

The South African Philatelist

All about stamps



THE JOURNAL OF THE PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA SINCE 1923

Volume 101:3. 990

www.stampssa.africa



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9 771812 164006

South West Africa Collection

„White Lady“ Part II

-Auction Late June 2025-



└ Both pairs „Wes.“



└ Small Stop ex Mallet-Veale



└ Missing horn in Watermark



└ Type VI/VI a se-tenant



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Please note: Publication closing dates for **FINAL** submission of Advertising Material for *The SA Philatelist* is by **25 AUGUST 2025**.

ARTICLES should be submitted in the month prior:

For the Volume 101:4 991 - The **AUGUST 2025** issue submit by **15 July 2025**

Send your contribution to sap@stampssa.africa



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FEDERATION NEWS

André du Plessis RDP SA, Chief Operating Officer of the PFSA, 083 399 1755

<https://www.stampssa.africa>

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/>



At the Management Meeting on 30 April 2025, the PFSA has outlined its approach to financial support for members who wish to exhibit their collections on international platforms, with a particular focus on fostering excellence and encouraging wider participation in the hobby of philately.

Standard International Exhibitions:

The PFSA's current approach in respect of standard International Exhibitions is to support two Exhibitions (one FIP and one FIAP) per year. A subsidy of 50% of the frame fees is offered to a South African exhibitor in good standing with a Philatelic Society affiliated to the PFSA. This subsidy is for a FIP or FIAP accredited international exhibition supported by the Federation. A subsidy can be obtained for at most one exhibit in any calendar year. For standard exhibitions, exhibitors should apply for the subsidy through the appointed commissioners.

International Virtual Exhibitions:

Both FIP and FIAP currently do not support Virtual exhibitions. PFSA will support these type exhibitions to promote exhibiting and philately in general. To qualify for a 50% subsidy, potential exhibitors in this exhibitions will have to apply in advance to the COO before entering an exhibition.

- The application will be considered by the MC Executive Committee (PFSA Constitution Article 11(5)) taking in account the international status of such exhibition.
- To qualify for the subsidy, the exhibit entered must have received a minimum of 75 points or a Vermeil award at a national level exhibition within three years prior to the exhibition.

A subsidy can be obtained for at most one exhibit in any calendar year.

Individual Entries:

FIP or FIAP exhibitions not supported by the PFSA or Exhibitions not supported by FIP, FIAP and where the PFSA lacks commissioner privileges.

Same proviso as above with a maximum of at most one subsidy in five years.

- Entries normally need to be submitted to the Organising Committee via an official appointed commissioner and the applicant should confirm this arrangement in the application.

Implementation:

A subsidy can be obtained for at most one exhibit in any calendar year.

WORLD'S BEST STAMP



Readers might recall the announcement of the of this competition that unfortunately had to be cancelled due to unforeseen circumstances.

All issues have been resolved, and the competition will now take place from February 2026 to April 2026, across six categories.

Post Offices or Postal Administrations of Member Countries of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) and other recognised stamp issuing authorities responsible for the issue of Postage Stamps are welcome to enter.

EDITORIAL POLICY

The Editorial Board reserves the right to accept or decline any articles, letters or any other material submitted for publication, and reserves the right to effect minor changes of spelling, punctuation, grammar and word choice without requesting prior permission from the author(s). For more substantial revisions, such as shortening or restructuring, either the Board will request the author(s) to effect such changes or will propose amendments to the author prior to publication - if no agreement can be reached then publication will be declined.

DISCLAIMER

The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily represent those of the Philatelic Federation of South Africa. While every effort is made to ensure accuracy and honesty in the editorial columns of this magazine, the publisher and editor cannot be held responsible for inaccurate information supplied and consequently published. Publication of articles is subject to availability of space and cannot be guaranteed in each edition. Copyright for material published in this magazine is strictly reserved. Illustrations are not necessarily actual size because of space constraints.

The PFSA encourages participation in both this journal, *The SA Philatelist*, as well as, the electronic newsletter, *'Keeping in Touch'*. By interacting with these publications, regular and new readers continue to support stamp collecting in South Africa. For more details contact the Chief Operating Officer of the PFSA, André du Plessis RDP SA, +27 (0)83 399 1755, or on email at pfsastamps@gmail.com, or visit the website at <https://www.stampssa.africa>.

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ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION:

- Affiliation fee: RSA and World Wide: R150.00 (Electronic only).

PLEASE NOTE: The PFSA affiliation fee offers, *inter-alia*, six copies of the electronic journal and electronic newsletters annually.

- Enquiries regarding subscriptions and PFSA membership can be addressed to the C.O.O. André du Plessis RDP SA at pfsastamps@gmail.com Tel: +27 (0)83 399 1755

Contributions and letters for the publication must be forwarded to the Editorial Board of The SA Philatelist, email: sap@stampssa.africa

Advertising Rates available from the C.O.O. André du Plessis RDP SA, email: pfsastamps@gmail.com

Exhibition Calendar

EXHIBITION	DATE	PATRONAGE	COMMISSIONER / CONTACT	LINK
SAVPEX 2025	June 2025	PFSA	Emil Minnaar RDPSA emil@minnaar.org	PFSA
NATIONAL STAMP SHOW 2025	3-6 Sep 2025	PFSA	Gawie Hugo gawiehugo@gmail.com	PFSA
NORDIA 2025	12-14 Sep 2025	FEPA	N/A	Nordia 2025
PHILAKOREA 2025 Specialized WSC	17-21 Sep 2025	FIP	Gary Pienaar pienaargary@gmail.com	Korea 2025
AUSVIPEX 2025	From 27 Nov 2026	APF	Online Form	AUSVIPEX 2025
Dubai 2026 Specialised World Stamp Exhibition	4-8 February 2026	FIP	TBA	Dubai 2026
AMSIPEX-26	14 - 21 February 2026	FISA / PCI	Virtual	TBA
BOSTON 2026 General World Exhibition	23-30 May 2026	FIP	N/A	Boston 2026

NATIONAL STAMP SHOW 2025

3 to 6 September 2025



The 2025 South African **National Stamp Show** will be hosted by the Paarlse Filateliste, Paarl.

Venue: Paarl Golf club, 848 Wemmershoek Rd, Boschenmeer Golf Estate, Paarl

Entries close: 15 July 2025.

Delivery of Exhibits to the Organising Committee: 2 September 2025.

[Entry form](#)

[Prospectus](#)

Contact:

- Gawie Hugo – gawiehugo@gmail.com
- André du Plessis RDPSA – pfsastamps@gmail.com

Please enter now! We are looking forward receiving your entry.



