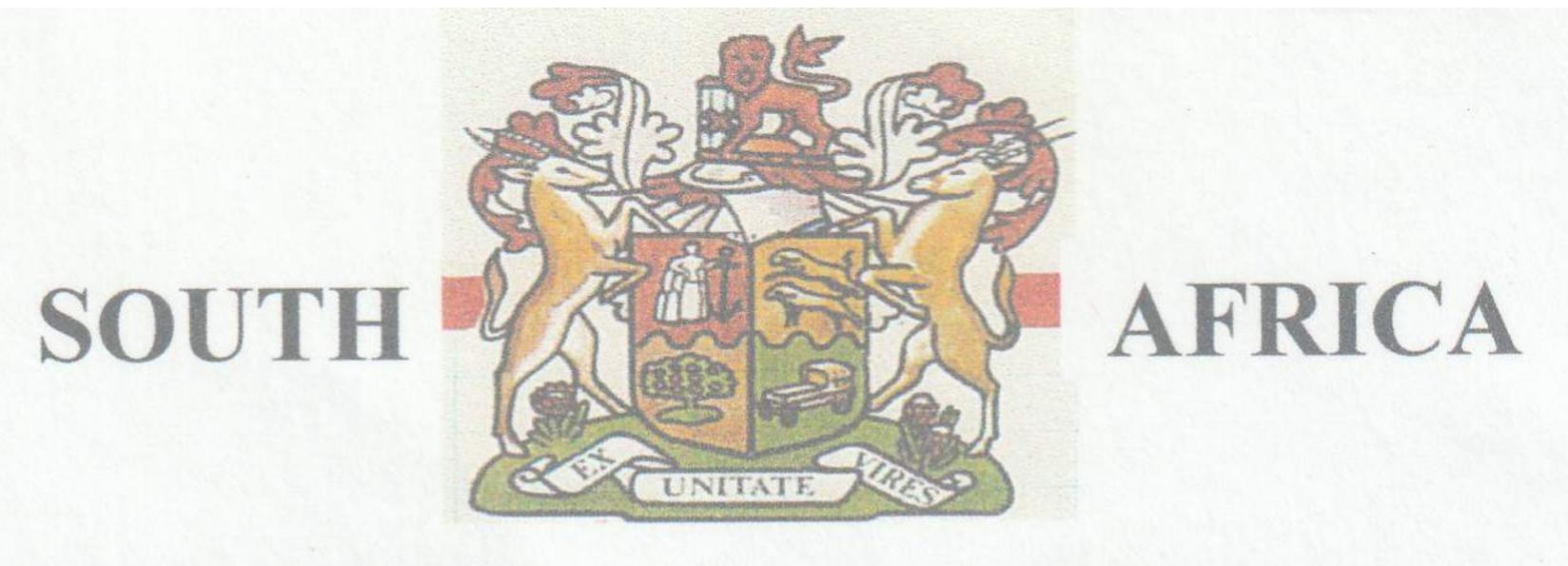












NIGS HEAD DEFINITIVES overprinted for use in SOUTH WEST AFRICA

OVERPRINTS FROM JANUARY 1923



















FINAL OVERPRINTS 1930











UPU 'Specimen' stamps

Prior to the 1874 Berne Universal Postal Union Congress most stamp issuing authorities only sent out information regarding postal rates or new stamp issues to their own post offices. These were generally ordinary examples of current or new issues affixed to information sheets. In some cases they would be overprinted "Specimen" to prevent the recipient selling on the stamps for personal gain, as was the case with the original Great Britain 1d Black and 2d Blue attached to the "Notice to all Postmasters" sheet.

At the Berne Conference it was agreed that the participating nations would create a single "postal union" which would regulate international mail, including registration and insurance and deal with the transfer of delivery fees between nations.

The founding of the International Union, led to a rapid standardisation of mail services throughout Europe and their ever expanding overseas territories. This expansion of the overseas postal system into far flung corners of the world required that postal employees be able to both recognise bona fide "postage labels" and to be able to calculate that the correct rate of postage to been paid and collected.

How was this seemingly momentous task achieved? The Second UPU Congress held in Paris in 1878 provided the solution and a procedure adopted by the Members that has been adhered to ever since. Clause 2 of Article XXIX of the Treaty requires Members to send to the International Bureau 70 copies of each of the 'documents' that would be required for distribution by the Bureau. The 'documents' referred to include a collection of the postage stamps and philatelic stationery of each Member. By definition, this includes new issues. The stamps and other philatelic material are overprinted or perforated with the word 'Specimen' by the Member country.

The collections were originally prepared by the individual postal administrations, though in more modern times they are sent directly to the Bureau by the printers. The Bureau then assembles sets for circulation, retaining its own copies, with sheets broken down and separated to single or strips of stamps according to the individual requirements of UPU Members. Once received, sets are then distributed within the country to the relevant postal administrations. In effect every UPU Member would possess a complete portfolio of all the stamps issued by other Members. Many early issues are now to be found in Philatelic Museums. In some cases individual countries would receive un-overprinted stamps of member countries and affix them to reference pages. Many Portuguese Colonial offices cancelled them with "ultramar" handstamps, Spanish offices with "muestra" overprints and French and British offices used "Specimen" handstamps in various colours and some were perforated. As the stamps have no postal value many postal administrations have reduced the size of their archives and many have found their way to collectors and dealers.

Some of the most attractive are those 'Specimen' stamps were issued by the International Bureau on behalf of the 19th and early 20th Century British Colonies, including amongst them the many territories that make up modern day South Africa including Natal, Orange Free State and Transvaal.



AFRICA

ISSUED BY THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION OF THE KINGS HEAD DEFINITIVES













SPECIMENS OF THE INITIAL ISSUE SEPTEMBER 1 1913











SPECIMENS OF ADDITIONAL ISSUES DUE TO POSTA L RATE & TELEGRAPH RATE CHANGES & NEED FOR HIGHER VALUE







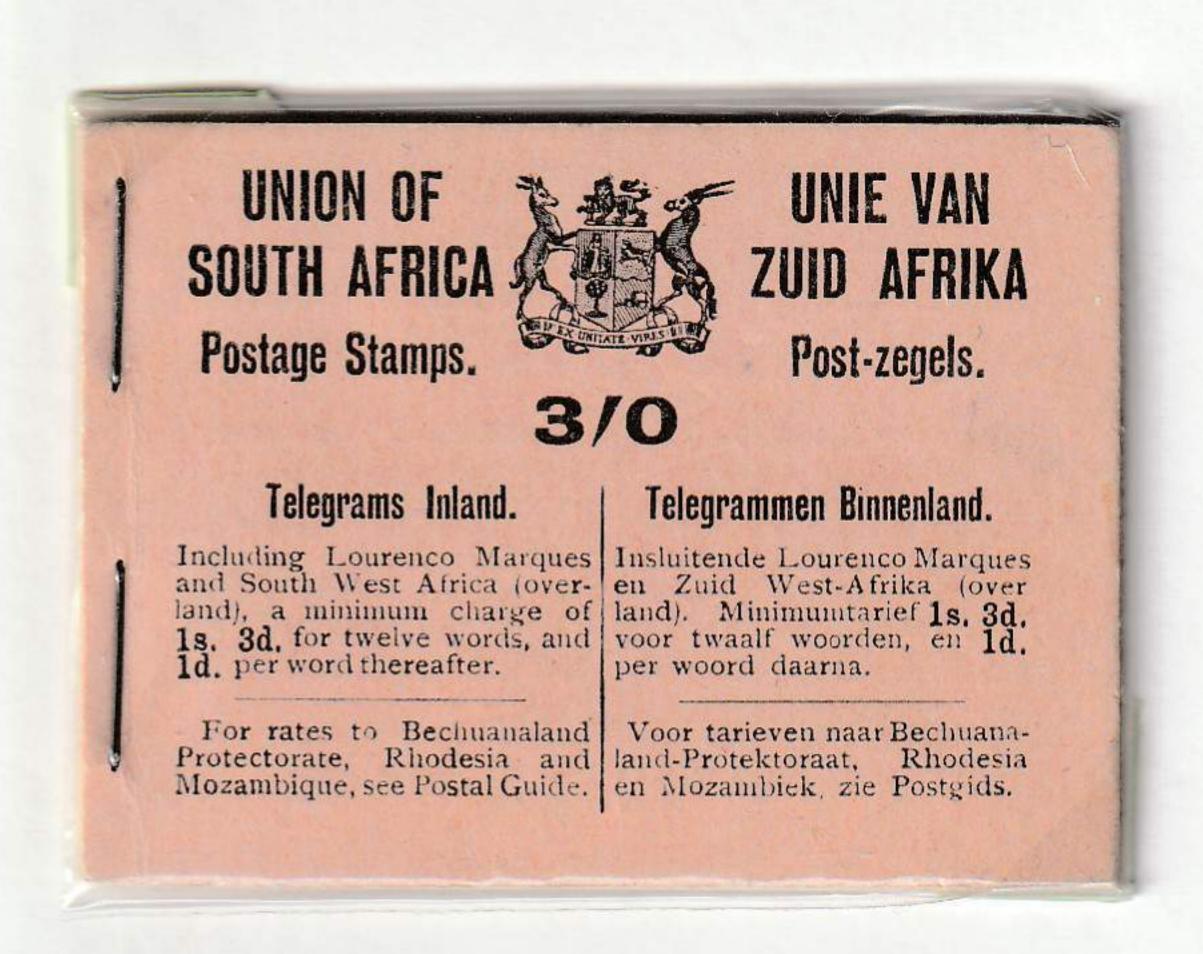
1 OCTOBER 1920



JULY 1916



KINGS HEAD (GEORGE V) DEFINITIVES USED IN BOOKLETS B4 AND B5 1921 AND 1922



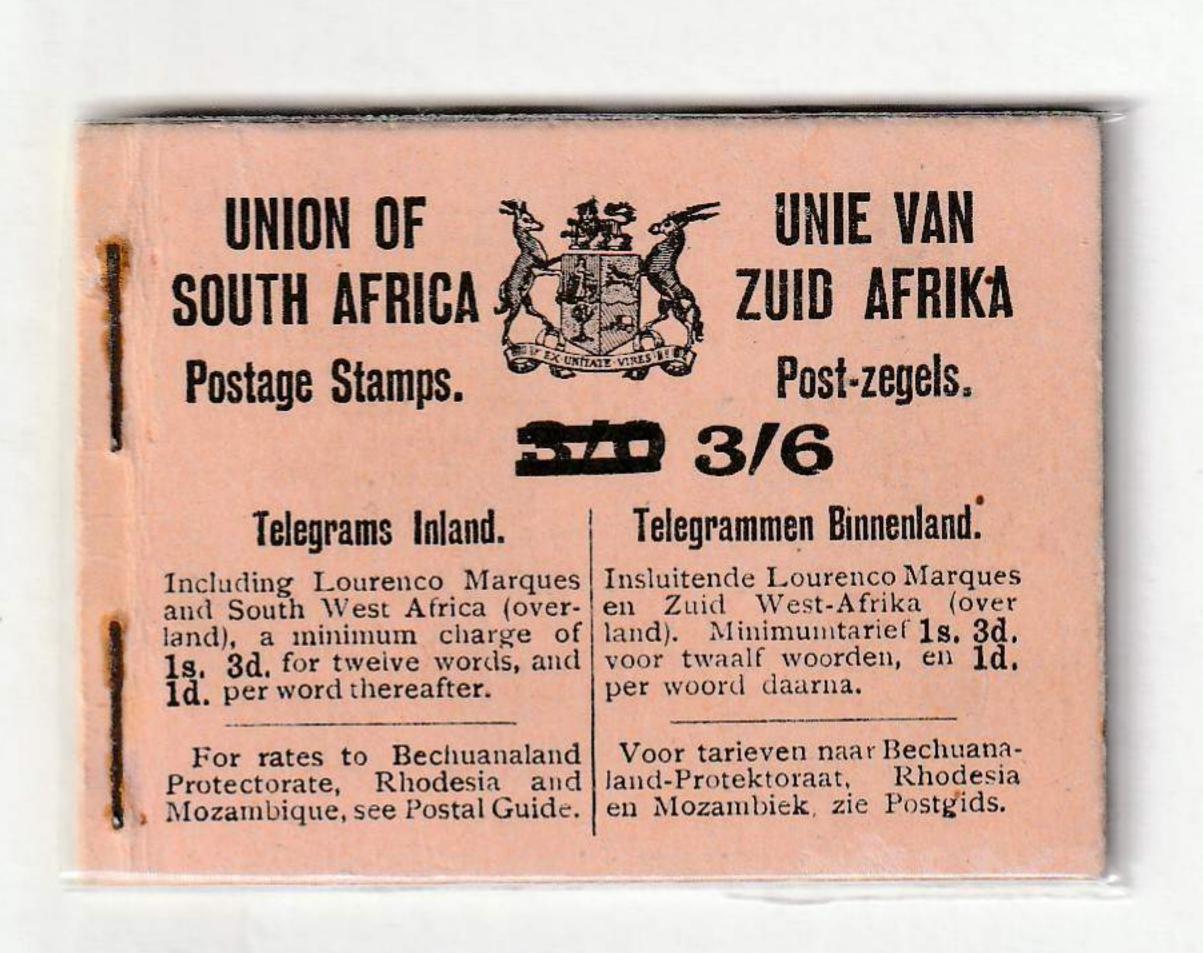
BOOKLET B4 ISSUED IN 1921 CONTAINED

2 PANES OF 6 X 1/2d STAMPS

2 PANES OF 6 X 1d STAMPS

2 PANES OF 6 X 1 1/2d STAMPS

EACH PANE INTERLEAVED BY AN ADVERTISEMENT PAGE



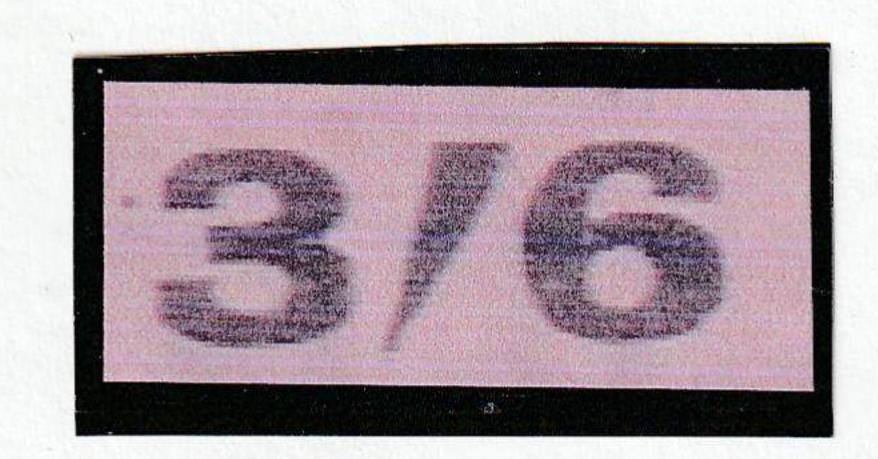
BOOKLET B5 ISSUED IN 1922 CONTAINED 2 PANES OF 6 X 1/2d STAMPS 2 PANES OF 6 X 1d STAMPS 2 PANES OF 6 X 2d STAMPS