Looking Back a Century: Highlights from *The SA Philatelist* - March and April 1925

by Louwrence Erasmus, Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging van Pretoria

This is the third instalment in a series that delves into the captivating realm of Southern African philately by presenting concise summaries of *The SA Philatelist* of a century ago. Who knows, you might just ignite a hidden passion for philatelic research!



Fig.1: SAP of May 1925.

In May 1925, *The SA Philatelist* reported that Philately was alive and thriving, with two new societies; one in Nairobi (the Kenya Philatelic Society) and the other in King William's Town (the Kaffrarian Philatelic Society). Meanwhile, collectors had been warned about more stamp forgeries, with one Peter Hiordin exposed as a major international fraudster, fooling even Pretoria's own Louis Gillen.

On a lighter note, readers could get a free Union of South Africa stamp handbook if they subscribed or recruited a friend. Sadly, space constraints meant some juicy articles, including one on Union head-plate variations, had to be shelved. The editors hoped for more readers and advertisers to grow the journal.

In other news, philatelic book-plates were gaining attention, with Gibbons' Stanley Phillips calling for contributions. Exclusive stamps would be issued at the Empire Exhibition in Wembley.

Finally, sharp-eyed expert Leon de Raay had uncovered fresh forgeries of the Orange Free State.

The Rhodesian "Double Heads" of 1910 had stirred up quite the philatelic pot, thanks to a colourful mix of cancelled remainders, inky quirks, and printing curiosities. When the British South Africa Company (BSAC) decided to clear old stock, Stanley Gibbons stepped in—choosing postmarking over the bonfire—though using genuine Rhodesian cancellers with backdated dates raised some eyebrows. Gibbons did try to keep things above board, but the discovery of errors (including the rare £1 colour variety, of which only 100 exist) added fuel to the collector fire. Printed by Waterlow & Sons on thick wove paper, these line-engraved stamps came in a vibrant mix of shades, often

a result of worn plates or fugitive inks that misbehave in water. The lower single-colour values were simple one-pass jobs, while the striking bi-colour higher values needed two separate plates—head and duty—carefully aligned. However, the occasional guide marks had many puzzled. No, the 4s value was never issued despite appearing on a list, and that "toned" paper look? Not dirt, just damp paper or lazy plate wiping. With good used examples of higher values getting scarcer and prices shifting, collectors were watching this set with renewed interest—and maybe reaching for that hefty Stanley Gibbons album to keep track.

According to the Postmaster General, South Africa was getting a new batch of pictorial stamps featuring things like a springbok head, Van Riebeeck's ship, and a pair of wildebeest straight from the Natal coat of arms. They were not locally printed yet but were still on order from overseas, so collectors would have to wait a few more weeks before they could get their hands on them.

Collectors in Bulawayo and Umtali sent in specimens of the new Southern Rhodesian stamps released on 1 April 1925. They looked similar to the old ones but said "Postage & Revenue" instead of "British South Africa Company." Plus, "Southern Rhodesia" proudly took centre stage at the bottom of the design.

These stamps were sharper, brighter in colour, and came with improved definition. Halfpenny, penny, penny halfpenny, and threepenny stamps were single colour; the rest were two-tone beauties printed using double plates. Sizes and sheets vary – standard collectors' fare. The 2s 6d in blue and grey-brown was visually captivating!

Revenue stamps were also out in bigger denominations – from 3s to £50. Some reports suggested watermarked paper might be in play for the first time.

An odd little quirk in the Postage Dues of South West Africa had popped up – a hyphen between "South" and "West" on a few values. Inverted overprints had also been spotted in Windhoek – only one pane of 60 stamps was known at that time.

Great Britain: A new watermark had shown up post-change of printer – a crown over "GVR" in clean, sans serif letters.

Kenya and Uganda: The 12c. stamp was back, now in a darker shade – possibly a reissue.

In a light-hearted talk, Charles Hand at the Johannesburg Philatelic Society ran through how stamp errors could creep in – from clueless designers and wobbly engravers to printers

East Rand Philatelic Society held two meetings in April 1925. On the 14th, juniors competed across age groups, showing promising collections. The seniors met on the 16th, where Mr. Donne wowed the room with a talk and exhibit on St. Helena. Attendance was a bit thin, but the passion

Collectors were actively buying, selling, and swapping everything from Cape Woodblocks to SWA overprint errors in the Classifieds & Exchanges. The Union Stamp Exchange and Philatelists' Exchange Club remained the go-to platforms for solid trades.



Mr Dalby was the new President of the East London Society.

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Mr J.B. Levy, was re-elected as Honorary Secretary.

J.E.M. Coch wrote the article *Rhodesia Revisited – The Double Heads, Perfs, and Quirks* about the iconic 'Double Head' issue of 11 November 1910 — a real gem in the world of Rhodesian philately. The article delved deep into the details collectors love: colours, perforations, and those quirky printing flaws that make stamp hunting such a thrill.

G.W. Reynolds wrote *A Curious Case of the King's Head — Die 2 Mystery on the 3d Black and Orange*. Stamp collectors with a keen eye might just find themselves scratching their heads over a peculiar version of the Union of South Africa's 3d Black and Orange stamp. G.W. Reynolds, a careful observer and collector, shared his thoughts on what he called the 'Die 2' variety — a version that looks decidedly different from the usual issue.

Under the heading of *Notes from the Stamp Desk – Overprints, Oddities, and a Market Buzz*, it was reported that there had been a flurry of activity on the philatelic front, from South West Africa quirks to rare auction finds that caught the eye of the editors. The following were some of the items.

South West Africa – Type 1 overprint (the one with "Zuid-West" and the 14 mm spacing)? It was back in the spotlight with a shiny black ink on lithographed stamps. This was visible on the ½d, 4d, and 6d values, and Mr. R. Roberts had logged sightings on the 1s, 1s 3d, and 2s 6d as well. Not all dark overprints were litho; some were just darker-than-usual type-set prints.

The 2d Postage Due (Pretoria-printed, no watermark) has quietly done the rounds in the Bechuanaland Protectorate for a few months. It mirrors the Union format (two panes of 60), but comes with some exciting varieties.

An entire pane of the ½d Postage Due with the overprint 'South West Africa' / 'Zuid-Wes Afrika' printed upside down had emerged from Windhoek. Confirmed by Oswald Marsh of London, this Pretoria-perforated, Type 1 oddball was official.

Mr. L.H. Rivers of Umtali had unveiled new issues from Mozambique Company, each with its own charm.

Over in Oz, the 6d brown kangaroo stamp had been spotted with its left leg broken clean in half – a printing mishap from

the first run, but corrected later. The error showed up in the top right-hand corner of the sheet.

Johannesburg United Philatelic Society: The annual dinner at the Regent Buffet was lively, despite some familiar faces missing. Toasts were made to The King, The Hobby, and The Philatelic Press. A heated discussion followed on the controversial Rhodesian remainders. The Society held its AGM, reporting 78 members and 23 meetings in 1924/1925. New officers were elected, and the Rhodesian issue dominated discussions.

Philatelists' Exchange Club – South African Branch was keeping things moving. Two exchange packets circulated between 15 April and 15 May, totalling over £325. Sales from one broken-up packet came to nearly £19.

The East London Philatelic Society held its 14th AGM in April 1925 and was proud of its progress. There were a few changes in the committee, a solid £50 in annual sales (with Rhodesia leading the charts), and strong support for the Junior Section, which held nine meetings.

Over in East Africa, the Kenya Philatelic Society adopted new rules and appointed its first committee. Monthly rotating home meetings were a thing, and they were working on launching their own exchange packet.

The Philatelic Society of Rhodesia's April 1925 meeting in Bulawayo saw a smaller turnout, likely due to Easter and political distractions. Mr. Thornton reported warmly on a visit to Johannesburg, and members were warned about imperforated 1910 issues — apparently reprints. Thornton also received thanks for compiling a Rhodesian checklist, a handy tool for collectors.

The monthly meeting of the Kaffrarian Philatelic Society in Kingwilliams Town focused on the exchange of duplicates and preparing for next the month's gathering.

References

- [1] *The SA Philatelist*, Vol. 2 No. 4, May. 1925. [Online] Available: <https://stampssa.africa/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/SAP-May-2024.pdf>
- [2] *The SA Philatelist*, Vol. 2, No. 5, June. 1925. [Online] Available: <https://stampssa.africa/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/SAP-June-2024.pdf> 



We love collecting stamps, it's not just a hobby, it is a lifelong journey into history, art, and culture. Joining the *Philatelic Federation of South Africa* (PFSA) can take your collecting experience to the next level! PFSA offers expert certification services, exclusive research resources, philatelic libraries, exhibition opportunities, and a network of passionate collectors.

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Private Richard Herbert and his Mother

by Andrew Briscoe RDPSA, FRPSL, Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

This is a sad story.

On September 30th, 1848, Richard Herbert's mother – who was illiterate – enquired of the War Office in London about the whereabouts of her son who had joined the British Army and been posted to serve at the Cape of Good Hope. She had not heard from him for over two years. The form on which she made this enquiry is illustrated as Fig.1 below.

What is the Name of the man?	<i>Richard Herbert</i>
In what Regiment is he supposed to be now serving?	<i>5th Buffs</i>
What is his Regimental Number?	<i>Not known</i>
Where was he born, and in or about what year?	<i>Coughton in the year 1828</i>
When did he first enlist? The date to be given as nearly as you can.	<i>8th June 1846</i>
Where did he first enlist?	<i>Bridges - Warwickshire</i>
Into what Regiment?	<i>6th Buffs</i>
What was his trade or calling when he enlisted?	<i>Servant</i>
State the Date of his last Letter, or the last Date on which he is known to have been serving with his Regiment.	<i>about the 17th of October 1846</i>
Where was he when last heard of, and on what date?	<i>at Birake, Ireland at the above date</i>
Send his last Letter, if you have received any, and the last Letter received by you from this Office.	<i>No letter has been received from the young man, except the one taken this</i>
If he is supposed to be Dead, state the Date of his Death.	<i>He is not supposed to be dead</i>
Show the degree of your Relationship, &c., if you are not related to him, what is the name of your inquiry?	<i>Mother</i>
Sign your name.	<i>The mother of Ann Herbert X</i>
Where do you live? If not in a Post Town mention your Residence, and the Post Town nearest thereto; this must be clearly stated, otherwise the Answer cannot reach you.	<i>Coughton near Leicester Warwickshire</i>

CERTIFICATE.

THIS is to CERTIFY, that *Ann Herbert*,
 whose signature is inserted above, is, to the best of my knowledge and belief,
 the *Mother* of the Soldier above described.

R. Sence Minister of the Parish
 or of *Coughton*
 Churchwarden County of *Warwick*

Date *Feb 26th 1848* (1-6)

Fig.1: Enquiry Form.

At the time of making this enquiry, she believed her son was in the 6th foot brigade – which was what he had told her at the day of his enlistment. However, Richard had misinformed her because he had in fact enlisted with the 95th foot brigade.

Fig.2 illustrates the response from the War Office to her enquiry. It informs that no soldier named Richard Herbert had ever served in the 95th foot brigade, and lists the various places at which a soldier of this name had served. To further complicate matters, by 1853 (in which year the form was returned to Herbert's mother), Herbert had already resigned from the Army to work for Major Fowler of the Royal Engineers as a groom and batman at the eastern border of the Cape.

GRAND BRITAIN

WAR OFFICE.
25 March 1864

YOU are desired, in reference to your Application, to insert in the Form on the other side, the Description of the Soldier about whom you are applying, and all the other particulars required by the Form; and as it is found that Inquiry after Soldiers is frequently made without sufficient cause, you are to take Notice that your Application cannot be attended to, unless the subjoined Certificate, showing that you are related to the Soldier after whose fate you inquire, or that you are materially interested in the Information asked for, be filled up, and signed by the Minister at Churchwardens of the Parish in which you reside.

When the Description of the Soldier shall have been inserted, and the Certificate signed according to the above Directions, you are to put this Paper in the same cover, turned: it will then reach the Secretary at War, War Office, London, and if it will be sent back to you from the War Office, will the required Information inserted below.

The Secretary at War desires that it may be distinctly understood, that it is unnecessary and improper for Persons who claim the Effects of deceased Soldiers, to employ any Licensed Navy Agent, or other Person who is to be paid for his trouble, to make Application to this Department on their behalf, as Regulations are adopted for the purpose of giving facility and dispatch to the Settlement of such Claims, on the application of the Parties who are themselves entitled to receive the Money.

Any Applicant of which the object is to obtain Prize Money, should be addressed to the Secretary of Chelsea Hospital.

L. SULIVAN.

N.B. The utmost care is to be taken of this Paper, and in every occasion at which the Applicant may require subsequent information regarding the Soldier, it is to be again put under Cover to the Secretary at War, and it will be returned as before from the War Office, with the necessary information inserted; and the Treasury must not be renewed in less than Three Months unless the Party applying shall have, in the mean time, brought at the Death of the Soldier,

No surname of the name of the Soldier ever send in to the Secy.