EACH PANE INTERLEAVED BY AN ADVERTISEMENT PAGE

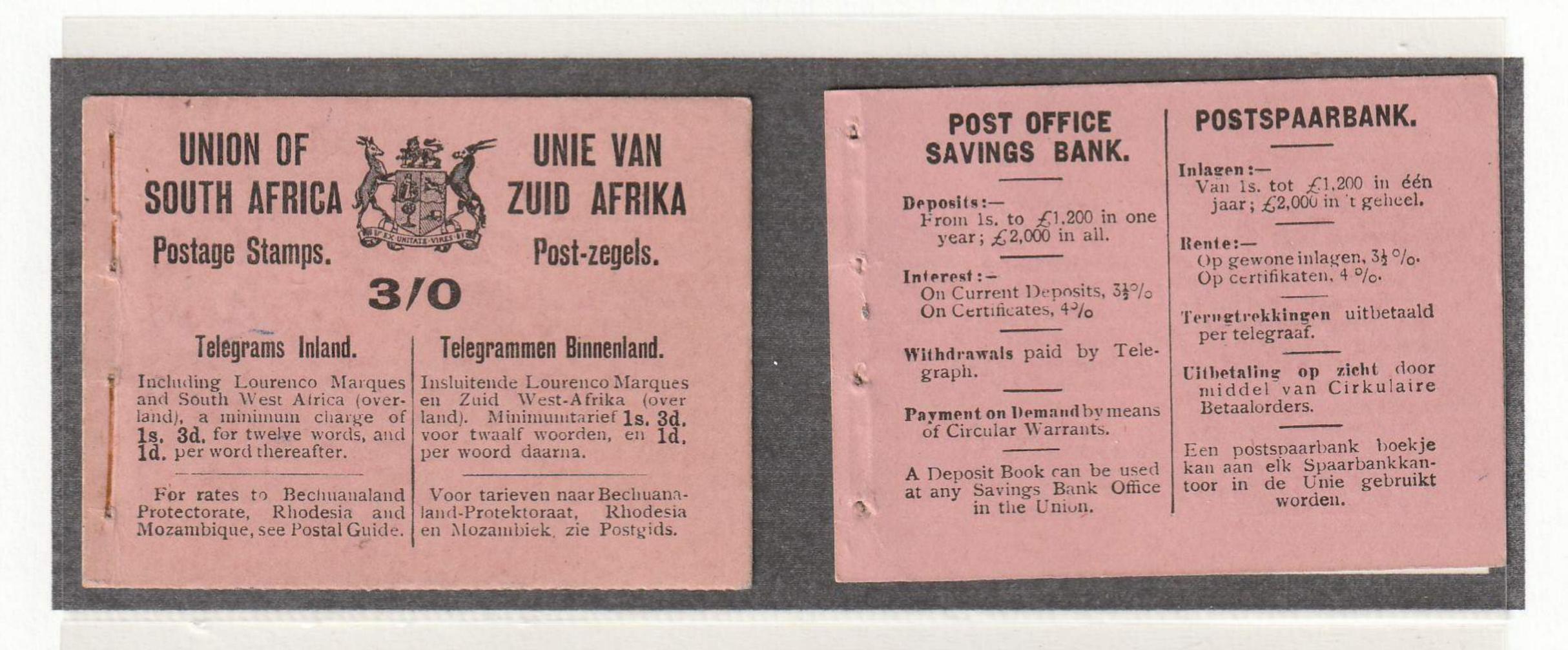
A CHANGE IN INLAND POSTAL RATE FROM 1 1/2d to 2d brought about the issue of B5 so close after the issue of B4. This left the Post Office with many used sheets of the tete beche Penny half penny stamps. To dispose of these they were sold over the counter at post offices.

The stock of front pages was solved by deleting and overprinting the value, the overprint was in different styles





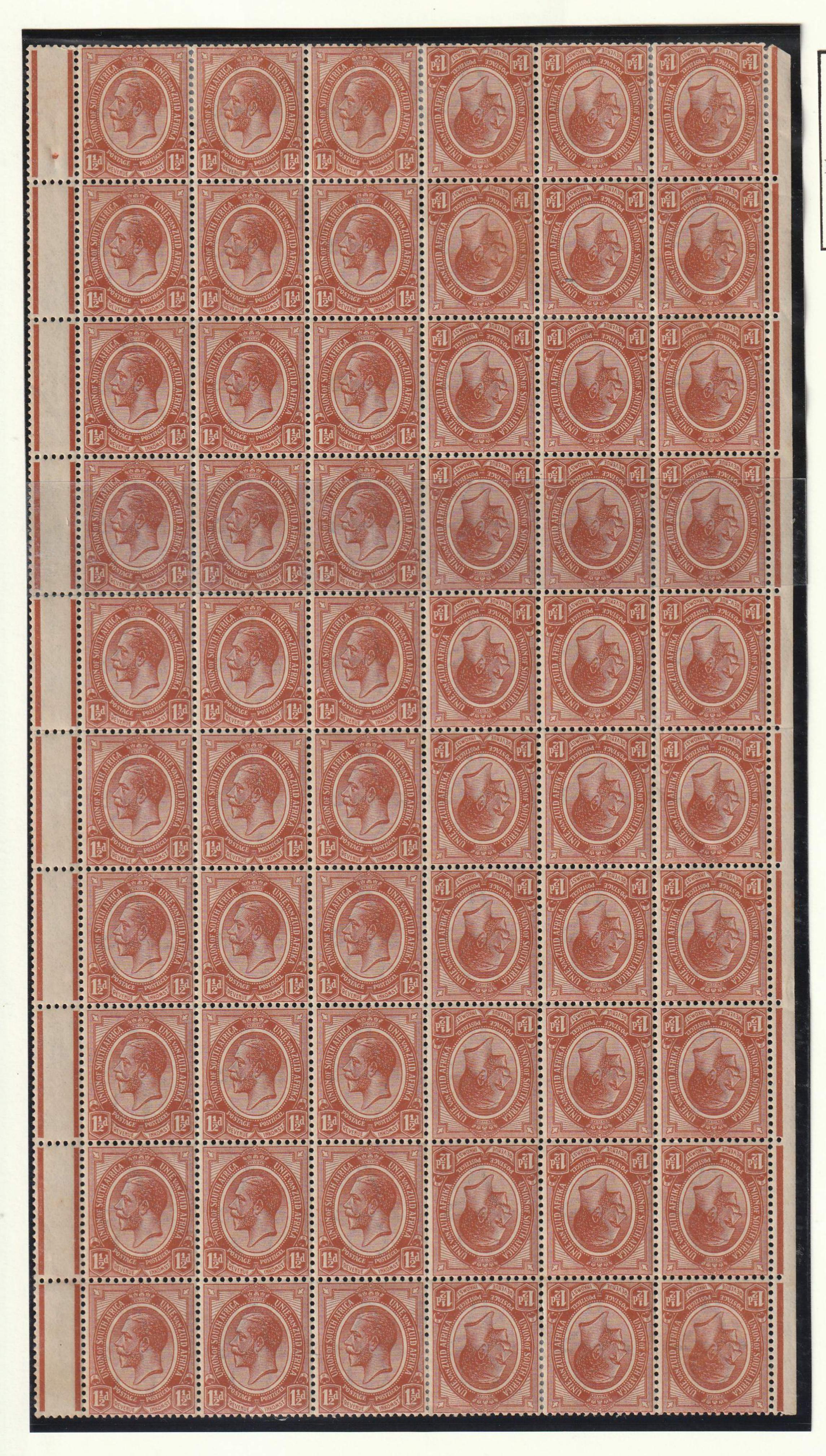
1921 KING'S HEAD BOOKLET B4 EXPLODED











UNION of SOUTH AFRICA Date of issue: 23 August 1923

1 ½ d Deep Chestnut
Right hand pane of 60 stamps showing
the Tete-Beche printing format with
central vertical gutter at left with
narrow side margin at right.

1921 KING'S HEAD BOOKLET B4 EXPLODED ADVERTISMENT INTERLEAVES







1922 KING'S HEAD BOOKLET B5 EXPLODED











COIL/ROLL STAMPS

FOUR VALUES OF COIL STAMPS WERE PRODUCED 1/2d 1d 1 1/2d and 2d in 1913 1914 1920 1921 respectively.

The sheets were produced as normal by Da La Rue but imperforate vertically. The process of guillotining the stamps into strips was fraught with problems initially and resulting in defects such as uneven width of strips, and cuts into stamps. Eventually the process was perfected using a vertical perforation hole to anchor the strips in the joining process. Thus resulting in the isolated perforation stamps.

The rolls had start and ending blank tabs

The rolls consisted of strips of stamps joined together to create the 500 or

1200 stamp rolls.

These joins were made from parts of the sheets i.e blank, pillar or control number depending from where in the sheet the strip was joined.

The stamps were produced in rolls of 500 stamps for across the counter sales and 1200 stamps intended to be used in a dispensing machine "penny in the slot type".

When the penny half penny and the two penny stamps were sold they could only be sold over the a counter as the dispensing machines could not be modified to take other than one penny thus vending machine dispensing cut errors are not seen on these values.

1913 KING GEORGE V: COIL STAMPS

On the 1st September 1913 and 14th February 1914, the ½d and 1d stamps respectively, perforated 14 and imperforate, were dispensed in vending machines at post offices in larger cities and over the counter in coils of 500 and 1200. When the inland letter rate was increased to 1½d on the 10th May 1920 coils of the 1½d were issued on the 15th November 1920, but not sold through vending machines. On 1 June 1921 the inland letter rate was increased to 2d and 2d coil stamps were issued on the 7th October 1921.

Mint set with paper joins



Chestnut

Red

Green

Each coil consisted of a series of 50 or 120 joined strips of 10 stamps each. Strips were joined by leaving about 6mm of sheet or gutter margin attached to the top stamp of each strip and pasting this to the gummed side of the bottom stamp of another strip at its lower edge.