Information given by the War Office in answer to the Enquiry on the other side.	
Living at the Cape of Good Hope on the 31 st August 1858	
Living at <i>Bre</i> on the 31 st March 1858	
Living in British Guiana on the 31 st October 1858	
Living at <i>South Africa</i> on the 31 st March 1858	
Living at <i>Cape of Good Hope</i> on the 31 st Decr. 1858	
Living at <i>South Africa</i> on the 31 st Decr. 1858	
Living at <i>South Africa</i> on the 31 st Decr. 1858	
Living at <i>South Africa</i> on the 31 st Decr. 1858	
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Living at <i>South Africa</i> on the 31 st Decr. 1858	

Printed by T. Blizard, Blue Ink Press, No. 11, St. Dunstons Church Lane, E.C. 4.

Fig.2: War Office Response.

Fig.3 illustrates a Soldier's Letter from Simon's Town to Mrs Herbert in Warwickshire, England. It is dated 1843 and is an example of military concessionary mail, inscribed at the top as being from Private Richard Herbert, 2670 of C Company, 1st battalion, 6th foot, then stationed at Simon's Town. It is countersigned at bottom left by Herbert's commanding officer, Captain E.J.B. Lanikley of the 1st battalion, 6th foot. The "2" handstamp indicates the letter was charged 2d on arrival, being the ship's captain's gratuity on letters received in England sent by a private ship.



Fig.3: 1843 Soldier's Letter from Simonstown.



Union of South Africa Stamp Varieties

by André du Plessis RDPSA, Pretoria Philatelic Society

German Settlers' Centenary, 1958 [1]

A bilingual 2d. stamp was issued on 1 July 1958 to commemorate the centenary of the arrival of the German Settlers in South Africa and remained on sale for approximately three months.

The design, by H. Kumst, measures 27 x 21 mm and illustrates a typical German block-wagon (photographs supplied by the Postmaster-General) and a dwelling house as used by the

settlers who landed at the port of East London.

Perforation is 14 with the large holes and drunken perfs. Small perforation holes exist, which are much scarcer.

The sheets of 120 stamps (20 rows x 6) had arrows in the colour of the centre design in the four margins. Cylinder numbers 17 (interior) and 74 (exterior), appear on the bottom below the last stamp of the row, with red four-figure sheet numbers in the right margin next to the last stamp.



Sepia and light purple

UHB 140

(SG 168) (SASCC 167)

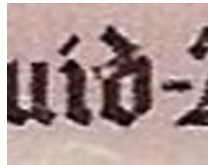
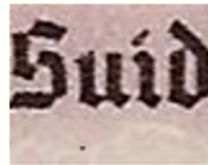
Stamps can be collected in singles due to the bilingual printing .

SELECTED VARIETIES

(As listed in [1])

UHB 140 - 2d.

Cylinders no. 17 (Interior) and 74 (Exterior)

					
Dot in "2" of value (ex-Row 4/1) UHB 140 - V1	Dot under second "A" of AFRICA (ex-Row 5/1) UHB 140 - V2	Dot over roof (ex-Row 5/5) UHB 140 - V3	Smudge in "D" of SUID (ex-Row 6/1) UHB 140 - V4	Dot on side of wagon (ex-Row 8/4) UHB 140 - V5	Dot in cloud under "SU" of SUID (ex-Row 9/5) UHB 140 - V6

References

- [1] S] Hagger (Ed.), *The Stamps of the Union of South Africa 1910 - 1961: Handbook Catalogue*, Def. Ed., Reijger Publishers (Pty) Ltd, Cape Town, 1986. [online]. Available: <https://stampssa.africa/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/Hagger-Group-12-c.pdf> 

ERRATA

Correction: April 2025 SA Philatelist

We wish to inform our readers of an error that appeared in the April 2025 *SA Philatelist* volume 101 no. 2, sequence 989. We regret the oversight and apologise for any confusion or inconvenience it may have caused. The corrected information is as follows:

"Joshua van der Merwe" should read "Josua van der Merwe", p. 53, last name.

We appreciate your understanding and thank you for your continued support. 

featuring Boer War Postal History including *Bruce Haynes'* Boer POWs in Ceylon



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The 1947 Royal Tour of Southern Africa: Radio Van Cachet

by Gary Pienaar, Philatelic Society of Johannesburg

Much has been written about the special date stamps used to postmark mail from the Royal Train and the Pilot Train [3]. The purpose of the article is not to cover this in any detail, but rather to focus attention on the possibility of a new unrecorded cachet from the tour.

Background

In 1947 the British Royal Family embarked upon a world tour, which included a visit to South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the Protectorates of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland. It was the first overseas state visit since the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939 and was celebrated with much pomp and ceremony. It was also the first time a reigning monarch had visited South Africa [1, 2].



Fig.1: SAR class 15F Locomotive 'Kaapstad' hauling the Royal Train [4].

The Royal family arrived in Cape Town on the 17th February, on board HMS Vanguard. After a few days in the city, the tour began on the 21st February. They travelled the country in a special train (Fig.1) – 'The Royal Train' or 'The White Train' (the same used for the 1925 Prince of Wales and 1934 Prince George Royal Tours), which conveyed their household and entourage of Ministers and staff, for the duration of the tour in Southern Africa [1, 2].

It was described as a "Palace on Wheels" and consisted of fourteen carriages, eight of which had been specially constructed in England for the tour. In total, there were three trains which travelled together. The Royal Party travelled in the White Train, a Pilot Train ran 30 minutes in front of the White Train and carried lesser officials, press officials and servants. The Ghost Train followed the White Train carrying spare parts and maintenance gear [1].

Postal Arrangements

Temporary post offices were set up on both the Pilot Train and the White Train. Two post office officials (Fig.2) were on duty on the Pilot Train, sorting through both incoming and outgoing mail. Some 146 404 registered items were dispatched and 1271 received for delivery [1].



Fig.2: Post Office staff working on the Pilot Train [4].



Fig.3: A member of the Press Corps working on the Pilot Train [4].

The Pilot Train maintained continual communication by radio with the post office radio station situated near Pretoria. A radio room was installed in the baggage compartment of one of the carriages. The Railway Gazette [2] reported that "the pilot train is equipped with a Marconi high-speed short-wave wireless installation for transmitting Press reports (Fig.3) of the tour and for general communication. Before the tour began, a successful test was carried out on a trial

run from Johannesburg to Cape Town. Strong and clear signals were reported in communication with all stations of the South African network, and messages from the train, while travelling at 40 m.p.h., were recorded automatically at 60 words a minute by the radio station at Roberts Heights”.

Telegrams

For the transmission and receiving of telegrams, seven mobile radio vans covered the tour by road. They met the trains at the official halts and at other vantage points, to assist with the operation of the telegraph system by radio. Post Office telegraphists (Fig.4) maintained a 24-hour service, and handled an average of 18 234 words per day, totalling 729 365 words for the tour [1].



Fig.4: Photograph of a telegraphist at work on the Pilot Train [4].

Unrecorded Radio Van Cachet?