Hood or

Purple

Used set



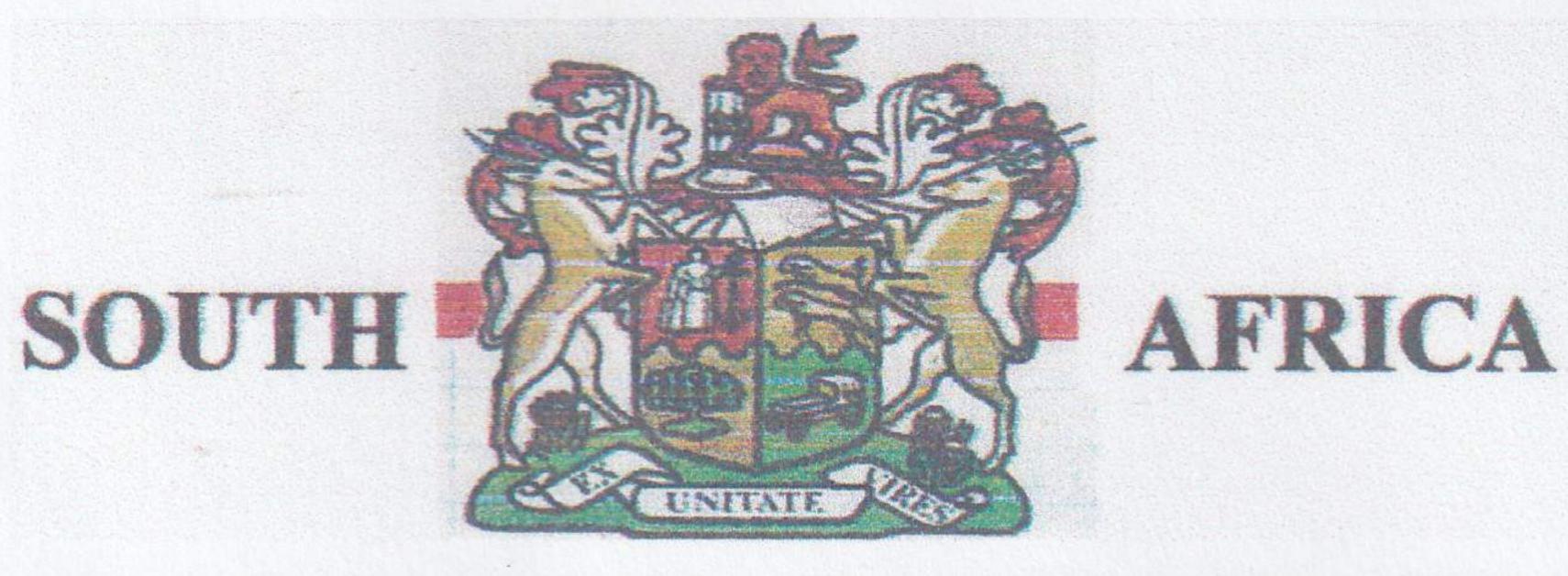
½d Green 1d Red 1½d Chestnut 2d Purple

ENDWISE COIL VARIETY:

After much speculation about the reason for the perforation hole in endwise coil stamps, Messrs De La Rue provided the explanation in 1942. 2 Extra punches were put in the perforation die in addition to the single straight line of perforations to coincide with the outer vertical edges of each of the panes. It provided a means for holding a sheet of stamps in position when trimming and cutting it into panes from which to make the coils.

Perforation hole in endwise coil stamp -





HALF PENNY COIL STAMPS PREPARED FOR MACHINE DISPENSATION SHOWING JOINS TABS AND ISOLATED PERFORATIONS



PILLAR MARGIN JOIN STAMPS 3 & 4



PALE BUFF TAB AND JOIN



ISOLATED PERF



PERFECT STRIP



JOIN TWO DIFFERENT SHADES



NO ISOLATED PERFORATION



JOIN STAMPS 1& 2 5 ISOLATED PERF HOLES



PALE BLUE TAB



ISOLATED PERF



JOIN LAST STAMP



AFRICA

TOP TAB JOIN WITH CONTROL STUB



PENNY COIL STAMPS PREPARED FOR MACHINE DISPENSATION SHOWING JOINS TABS AND ISOLATED PERFORATIONS



UNEVEN JOIN LEFT



PERFECT JOIN



UNEVEN JOIN RIGHT



VERY BADLY CUT INTO ADJACANT STAMP



JOIN WITH PILLAR MARGIN



JOIN TWO DIFFERENT SHADES



ISOLATED PERF LEFT



NO ISOLATED PERFORATION



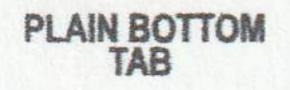
ISOLATED PERF RIGHT



JOIN LAST STAMP SPOT ON NECK 1ST



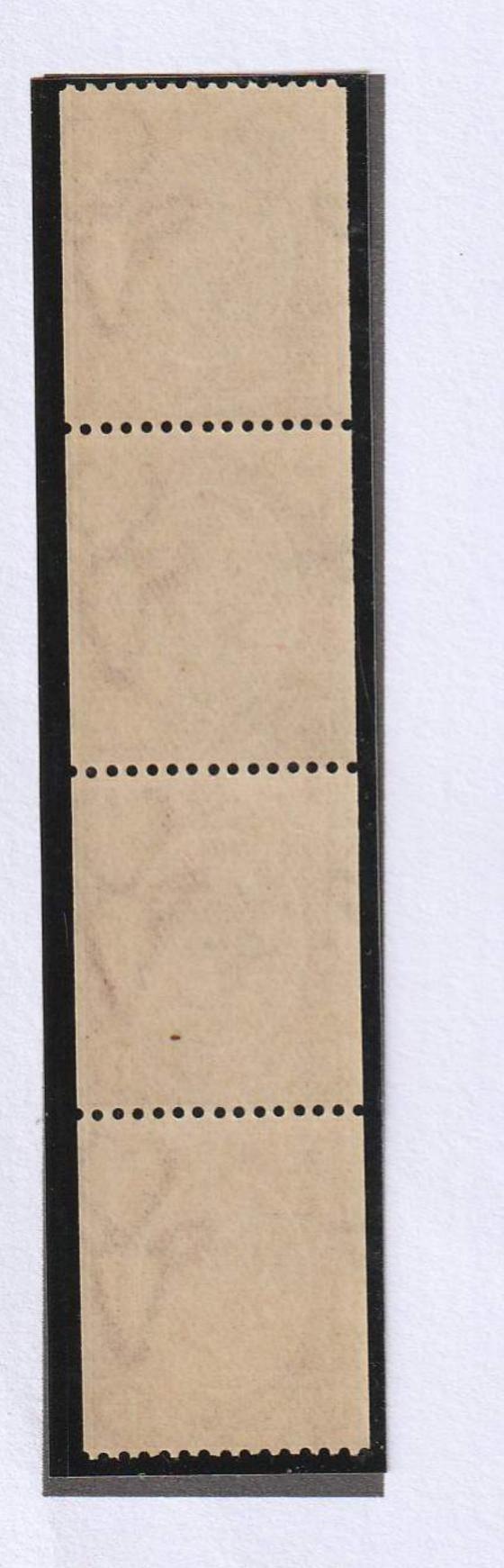
INK FILLED ISOLATED PERFORATION





PENNY HA'PENNY

PENNY HA'PENNY COIL STAMPS WITH JOINS THESE STAMPS WERE NOT SOLD VIA VENDING MACHINES BUT OVER THE COUNTER



Misplaced wmks to the left



Offset to left

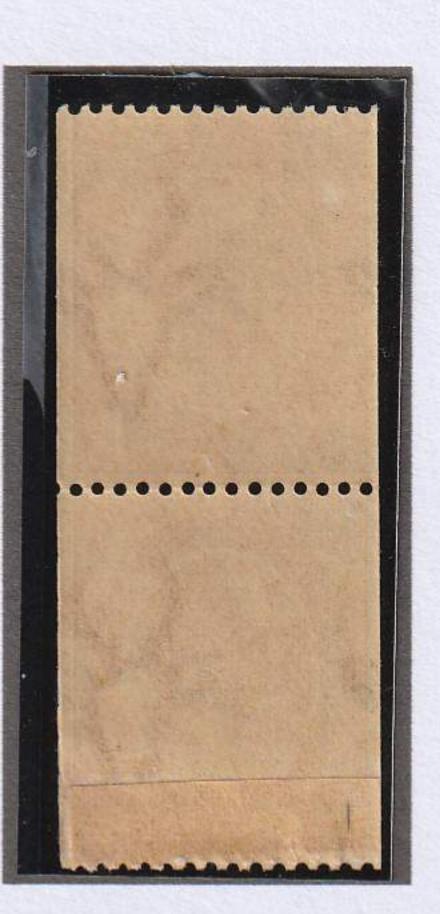








between stamps 5 and 6



Jubilee line join



Jubilee line join



Control join





TWO PENNY COIL STAMPS WITH JOINS AND SHADES AND ISOLATED PERFORATIONS THESE STAMPS WERE NOT SOLD VIA VENDING MACHINES BUT OVER THE COUNTER



Join last stamp



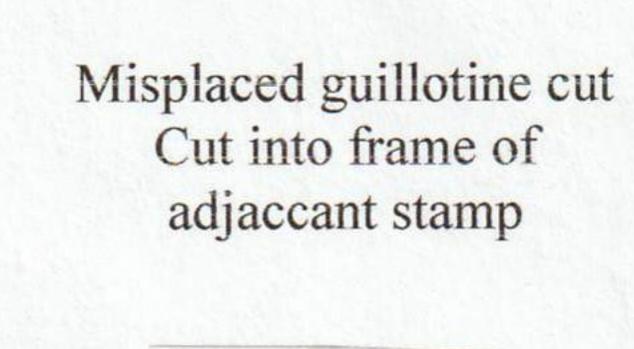
Isolated Perforation





Control join







Pillar join



Join of different shade stamps





Jubilee line join



Isolated Perforation



Join & isolated perf hole

1913 KING GEORGE V: PLATE VARIETIES



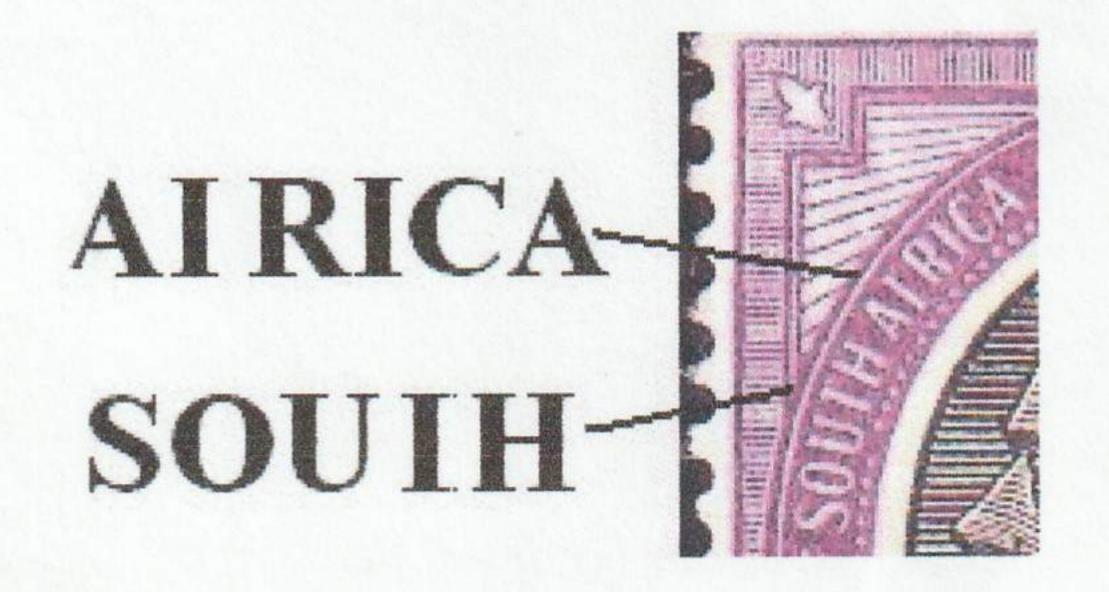
KGV 1d carmine (Standard printing) KGV 1d carmine ("Z" Plate varieties)





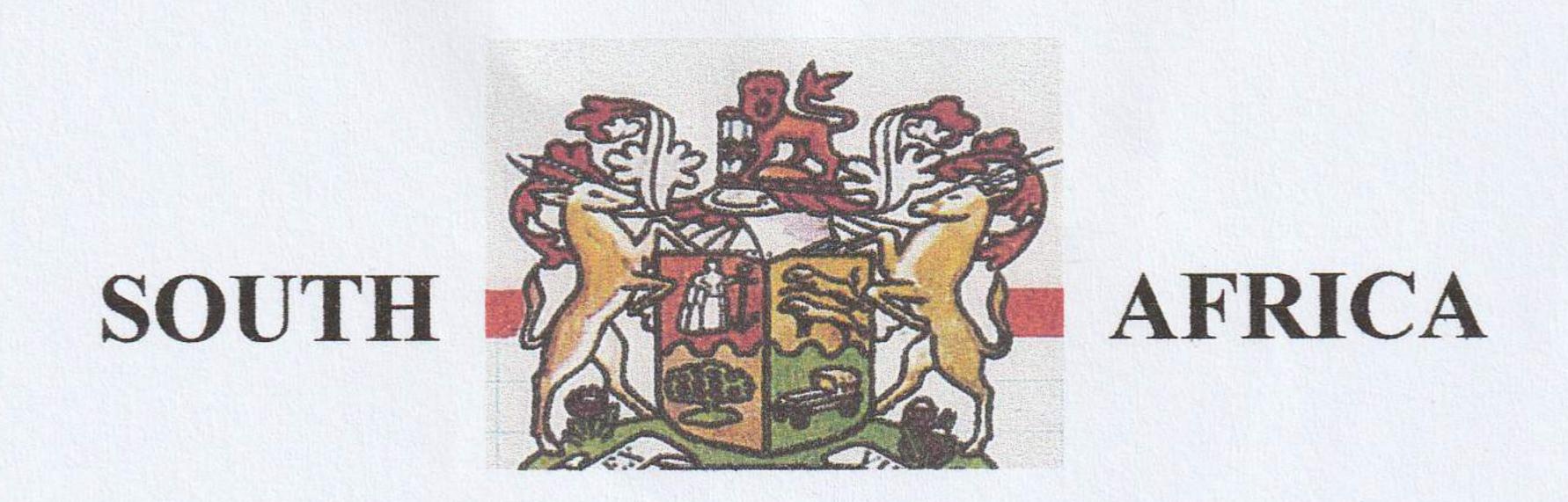
KGV 6d violet (strip of 3) "SOU I H AI RICA"





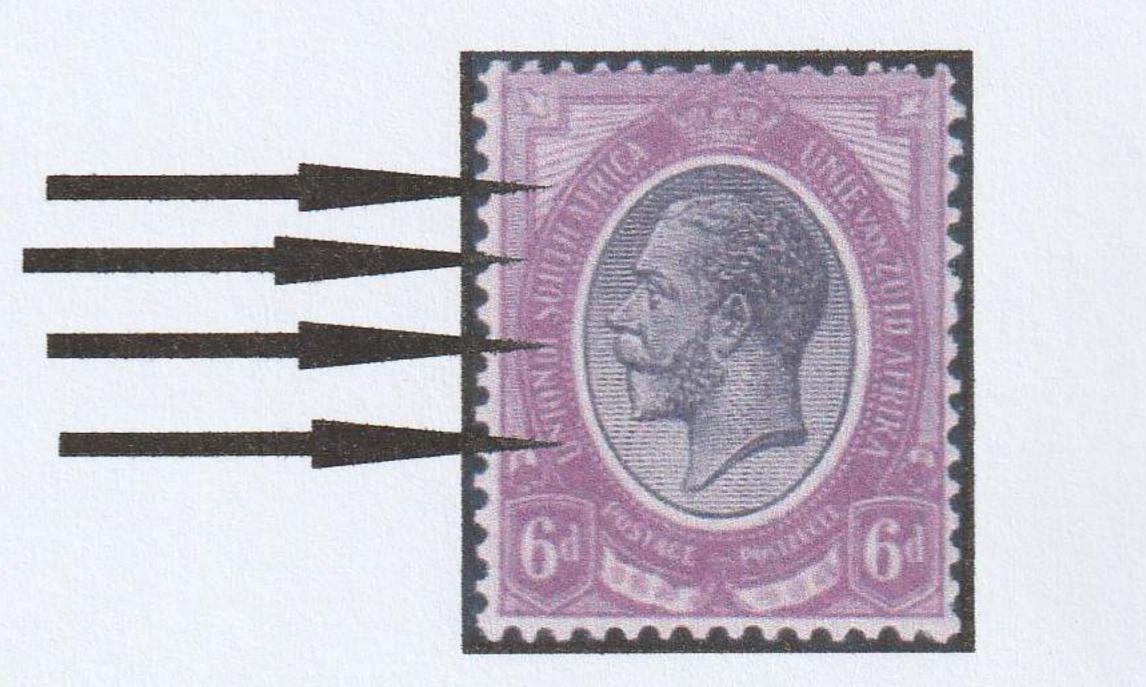


KGV 6d black & reddish-violet "UID" (Partially missing Z)



THE OVERINKING IN THE PRINTING PROCESS OF THE 1913 KINGS HEAD VALUES RESULTED IN MISSING LETTERS AND FRAME PARTS FROM THE STAMP

THE MOST AFFECTED VALUE WAS THE 6D





RESULTING IN THE "MISSING Z"







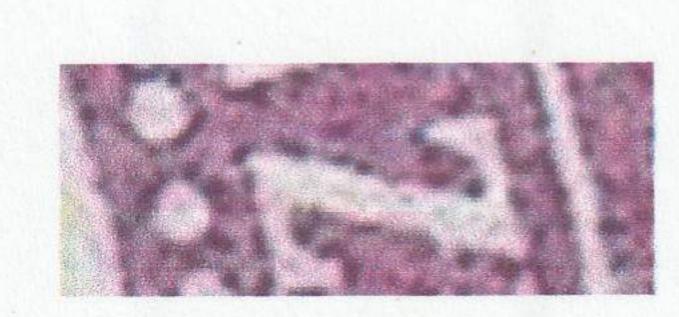




PROGRESSION OF THE MISSING "Z" ON 6D KINGS HEAD CAUSED BY OVER INKING







ORIGINAL NO OBSTRUCTION







INK BUILD UP BEGINS







INK CLOTTING NEW AREA



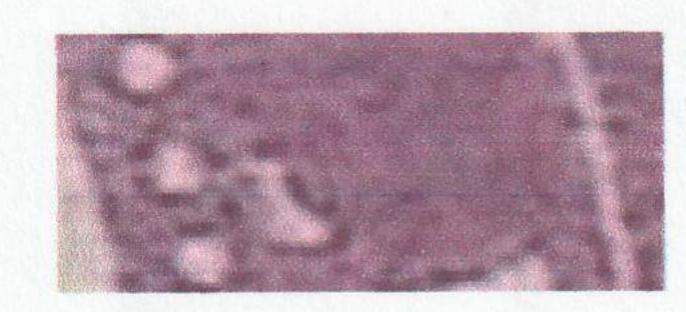




MOST OF "Z"
COVERED







FURTHER INK BUILD UP







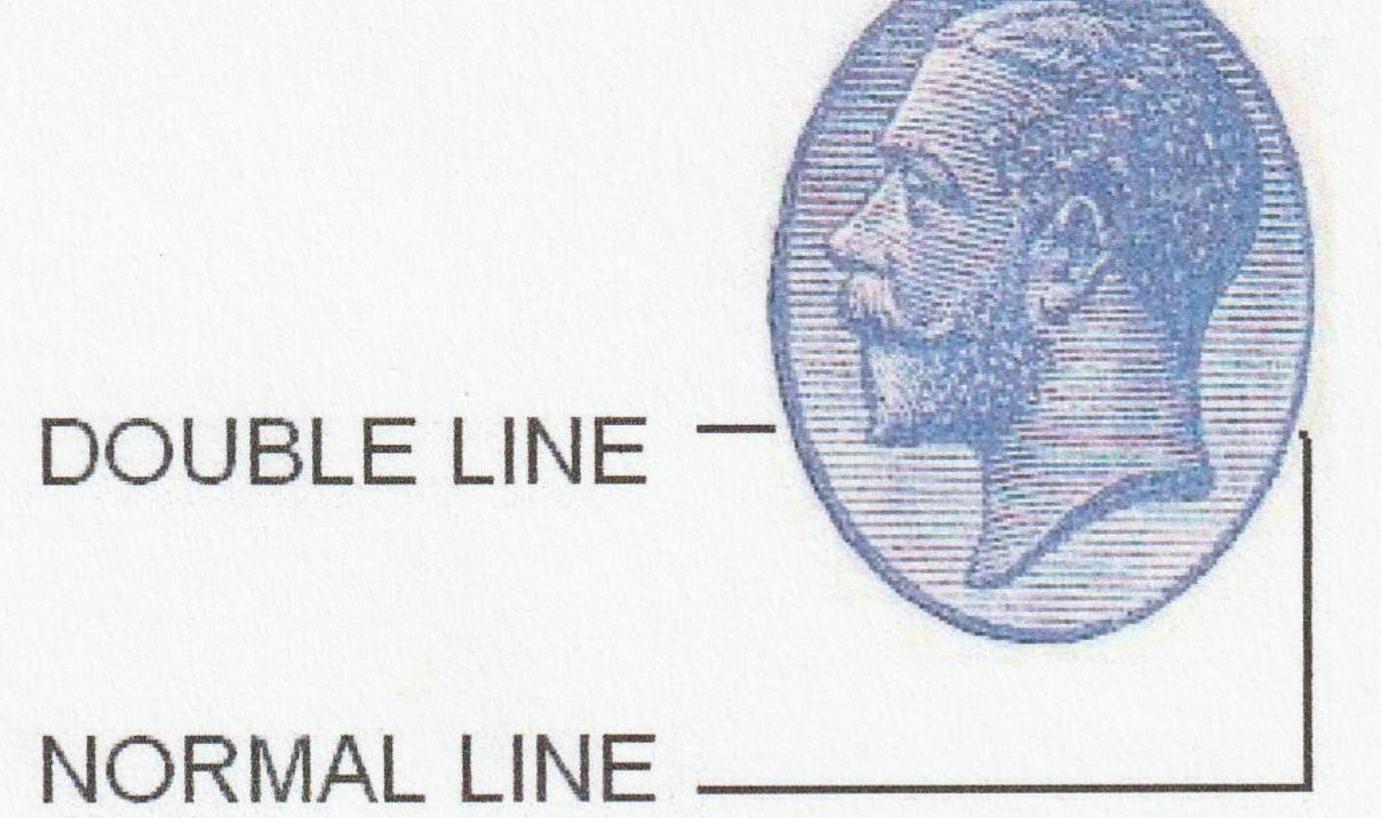
JUST 2 SMALL
DOTS LEFT
UNCOVERED

1913 KING GEORGE V: MEDALLION VARIETIES

RIM "SLUR" OR PARTIAL DOUBLING:



KGV 2½ blue mint pair

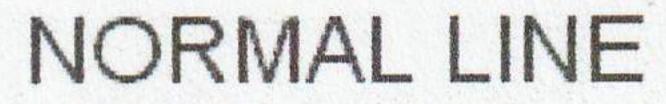


RIM THIN OR WEAK STRIKE:



KGV 3d blue mint

THINNED BROKEN LINE

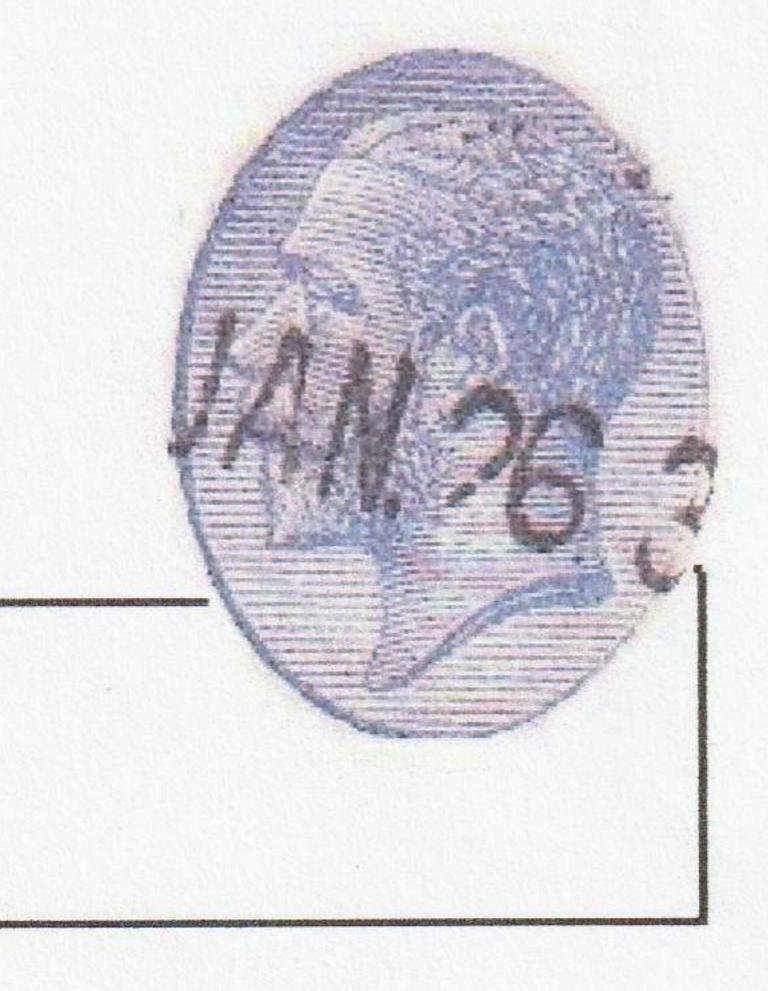




KGV 3d blue used

NORMAL LINE

THINNED
BROKEN LINE --





SHIFTED MEDALLION FLAW AND NEW MOON VARIETY OF KINGS HEAD 1913 DEFINITIVE ISSUE





THE MEDALLION SHIFT FLAW OCCURS WHEN THE MEDALLION PLATE PRINT DOES NOT LINE UP WITH THE FRAME PLATE AND AN UNEVEN SPACE AROUND THE MEDALLION OCCURS





THE NEW MOON VARIETY OC-CURS WHEN THE MEDALLION PLATE PRINT DOES NOT LINE UP WITH THE FRAME PLATE AND AN UNEVEN SPACE AROUND THE MEDALLION OCCURS SUCH THAT IN ONE AREA NO SPACE EXISTS



MEDALLION SHIFT

The medallion shift was caused by imperfect registration of the head-plate and frameplate clichés and is known in the 21/2d, 3d in both colours, 4d, 6d, 2/6, 5/- and 10/- as shown in the following sequence:



2½d Blue

3d Blue

3d Black & orange-red

3d Black & orange-red



4d Orange & olive-green

4d Orange & green

violet

6d Black & 2/6 Purple & green



2/6 Purple & green: Complete sequence



5/- Purple & blue 10/- Blue & green



AFRICA

1913 KINGS HEAD (GEORGE V) DEFINITIVE OVERPRINTED FOR USE IN SOUTH AFRICA





OFFICIAL











CUSTOMS DUTY

FORGED OVERPRINTS

THE CENTRAL SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS CEASED TO EXIST AT UNION IN 1910 AND BECAME PART OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS THE S.A.R.