The cover (Fig.6) is registered and franked with a pair of 1d stamps, depicting H.M. King George VI, specially issued to commemorate the visit, and postmarked 24th March. The standard surface letter rate at the time was 2d, which changed to 1½d on the 31st March 1947. This



Fig.5: Radio Van cachet, enlarged.

cover also bears a circular cachet 25mm in diameter “Radio Van LR?3” strike, with the date “24 III 1947” in the center (Fig.5). On the reverse side of the cover is an arrival cancellation Pinetown 26 MAR A47.



Fig.6: Cover bearing the Radio Van cachet.

The Royal Party was in Durban from the 20th – 23rd March, before travelling via Vryheid to Moolman on the 24th March. Moolman is a train station just outside the town of Piet Retief near the border with Swaziland. The following day the Royal family toured Swaziland by motor car.

This ‘Radio Van’ cachet is unrecorded in any of the available literature on the Royal Tour and is the first example seen by the author. Was it used in the radio room on the Pilot Train, or was it used in one of the mobile radio vans? As the cover is cancelled with the Elongated Lozenge type date stamp (3), which was used on the Pilot Train for postmarking postal matter, I am inclined to believe the cachet was added on the train. Should readers have seen further examples, or have any information on this cachet, then I would be delighted to hear from you.

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Philately's Silver Screen: Which Type of Collector Are You?

by Louwrence Erasmus, Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging van Pretoria

In discussions with fellow philatelists, I noticed that stamp collecting, or philately, is as diverse as each individual collector. In our captivating world of perforations and cancellations, certain archetypes emerge among collectors. Some people are passionate about their pursuits, others seek prestige, and still others are simply drawn to unique items. Here is a light-hearted look at the various types of stamp collectors we might encounter.

This dynamic landscape of collectors is much like a film with an ensemble cast. If philately were a movie, it might resemble *The Grand Budapest Hotel*, with its quirky and passionate characters, or *Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade*, with researchers and treasure seekers hunting for lost gems. Alternatively, it could be *The Lord of the Rings*, where different types of collectors embark on their own epic quests for philatelic glory.



Fig.2: 17 Dec. 2003, Isle of Man 43p. Lord of the Rings, Gollum.

The Hoarder – Gollum (The Lord of the Rings) – These collectors are ruled by the motto: 'If one is good, ten are better!' They accumulate stamps in vast quantities—albums, shoeboxes, stock books, and even forgotten biscuit tins overflowing with unsorted treasures. Much like Gollum hoarding the One Ring, they cling to their collection with obsessive devotion, rarely sharing

or organising their prized possessions.

The Seeker of Refuge – Obi-Wan Kenobi (Star Wars) – For some, philately is an escape from the chaos of the modern world. Like Obi-Wan retreating to the deserts of Tatooine, these collectors withdraw into their albums, finding solace in the quiet study of watermarks, printing flaws, and postal history. Their collections are a sanctuary where they can immerse themselves away from worldly distractions.



Fig.3: 20 Oct. 2015, GB 1st, Star Wars Obi-Wan Kenobi.

The Philosophical Philatelist – Morpheus (The Matrix) – To these collectors, every stamp tells a story, and collecting is an intellectual pursuit. Like Morpheus offering Neo the red pill of

knowledge, they ponder the historical and societal implications of each issue, musing about how postal routes shaped trade or how stamp designs reflect political shifts. Expect deep discussions rather than a quick chat about catalogue values.

The Researcher – Indiana Jones (Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade) – Armed with a magnifying glass, UV lamp, and an extensive library, Researchers are driven by an insatiable curiosity. Like Indy hunting for ancient relics, they delve into printing methods, postal history, and obscure varieties, often making discoveries that rewrite catalogue descriptions. Their collections are meticulously studied and documented.



Fig.4: 29 Jul. 2016, Sierra Leone Le 6500, Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade.



Fig.5: 9 Nov. 1993, GB 30p, 150th Anniversary of a Christmas Carol.

The Selfish Collector – Ebenezer Scrooge (A Christmas Carol) – This collector's motto is simple: 'Mine, mine, mine!' Much like Scrooge hoarding his wealth, they have no interest in sharing their knowledge or allowing others a peek at their collection. You will not find them exhibiting or

giving presentations, but you will spot them lurking at auctions, bidding aggressively to ensure no one else gets their hands on a coveted rarity.

The Sharer – Prof. Dumbledore (Harry Potter) – In contrast to the Selfish Collector, Sharers delight in spreading their passion. Like Dumbledore guiding young wizards, they mentor new collectors, give talks, and share their knowledge freely. Their enthusiasm is contagious, and they inspire the next generation of philatelists with warmth and wisdom.



Fig.6: 8 Mar. 2011, GB 1st, Albus Dumbledore.

The Pseudo-Intellectual – Gilderoy Lockhart (Harry Potter) – These collectors thrive on sounding knowledgeable but rarely venture beyond surface-level understanding. Like Lockhart, who boasts of grand adventures he never truly experienced, they can quote catalogue numbers and name-drop famous dealers but lack real depth. Their primary goal is to impress rather than to truly understand.



Fig.7: 28 May 1998, USA 32c, *The Gatsby Style*.

The Bragger – Tony Stark (Iron Man) – For the Braggers, a collection is not about passion — it is about prestige. Like Tony Stark flaunting his wealth and intellect, they never miss an opportunity to name-drop their most expensive acquisition or exhibition medals. While their achievements are impressive, their constant boasting can wear a bit thin.



Fig.9: 19 Oct. 2023, GB 1st, *Draco Malfoy and Gregory Goyle*.

Like Draco craving his father's approval, they chase Large Golds relentlessly, spending hours perfecting write-ups, hunting down elusive items, and strategising their next exhibition entry.

The Opportunist – Gordon Gekko (Wall Street) – These collector are not necessarily passionate about stamps but see these as an investment. Like Gekko's mantra 'Greed is good', they track market trends, speculate on future value, and buy with resale in mind. They may not be seen at club

The Deep-Pocketed Buyer – Jay Gatsby (The Great Gatsby) – For these collectors, money is no object. Like Gatsby throwing extravagant parties to impress, they buy entire collections at top-tier auctions and acquire rarities with a simple nod of the head. While their collections are often stunning, one wonders whether they truly appreciate the deeper significance of their treasures.



Fig.8: 26 Jul. 2007, USA 41c, *Iron Man*.

The Chaser of Accolades and Medals – Draco Malfoy (Harry Potter) – Similar to the Bragger but more focused on formal recognition, these collectors meticulously curate exhibits to win medals at competitive shows. Like Draco craving his father's approval, they chase Large

meetings, but they are certainly present when a rare issue is expected to fetch a high price.