CENTRAL SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS



1913 KING'S HEAD (GEORGE V) DEFINITIVES



green



rose red



chestnut



purple



bright blue



black orange



ultramarine



orange sage green



black violet



orange



violet



purple green



purple blue



blue olive green



green red

coils



green



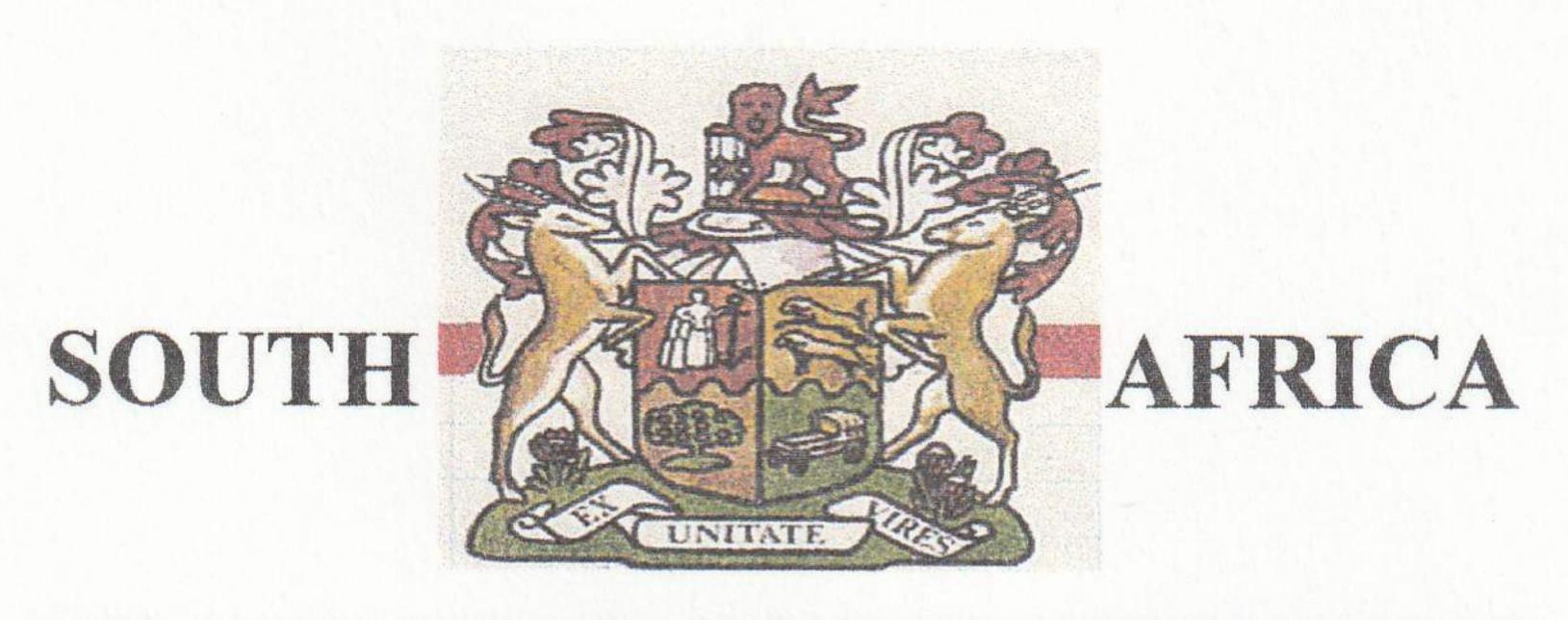
rose red



chestnut



purple



KING'S HEAD DEFINITIVES 1913













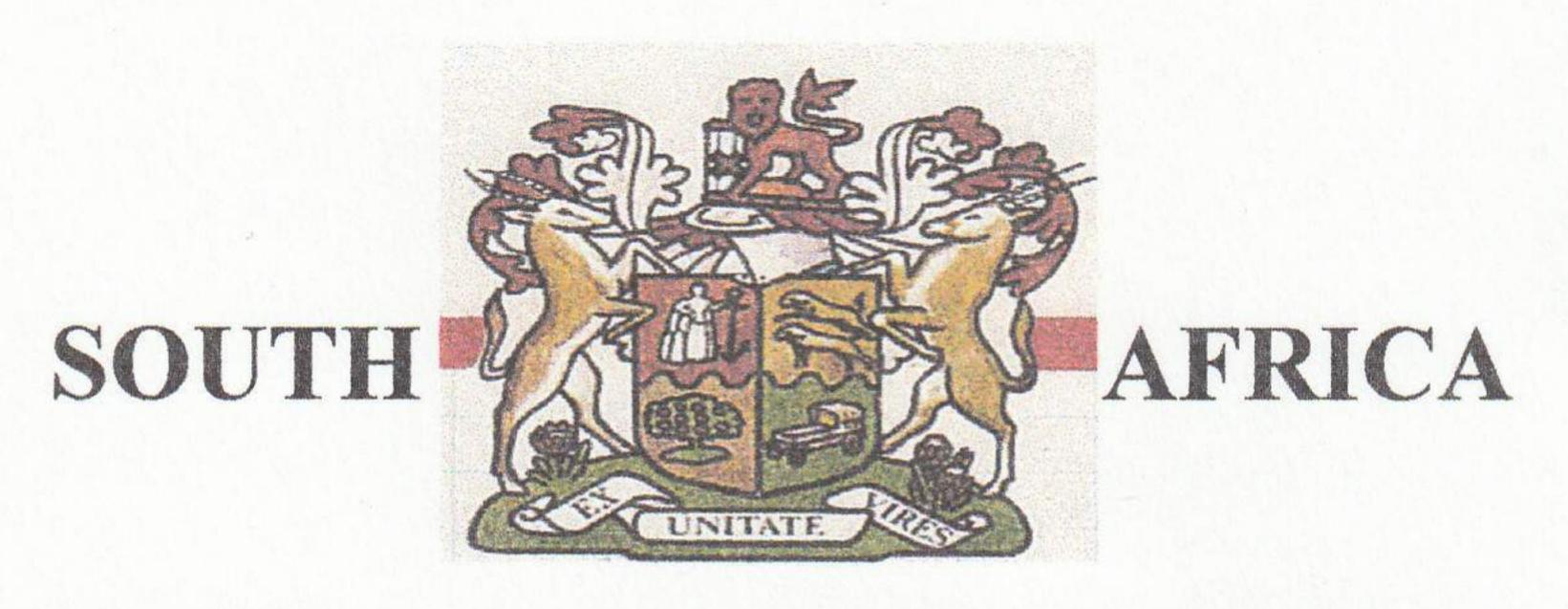












KING'S HEAD DEFINITIVES 1913











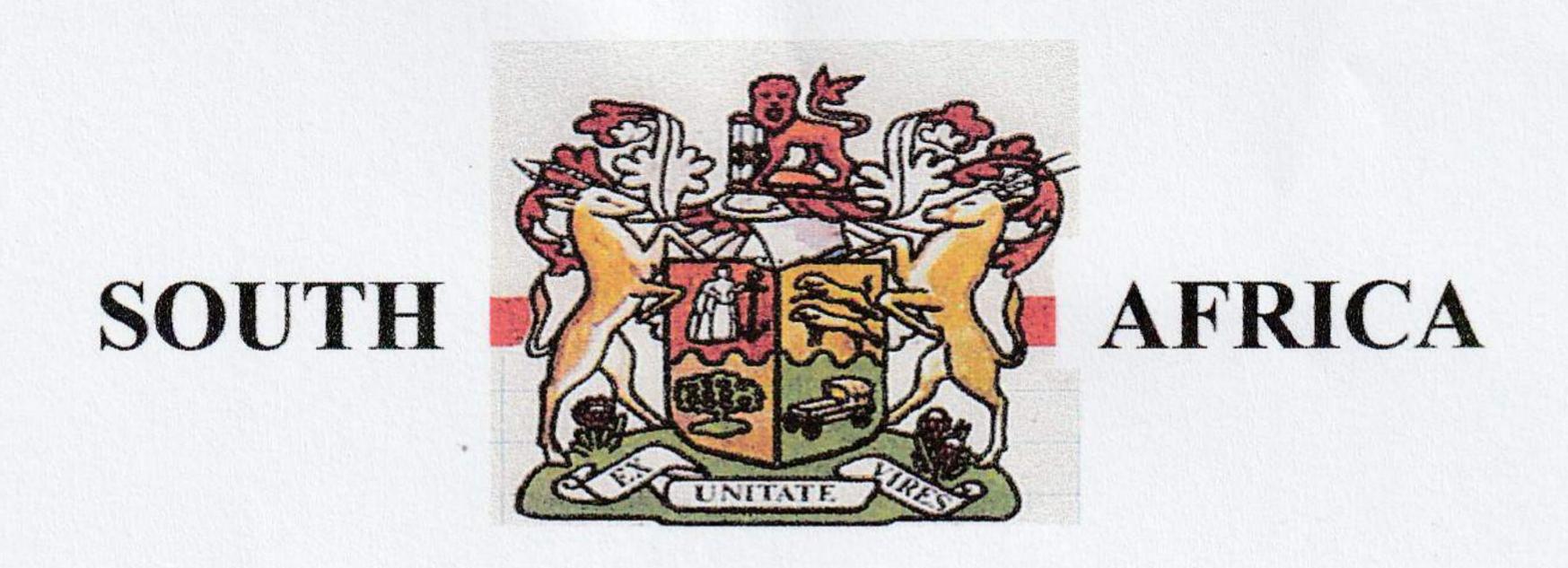












KINGS HEAD DEFINITIVES USED ABROAD



WALVIS BAY 1922 SOUTH AFRICA WITHIN SOUTH WEST AFRICA



MBABANE 1922 SWAZILAND



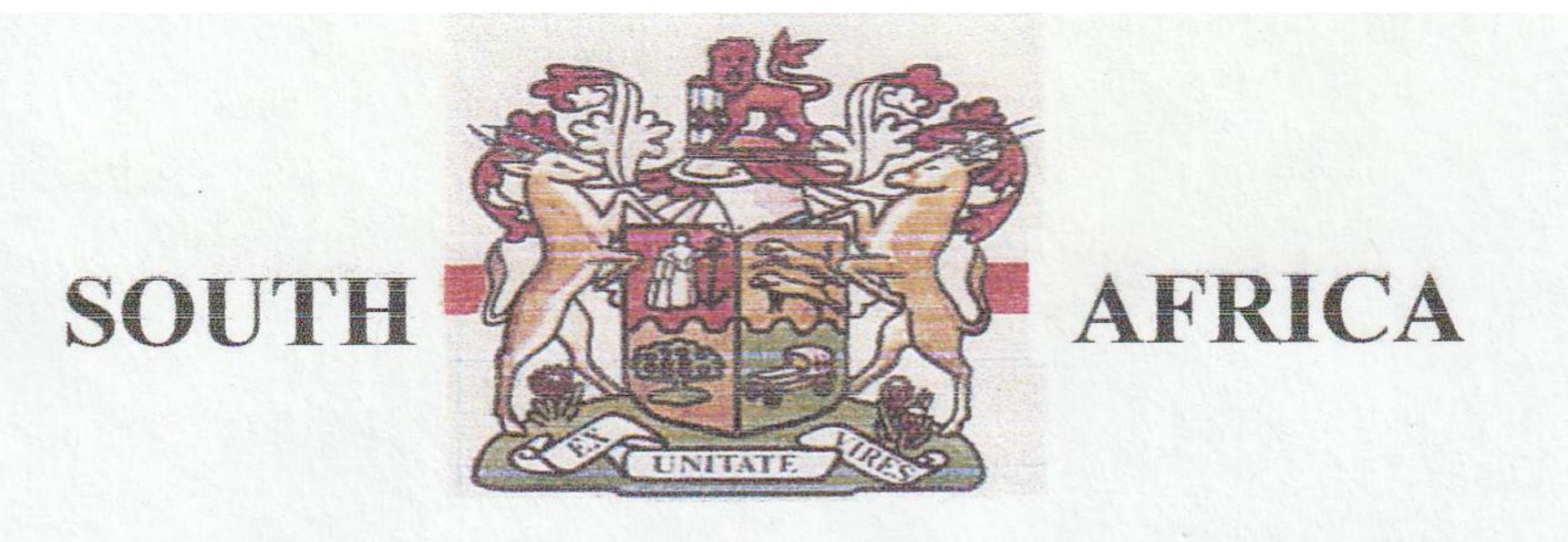
SETLAGOLE 1918 BECHUANALAND



KALKFELD SOUTH WEST AFRICA.



OTJIWARONGO SOUTH WEST AFRICA



KINGS HEAD DEFINITIVES USED IN SOUTH WEST AFRICA



Windhoek 30 Sept. 1922 S.W.A



Swakopmund 30 June 1921



Kalfeld 9 Aug. 1922 S. W. AFRICA



Luderitz 2 Dec.1921 S.W.A.



Mariental 14 Dec. 1920



Luderitz 20 Nov.1922 S.W.A.