The Sentimentalist – Carl Fredricksen (Up) – For these collectors, every stamp is tied to a memory or a personal connection. Like Carl cherishing his late wife's memory in *Up*, they collect stamps that remind them of a loved one, a past journey, or a meaningful event. While they may not chase high-value rarities, their collections are priceless because of the stories it holds.



Fig.10: 19 Aug. 2011, USA 44c, *Carl Fredricksen and Dugfrom*.

The Jack-of-All-Trades – Jack Sparrow (Pirates of the Caribbean) – Finally, we have the collectors who dabble in everything. Like Captain Jack, they don't limit themselves to a specific theme or country but rather collect whatever catches their fancy. Today, they're fascinated by Boer War postal history, and tomorrow they are chasing modern first-day covers. Their collection is eclectic, unpredictable, and full of surprises.



Fig.11: 28 Jul. 1970, *Sealand \$1, Sailing Ships (Cinderella)*.

Conclusion – No matter which category you fit into—or if you are a mix of several—the beauty of philately is that there is room for everyone. Whether you are in it for the joy of collecting, the thrill of discovery, or the prestige of winning medals, our shared love of stamps unites us all. So, the next time you attend a stamp show or club meeting, take a moment to spot these archetypes—perhaps you'll even recognise a little of yourself in them!

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Past and Present (Part 2): Sir Raleigh Grey KBE CMG CVO

by Clinton Goslin, SAPDA

As with time, items get lost, destroyed, or misplaced; knowledge is lost, and stories forgotten. With a basic approach towards the preservation of paper, I have decided to write short stories on items that I have discovered over the years. I am by no means a specialist or an expert but will describe what I see to the best of my ability. I welcome any additional information on any of the subjects or items discussed. All items are part of my personal collection unless otherwise stated.

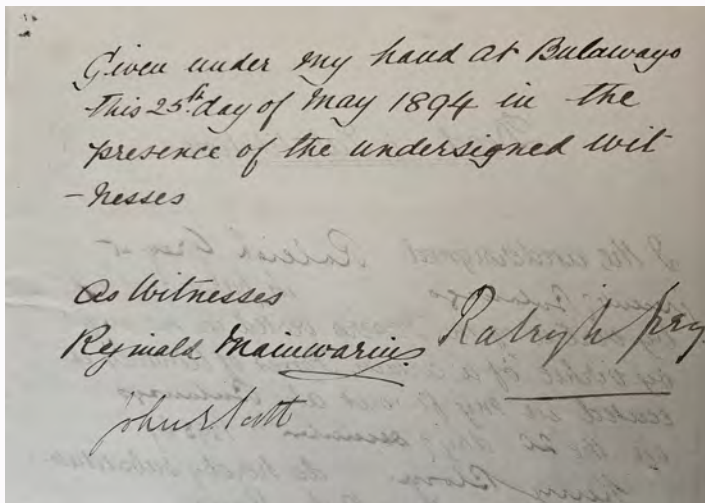


Fig.1: Original signature of Raleigh Grey on reverse of a document dated 25 May 1894. (Goslin Heritage Collection).

Sir Raleigh Grey KBE CMG CVO (March 24, 1860 – January 10, 1936) was a British colonial administrator who played a pivotal role in the early governance of Southern Rhodesia [1]. His signature is shown in Fig.1.

The great-grandson of the first Earl Grey, Grey received his education at Durham School and Brasenose College, Oxford. In 1881, he joined The Inniskilling's (6th Dragoons) and served in the Anglo-Zulu War. Subsequently, he commanded the Bechuanaland Border Police. In 1893, he led a column of the British army during the Matabeleland rebellion. From 1894 to 1897, his kinsman, the 4th Earl Grey, served as the Administrator of Rhodesia. Grey accompanied Sir Leander Starr Jameson on the Jameson Raid in 1895, and was

subsequently imprisoned for five months following the raid [1].

Upon the granting of a partially elected Legislative Council to Southern Rhodesia, Grey represented Mashonaland in the inaugural election held in 1899. However, it was subsequently revealed that his supporters had engaged in bribery and mistreatment of prospective voters. Consequently, Grey chose to resign in order to secure his re-election, thereby absolving himself of any association with electoral corruption [1].

Following the outbreak of the Second Boer War in late 1899, Grey volunteered for active duty as a special service officer. He departed from Southampton on the SS Moor in March 1900 and arrived in Cape Town the following month. In March 1901, he was promoted to major, commanding mounted troops during the capture of Boer guns by Major-General Babington's column. Following the war, he retired from the Army in 1904 but continued to serve as Commandant of the local Volunteers. To develop mining and farming interests, he established the company Rhodesia Lands, Ltd. His company's 'Jumbo' mine became one of the most profitable. In 1919, he was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire [1].

In the early 1920s, Southern Rhodesians made a decision to sever ties with British South Africa Company sponsorship. The colony's prominent figures engaged in a deliberation regarding the establishment of a self-governing 'Responsible Government' or the accession to the Union of South Africa. Grey vehemently advocated for union membership, passionately expounding upon his case in the Legislative Council. Nevertheless, the majority of the council and the general public expressed their opposition to his stance, resulting in his loss of his seat in the 1920 election [1].

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The ½d Warthog, Animal Definitive Series, 1954 – 1960, of the Union of South Africa (Part 1)

by Joof van der Merwe RDPsA, Orange Free State Philatelic Society

The third definitive series depicted the animals found in South Africa's National Parks. This series, comprising 14 values, marked a significant departure from the pictorials of the previous definitive series. The designs were created by H. Kumst using photographs taken by J.L. Booysen at the Pretoria Zoo, with a few exceptions.

Each denomination was bilingually inscribed in Afrikaans and English and can be collected as single stamps.

Notably, the ½d Warthog stamp was not issued as a coil stamp.

The series, designed and printed at the Government Printing Works in Pretoria, was produced using the Rotogravure process. All the cylinders used were screened. The ½d value is a monochrome small format, perforated 15 x 14 by eleven row comb. It is the first value of the third definitive series of the Union of South Africa, issued on 14 October 1954.

The paper used in the series varied in texture and colour, ranging from cream to white. Initially, the watermark was the Multiple Springbok Head, as in the previous series. However, printings released after September 1959 featured the Union Coat of Arms as the watermark.

This study examines the various printings of the ½d stamp, exploring the printing marks, watermarks, different paper types, and the numerous varieties present across a series of articles. The scans may appear low-quality, but the reader should be aware that they reflect the actual print quality under enlargement.



Fig.1: Xylol mark in the bottom margin.

Cylinder 84 – Springbok Watermark

The first issue, dated 14 October 1954, was printed with Cylinder 84. It was printed in sheets of 240 stamps, arranged in 20 rows of 12 stamps each.