Windhoek



Usakos 29 May 1922 S.W.AFRICA



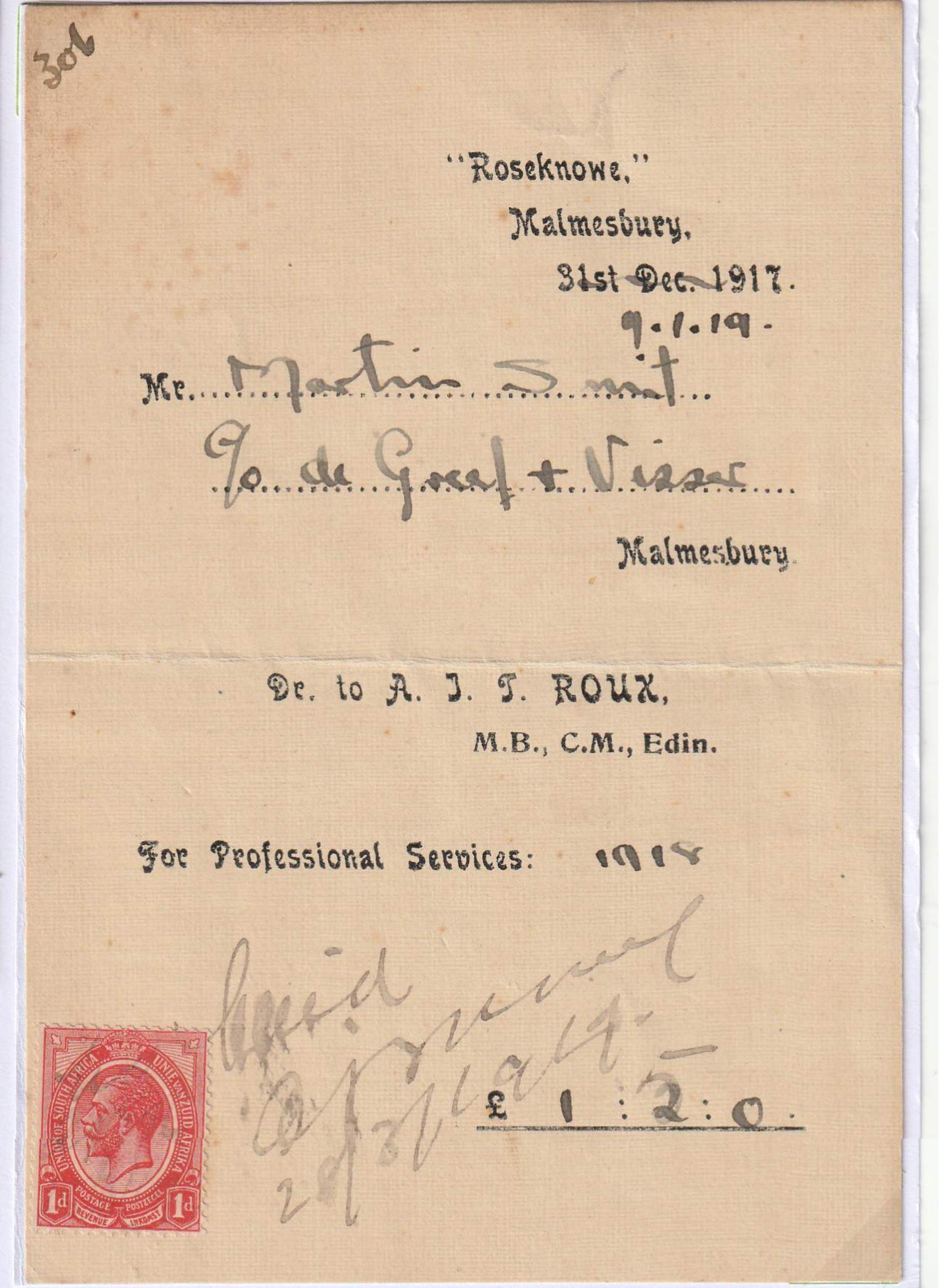
Luderitz 21 Dec. 1922



KINGS HEADS VALUES USED FOR REVENUE PURPOSES

ON RECEIPTS FOR PAYMENT FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES RENDERED

FOLIO H.ba.. Malmesbury. Dec 20 1918 Mr. Mertin Smit mh Pleasant St. R. J. Bruwer, Pr. to Debet aan M.B., Ch.B. (Edin). For Professional Services & Medicines. Voor Seneeskundige Hulp en Medicynen.





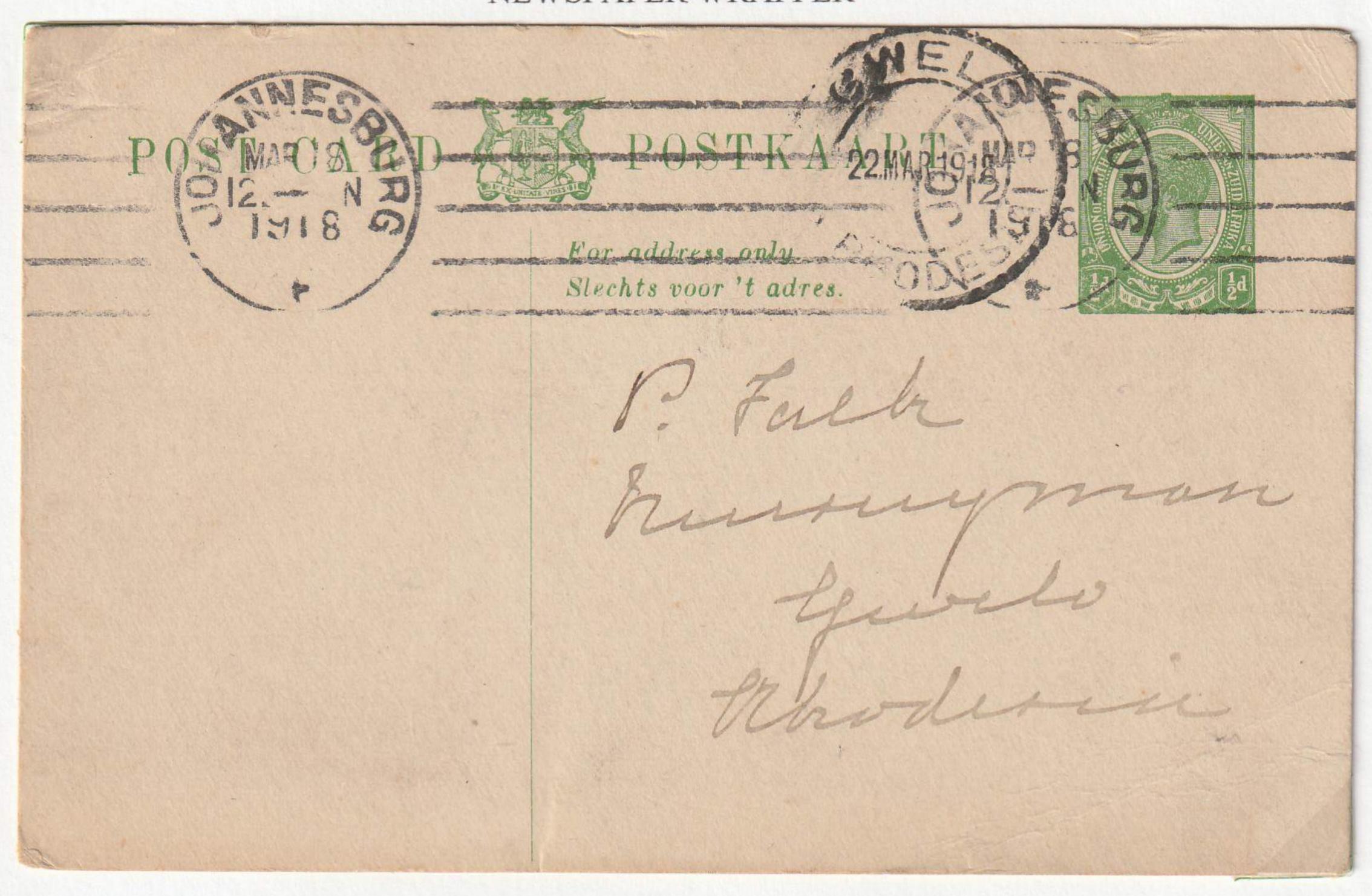
KINGS HEAD POSTAL STATIONERY

This Wrapper may only be used for Newspapers or for such documents as are allowed to be sent at the Book-rate of postage, and must not enclose any letter or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise). If this rule be infringed, the packet will be charged as a letter.

Deze Band mag slechts gebruikt worden voor Koeranten of voor zodanige dokumenten als als Drukwerk mogen worden verzonden. Brieven of mededelingen van de aard van brieven (hetzij afzonderlik of anderszins) mogen niet worden ingesloten. Indien deze regel wordt overtreden, wordt het pakket als een brief belast.