The watermark is depicted in Fig. 2.

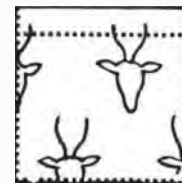


Fig.2: Multiple Springbok Wmk.

The Cylinder Number

The cylinder number was printed on the right lower corner of the sheet (Fig. 3).



Fig.3: Cylinder Number 84.

Two different papers, white and toned/cream (Fig. 4), were used in this issue.



Fig.4: (Left) Toned/Cream paper and (Right) White paper.

Sheet Serial Numbers

Four digital red sheet numbers are located in the right margin. They are opposite Row 17 in the first printing and opposite Row 15 in subsequent printings (Fig. 5).



Fig.5: Sheet Number Opposite (Left) Row 17 and (Right) Row 15.

The Arrows

The arrows were printed in the top and bottom margins of Row 6 and 7 (Fig.6), and in the left and right margins of Row 10 and 11 (Fig.7).



Fig.6: Top and Bottom Margins.

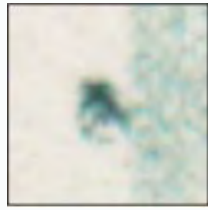
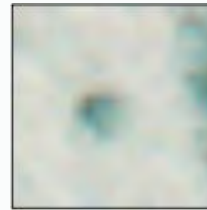
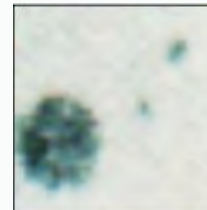
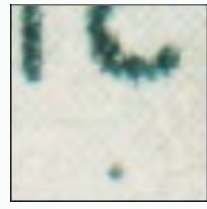
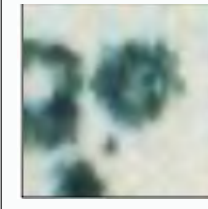
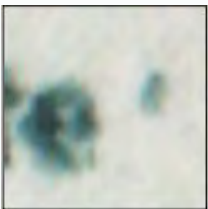
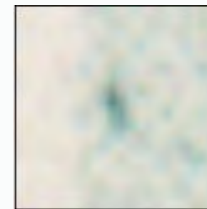


Fig.7: Left and Right Margins.

Varieties

This study excludes the explicit treatment of the varieties described in [2]. The varieties presented are recurring varieties identified through independent research [1].

1. Faint dot right of tip of left tusk - Row 1/3	2. Dot above "d" of Posgeld - Row 1/4	3. Dot above "h" of South - Row 1/5	4. Dot above "fr" of Africa - Row 1/8	5. Dot in "u" of Suid - Row 1/12	6. Dot between "th" of South - Row 2/3
7. Dot left of right tusk - Row 2/7	8. Dot left of "1" of the value - Row 2/9	9. Smudge in bottom left corner - Row 3/6	10. Dot between "ut" of South - Row 3/8	11. Large dot at base of left tusk - Row 4/6	12. Cluster of spots left of right tusk - Row 5/2

					
13. Dot below "m" of Inkomste - Row 5/3	14. Curve line in "u" of South - Row 5/8	15. Dot in left margin - Row 6/1	16. Dot in front of right tusk - Row 6/3	17. Two dots right of "e" of Postage - Row 7/2	18. Dot between "So" of South - Row 7/7
					
19. Dot above "n" of Revenue - Row 8/11	20. Dot above first "e" of Revenue - Row 9/12	21. Dot on left tusk - Row 10/4	22. Dot below "c" of Africa - Row 10/6	23. Dot below "u" of Suid - Row 10/10	24. Dot below "e" of Postage - Row 11/4
					
25. Dot after "e" of Inkomste - Row 13/6	26. Dot upper left of "S" of Suid - Row 13/10	27. Dot below "k" of Afrika - Row 18/9	28. Dots left of right tusk - Row 19/5	29. Dot touching left frame - Row 19/12	30. Dot above "ms" of Inkomste - Row 19/12
					
31. Two dots in upper gutter - Row 20/6	32. Dot below "g" of Posgeld - Row 20/7	33. Dot near tip of right ear - Row 20/10	34. Dot above "f" of Africa - Row 20/12	35. Dot left of "c" Africa - Row 20/12	

In the next article cylinder 67 printed in February and April 1959 with the springbok watermark will be discussed and followed by the Coat of Arms watermark printed in December 1960.

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De Volksstem - Silver Jubilee Label

by Johan Bezuidenhout, Bellville Philatelic Society

The last article on this topic appeared in *The Transvaal Philatelist* [1, pp. 62-63]. The purpose of this article is to update the information shared in that publication and provide a more detailed exploration of the subject.



Fig.1: Front Page of De Volksstem [2].

De Volksstem, Fig.1, holds historical significance as the first Afrikaans-Dutch newspaper north of the Orange River. Established in Pretoria, it debuted as a weekly publication on 8 August 1873, later transforming into a biweekly newspaper titled De Volksstem, Nieuws- en Advertensieblad [2].



Fig.2: J.F. Celliers a.k.a. Jan Volkstem [2].

Jeppe, who each contributed £80. Upon his arrival in the

Its origins are tied to President Burgers, who collaborated with Jan F. Celliers—nicknamed Jan Volkstem (Fig.2) and the assistant editor of Het Volksblad in Cape Town—to establish a pro-government newspaper in the Transvaal capital. Start-up capital was secured from prominent figures such as N.J.R. Swart (Secretary of State), James Buchanan (Attorney-General), H.C. Bergsma, and Fred

Transvaal, Celliers became the newspaper's owner and manager, a role he maintained until 1888 [2].

On 8 August 1898, De Volksstem commemorated its Silver Jubilee with two commemorative labels (Figures 3 and 4).

Both commemorative labels share a horizontal format, surface-printed on stout wove paper with a perforation of 11½. The design dimensions are 53 mm x 30 mm.

Issue 1



Fig.3: First Issue (Bezuidenhout Collection).

This label stands out due to its colourful and intricate design, produced in variations of green, yellow-green, pale yellow-green, blue, pale blue, red, pink, and black. Its central feature is a circle bearing the Coat of Arms of the Republic, framed by tablet bars on each side (Fig.3). The inscription is spread over six lines, reading: "25 Jarig bestaan van De Volksstem 8 Augustus."

Key design features include:

- Upper Spandrels: Green laurel leaves set against a red background.
- Lower Spandrels: Similar leaves, but on a blue background.
- Corner Details: The upper left corner displays the founding year, 1873, in a pale blue circle. The lower right corner contains 1898 in a pink circle.
- Frame: The top reads ZUID AFRIKAANSE REPUBLIEK, while the bottom displays PRETORIA.

Issue 2



Fig.4: Second Issue (Bezuidenhout Collection).