NEWSPAPER WRAPPER





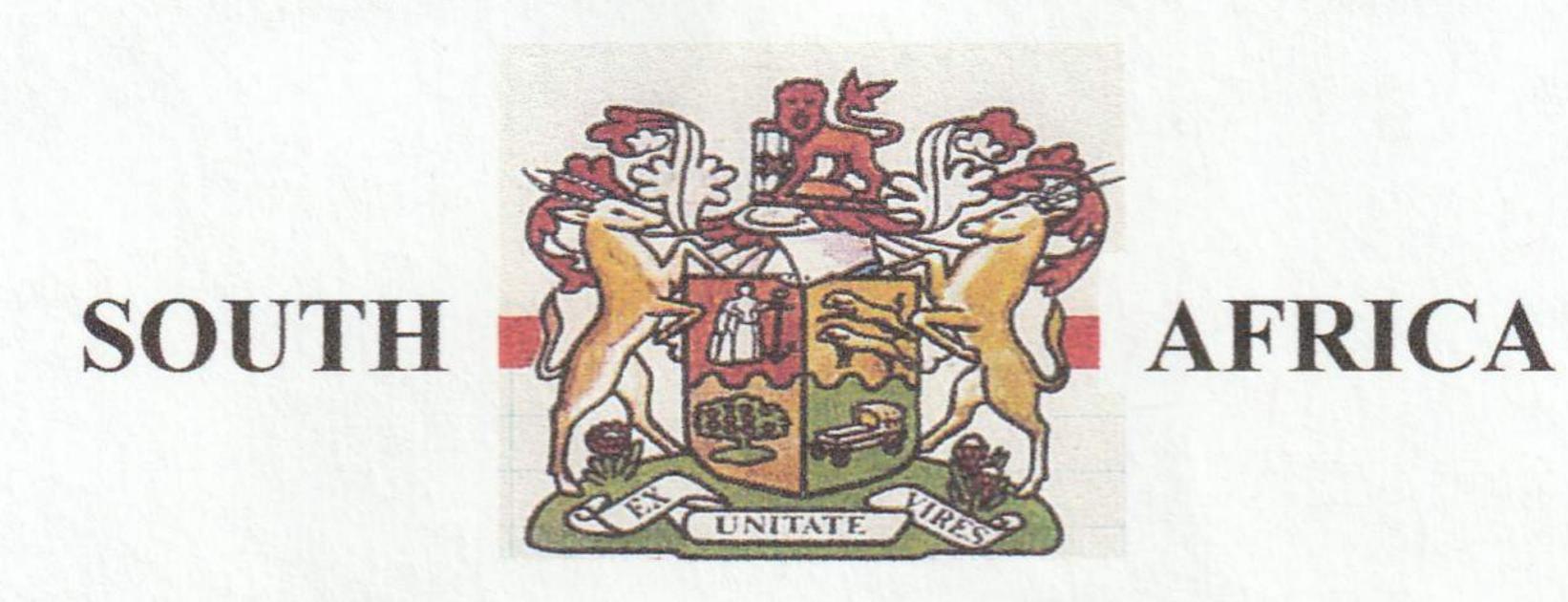
AFRICA

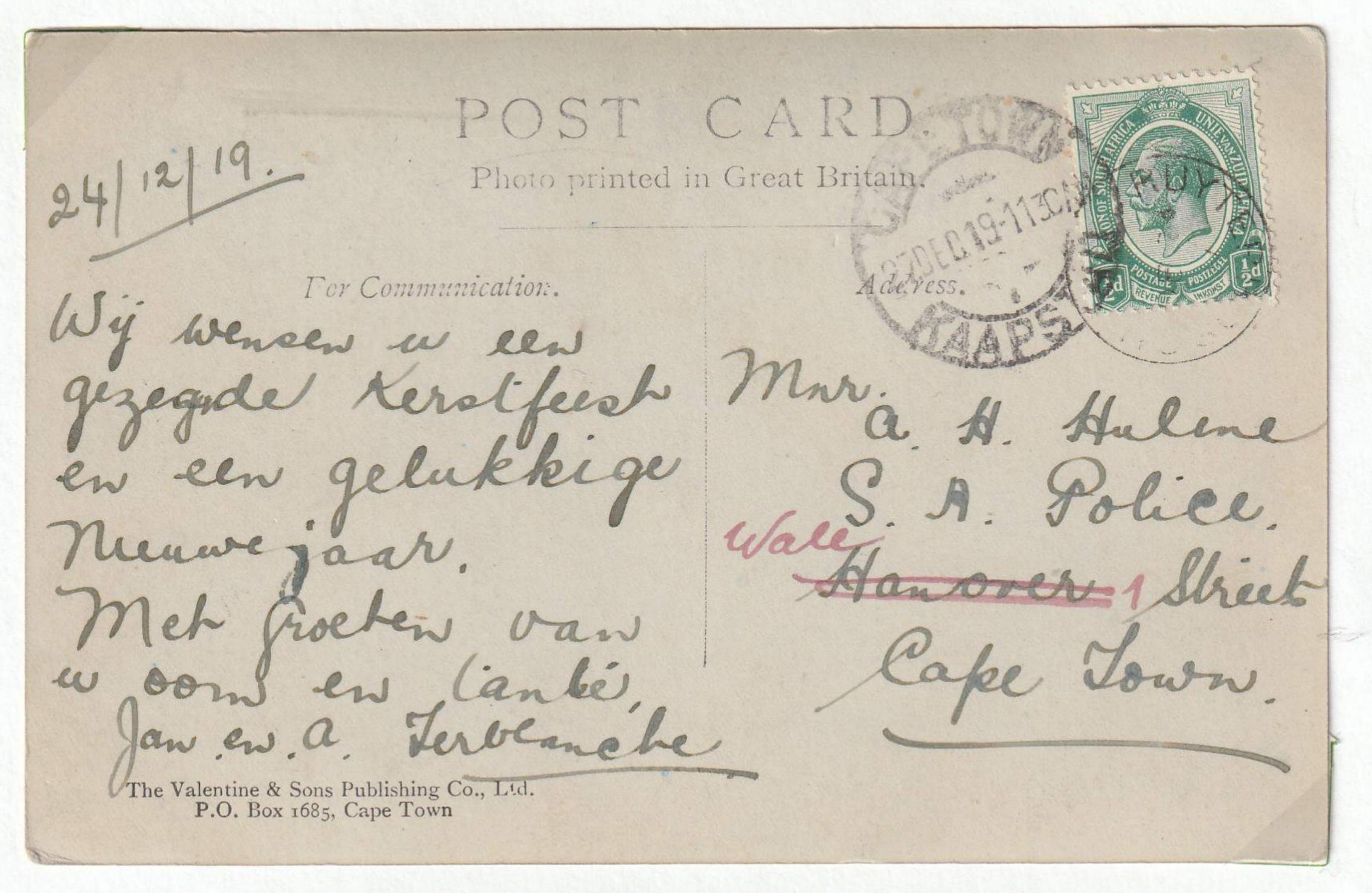


PREPRINTED POST CARD INTERNAL USE KING WILLIAMSTOWN



PREPRINTED POST CARD SURCHARGED TO SWITZERLAND



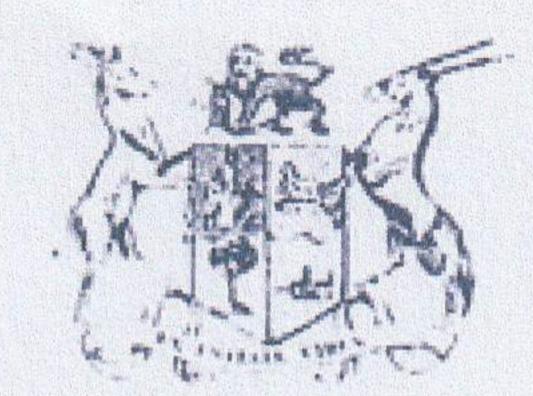


POSTCARD CAPE TOWN RUYTER ST TO HANOVER ST 24 DEC 1919



POSTCARD KNYSNA W.CAPE TO KEETMANSHOOP S.W.A. 16 OCT. 1924

3693-22/5/20-1400



UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

POST OFFICE CIRCULAR

(No. 119)

18T JUNE, 1920.

This Circular should be filed at each office and be available for prompt reference. Postmasters and other Supervising Officers are required to read its contents carefully, to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the sections affecting the work of their offices, to see that the necessary additions and amendments to their Books of Instructions, Post and Telegraph Guide, and other records are made, and to advise the public by means of bilingual notices exhibited on the notice board of any changes affecting public business. An acknowledgment from the members of the staff should be obtained indicating that they have read and noted its contents.

1205

13. Amendments to Post Office Guide No. 12.—The following revised postal and telegraph rates are published for general information :—

Postage rates......

Amend tariff appearing on cover of Post Office Guide under heading "Principal Post Office Charges."

Homendments Madei

For delivery within the Union of South Africa, Bechuanaland Protectorate, South-West Africa Protectorate, Rhodesia, the Province of Mozambique, the United Kingdom, Egypt, and British Possessions......

Letters, 14d. per oz. Post cards (single), 1d. each. Post cards (reply), 2d. each.

SECTIONA .-- GENERAL.

Page 2. - Sale price of post cards :--

	SINGLE.				REPLY.			
1	for	()8.	Hd.	1	for	()si.	21.1.	
2	44	Os.	21d. /	2	#.A	1)8.	Hal.	
.5	.,,	(14.	4d. /	::	5.0	118.	741.	
+ 10		(IN.	ād.	4		118.	1h1.	
Z)		Os.	tild./			114.	Higd.	
G	8.4	()s.	744/	ii ii		ls.	1Jd.	
7	**	()s.	94/.	7	6.9	Is.	∃d.	
8	##	Os.	1941.	8	**	1s.	Gd.	
9	9.7	()s.	√1 }d.	9	2.2	18.	Bld.	
()	*27	18/	Old.	10	8.4	Is.	104d.	
11		JK.	2d.	11	49	9 ₈ ,	1d.	
12		Ax.	3cl.	12		MAN.	Sel.	

SECTION III .- INLAND POST.

Paragraph 1, page 16. Amend 4th line to read: "14d, for each onnce," etc.

Page 17. Letter Cards: Substitute "three half-pence" and "three half-penny" respectively for "one penny" and "Id."

Paragraph A, page 17. Post Cards, 2nd and 11th line: Amend "half-penny" to "penny."

Paragraph 1 (a), page 46. 2nd line. Read: "£1. 10s. to £3. 10s."

3rd line. Read: "£1. 5s. to £3. 5s."

SECTION IV. FOREIGN POST.

Page 61. Substitute " 11d." for " 1d." in second column and " 1 oz." for " 1 oz." in heading of same column.

Page 66. Sea Post Offices, second column of table. Letters: Substitute " 14d." for " 1d." and " 1 oz." for " 4 oz." Post Cards: Substitute " 1d." for " 4d."

Paragraph I, page 70. In 4th line substitute "Ild." for "Id." and "I oz." for "Loz." and in the inverted sentence "Ild." for "Id."

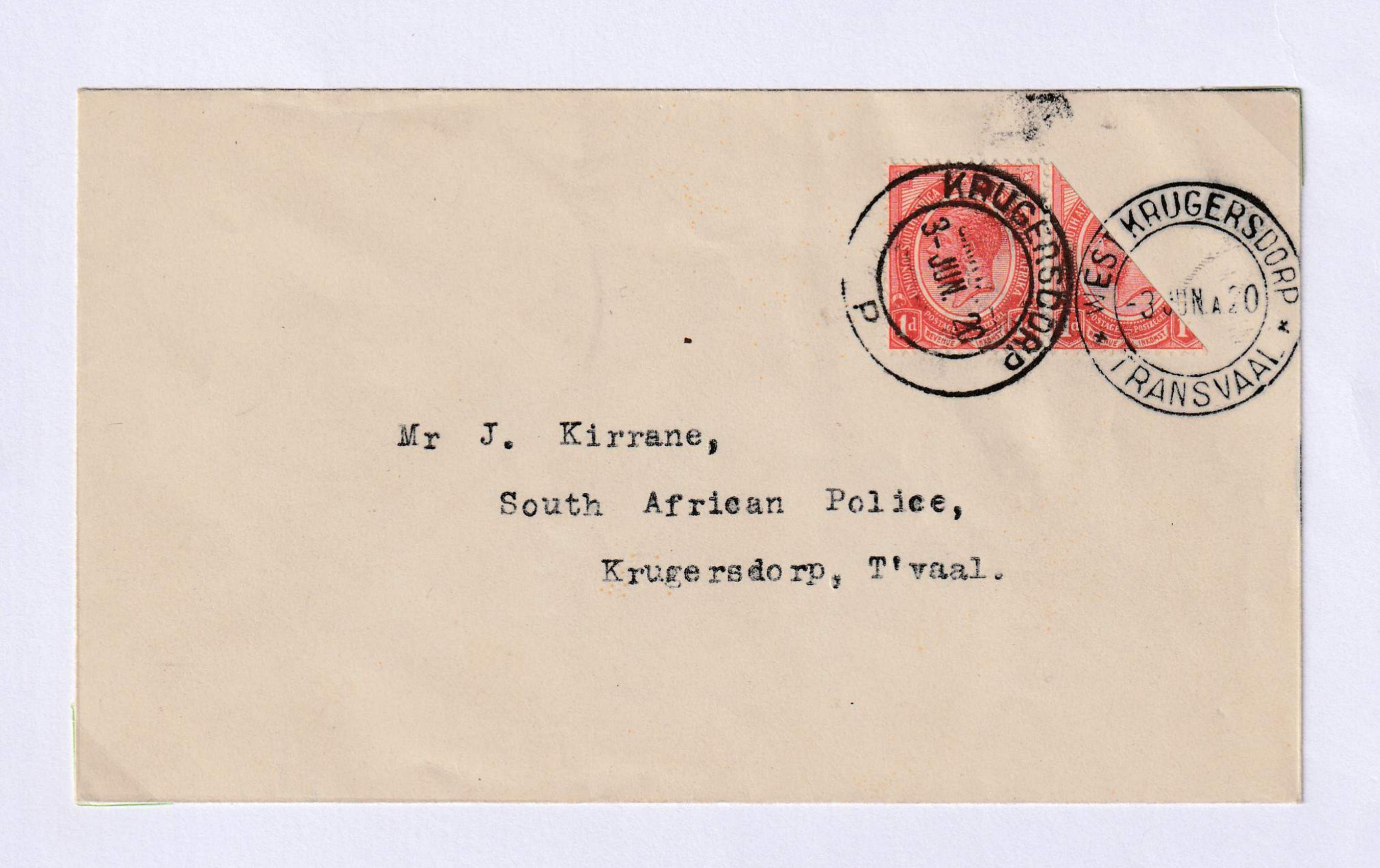
Paragraph 5, page 70, 10th line. Read: "11d. per 1 oz."

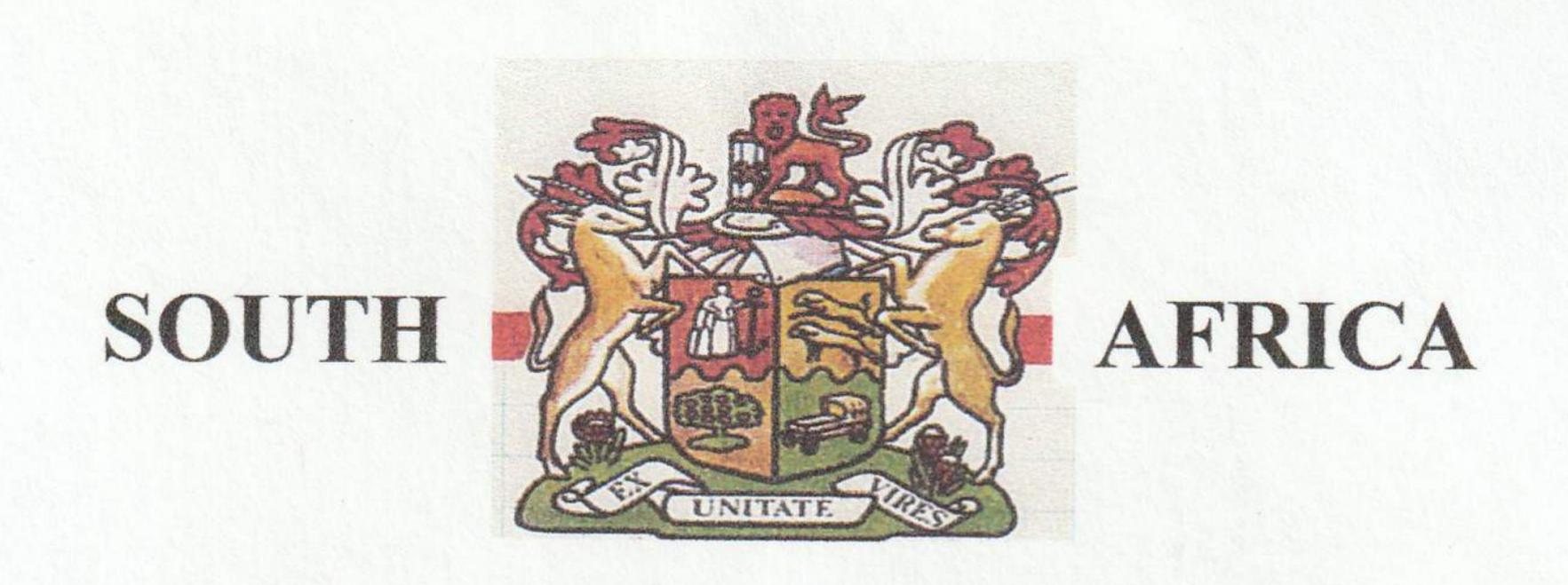
Page 7. Letter Cards: See page 17 and amend accordingly. Insert "Inland" before "Letter cards" and in the 2nd line after "postage" insert "rate."



KINGS HEAD PENNY BISECT 3 JUNE 1920

THE INTERNAL POSTAL RATE WAS CHANGED ON
10TH MAY 1920 TO A PENNY HALFPENNY.
A PENNY HALF PENNY STAMP WAS NOT AVAILABLE
UNTIL 23 AUGUST 1920
WHILST N OT RECOGNISED OFFICIALLY MANY POST
OFFICES ACCEPTED THE BISECTED COVER WITHOUT
PENALTY UNTIL 23 AUGUST 1920







LETTERCARDKALK BAY TO CLAREMONT 1920 PENALTY 1D







PREPRINTED KINGS HEAD POSTCARD 1 d
WITH PENNY SURCHARGE FOR RATE TO
GERMANY



SOUTH



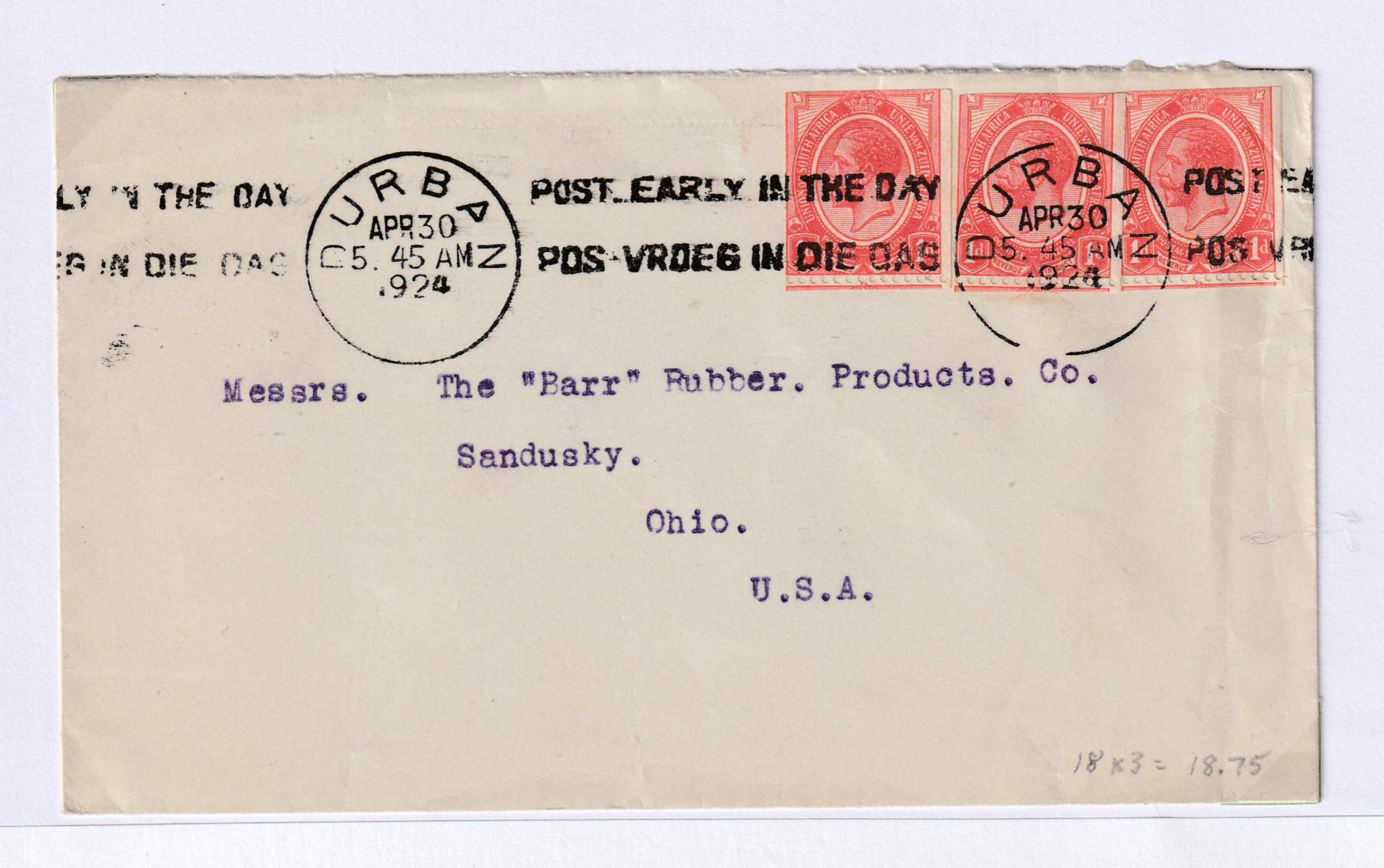
AFRICA



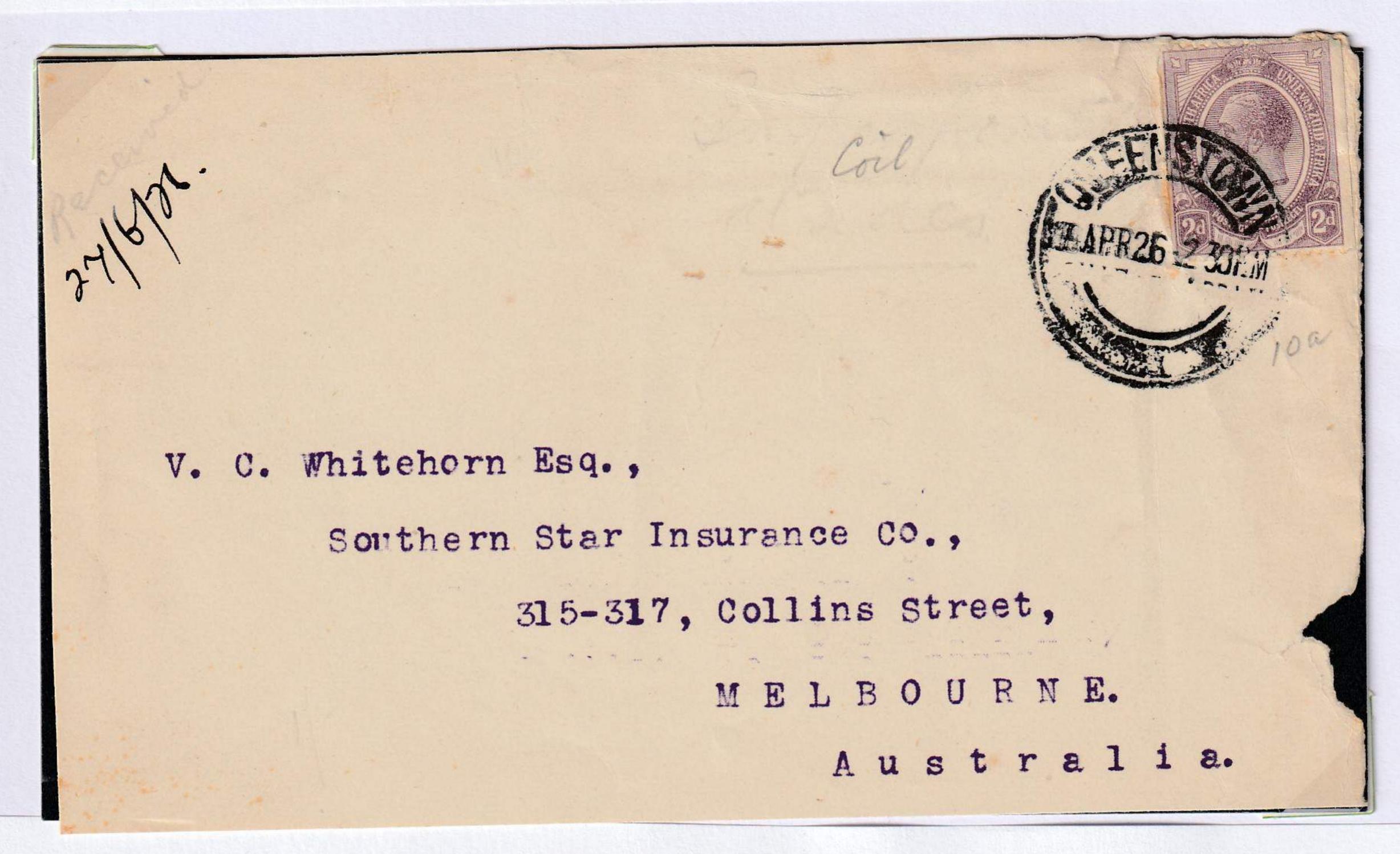
COVER TO NEW YORK AT THE FOREIGN POSTAL RATE 2 JANUARY 1916 PASSED BY CENSOR C1







3 X PENNY COILS (MISCUT BY VENDING MACHINE) CORRECT RATE TO USA\



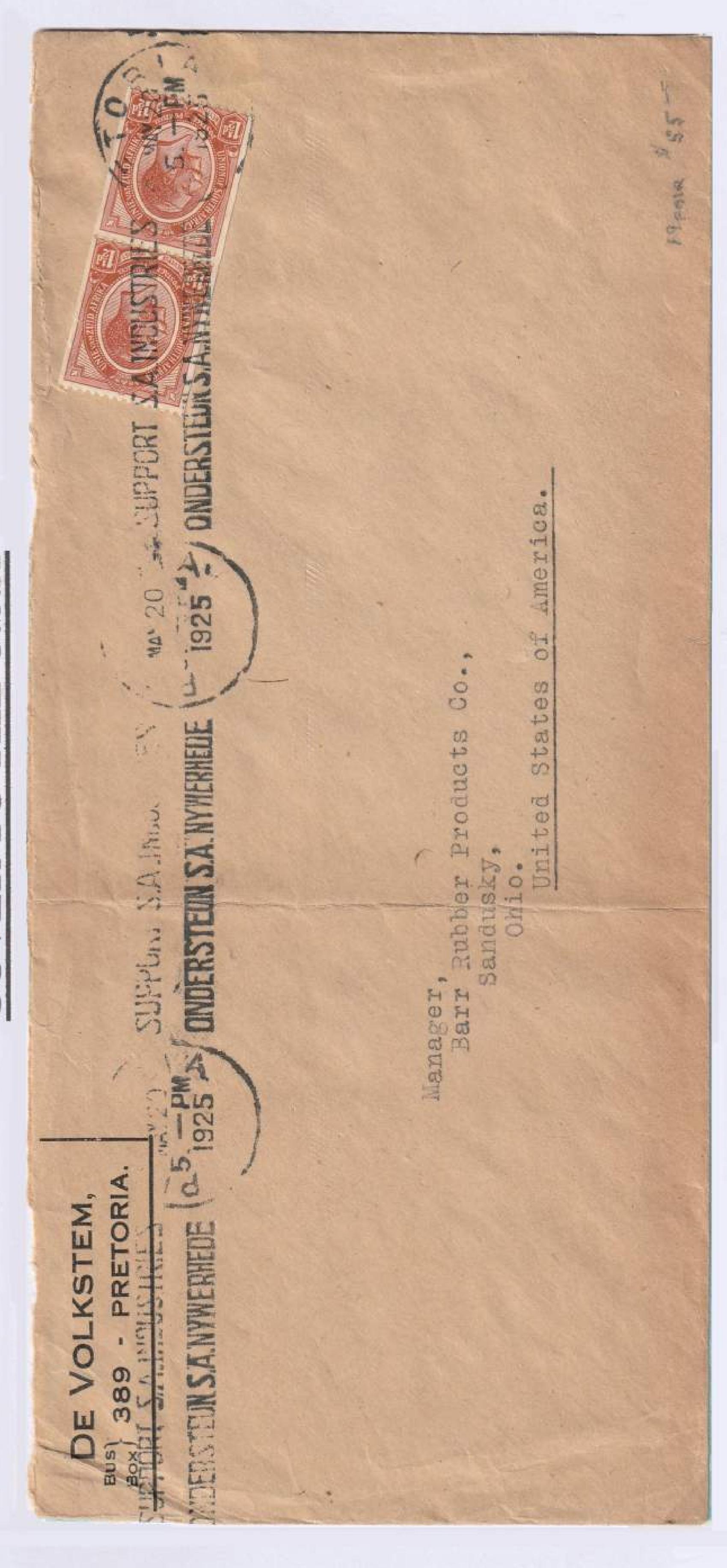
TWOPENNY COIL CORRECT RATE TO AUSTRALIA

BILINOS



AFRICA MERICA

NGS HEAD 2 TIMES PENNY HALF-PENNY COIL STAMPS USED ON COVER TO THE U.S.A



BACK OF COVER

GEE ONS GOEIE PAAIE GIVE US GOOD ROADS



TELEGRAPHIC USE OF KINGS HEAD VALUES

A Mr G Reynolds wrote an article in the S A Philatelist in 1929 about the quantity of high value Kings Heads that were for sale considering that very few could have been postally used. He states that he doubts if 1% of the 1 pound stamps available from dealers had been genuinely postally used !!!

He stated that at the parcel of 11 lb sent to and 9 pence Who would 10/- are therefore available,he maintains, from Post offices that do use the same date stamp



ruling postal rates the maximum would be for a Northern Rhodesia and would cost 13 shillings use a 1 pound stamp when 13/9 would do !! possible but rare. The 1 pound stamps that are have been removed from telegraph forms not have dedicated Telegraph counters and for telegraphic as well as postal material.

The big centres such as Johannesburg, Cape Town, Pretoria, and Bloemfontein had separate Telegraphic counters together with telegraphic cancellers, therefore normal postal date stamps were not used for tegrams at these offices.

These telegraphic cancellations, according to H. E. Lobdell, can be any of the following:-

- a. Circle with a numeral in the centre, (counter clerk numbers)
- b. Dated cancel with C.T.O. in the centre (Central Telegraph Office)
- c. Date stamp with "Controller" in the circle (Controller of the Central Telegraph Office)
- d. Small numerals being the consecutive number attached to telegram when handed in
- e. A 5 pointed star punched through the stamp (used for cables)
- f. Small hole perforations, part of a pattern spelling "cancelled"







TELEGRAPHIC CANCELS USED ON KINGS HEAD VALUES

COUNTER CLERK CANCELS



COUNTER CLERK CANCELS



DATED C.T.O. CANCEL



DATED CONTROLLER



5 POINTED STAR CANCEL



SMALL HOLE PERFORATION CANCEL





The End

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A grateful South African Philately Club thanks

Phil Collins

for sharing his collection with us.

15/12/2020

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