This mono-colored label is printed entirely in green, featuring a simpler yet elegant design (Fig.4). Its distinguishing elements include:

- A central white shield with the Coat of Arms rendered in green, accompanied by tablet bars on either side.
- The inscription, also in six lines, stating: "25 Jarig bestaan van De Volksstem 8 Augustus."
- Additional Features:
 - PRETORIA appears in a white rectangle at the top left.
 - Z.A. REPUBLIEK is similarly enclosed in a white rectangle at the top right.
 - Date tablets occupy the bottom corners, with 1873 on the left and 1898 on the right.



Fig.5: Second issue of label used on cover (Bezuidenhout Collection).

These labels were printed at the same facility where the Stamp Commission issues were produced and were in production for approximately one month. They were affixed to newspaper wrappers, newspapers, and correspondence originating from De Volksstem [2].

While few examples remain in use on postal items (Fig.5), many used and unused copies circulate among collectors today. As these labels served no postal purpose and were privately issued, they are categorized as "Cinderellas."

The De Volksstem Silver Jubilee labels represent a unique intersection of South African political history and philatelic interest. Produced during a time of national sentiment and institutional pride, they provide insight into the cultural expressions of the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek prior to the South African War. Despite their non-postal nature, their craftsmanship, rarity, and connection to a key period in the republic's publishing history make them important Cinderellas worthy of preservation and study. Their historical and aesthetic significance continues to attract collectors and researchers, underscoring the enduring relevance of ephemera in the broader narrative of philately.

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The establishment of the Republic of Ireland (Part 1)

by Holger Zahnow, Independent Author

The thematic issuing policy of the Irish postal service is essentially characterised by the retrospective in the history of the country. It is very vividly documented with far more postage stamps than can be illustrated and mentioned in this series of articles.



Fig.1: Celtic cross.

Ireland aroused the interest of foreign powers early on. The Celts are worth mentioning. Various sources date their arrival from the European mainland between 600 and 300 BC (Figure 1). They were followed by Vikings at the end of the 8th century (Fig.2(a)). Several towns emerged from their settlements, including Dublin (Fig.2(b)), Wexford and Wicklow on the east coast and Limerick in the south-west.



(a)



(b)

Fig.2: (a) Reconstruction of the Viking longship 'Skuldelev 2', built in the Dublin area around 1042; (b) 1000 years of Dublin (1988) - Significant buildings.

Experience shows that greed for power leads to violence and wars. But it was not only foreign invaders who caused conflict; regional, native rulers also fought narcissistically for their interests. The High King Brian Boru (Fig.3) achieved the feat of sole dominance for less than ten years. His troops defeated the Vikings at the Battle of Clontarf in 1014.



Fig.3: 1000th anniversary of the coronation of Brian Bo ru as the first High King of Ireland in 1002AD.

England's hegemony begins

In the middle of the 12th century, the controversies between two Irish kings led to the supremacy of the Anglo-Normans under King Henry II, who had been called in to assist. He already ruled over England and parts of France and incorporated Ireland into his empire. This was tantamount to an English occupation, as he generously distributed land, primarily in the east of Ireland, the so-called Pale, to

immigrant Norman aristocrats as rewards for their assistance (Fig.4).



Fig.4: Conquest of Ireland by the Normans in 1169AD, Trim Castle. Amazingly, England established the first Irish parliament in 1297, but without endangering its own hegemony. For a better understanding, it must be warned at this point not to equate the various parliaments in Ireland over the centuries with democratically elected, representative parliaments of today's character. As a rule, they were more of a farce, as typical features of their composition and rights were the restriction to certain male classes of the population such as aristocrats and landlords, the exclusion of denominations, limited voting rights, trickery in the determination of electoral districts in order to secure the majority of representatives for the minority and submission to the English Parliament.

King Henry VII emphasised the supremacy by law in 1494 by making the decisions of the Irish parliament dependent on the approval of the English crown. The following English kings continued the subjugation and infiltration of Ireland. King Henry VIII transformed Ireland into a kingdom with him as regent.

As in England, all church property was incorporated into the crown. Nevertheless, most Irishmen and settlers did not abandon their Catholic faith in favour of the Anglican Church, but responded with uprisings, which in turn led to the wanton destruction of hundreds of Irish monasteries. In the 5th century AD, the Irish were Christianised in particular by the missionary Patrick, who was born in the Roman province of Britain. He is considered a national saint in Ireland (Fig.5).



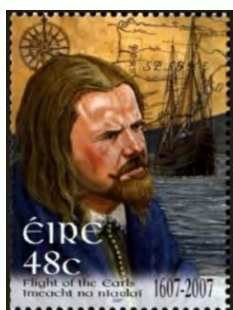
Fig.5: St Patrick.

In the name of the infant king Edward VI, a large number of Britons were settled on the other side of the Pale. From then on, historiography tells of numerous hostilities and conflicts between the Irish and the British, which were ultimately put down by military means despite support from Catholic Spain, e.g. at the Battle of Kinsale in 1601 (Fig.6).



Fig.6: Town of Kinsale.

At the beginning of the 17th century, numerous Irish noble families fled abroad (Fig.7(a)). The brutal servitude over Ireland continued with further land confiscations, immigration and reprisals. Of particular note is the forced and controlled infiltration (plantation) of large numbers of English and Scottish Protestants into Ulster (Fig.7(b)). A town in the north of Ireland still bears striking witness to these events. The Catholics call it Derry, while the Protestants call it Londonderry to express their attachment to the English crown.



(a)



(b)

Fig.7: (a) Flight of the Earls and the End of the Gaelic Aristocracy in 1607 - Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, (b) 400th anniversary of the colonisation (plantation) of Ulster by the English and Scots.

The 17th to 19th century

Events came thick and fast in the middle of the 17th century. In Ulster, English settlers found themselves on the violent defence with many deaths, and civil war broke out in England from 1642 to 1651. It influenced the growing Irish rebellion and led to influential groups campaigning for a Catholic Ireland loyal to the King. The English lord protector Oliver Cromwell was a bitter opponent of the Irish and the Royalists, who raged in Ireland with his troops in unprecedented massacres, the destruction of towns such as Drogheda (Fig.8), Wexford and others, and the enslavement of survivors.



Fig.8: 800 years of Drogheda - Medieval town view.

The Civil War ended with the defeat of the Royalists and the brief period of the English Republic from 1649 to 1660. And once again masses of British colonists poured into Ulster, this time particularly republican-minded soldiery, who were rewarded in this way. By 1660, the monarchy had regained a

foothold, but Ireland remained an object of desire, expulsion and oppression for the British, which also affected Irish culture and language. By the end of the 17th century, Ireland suffered an economic decline caused by England.

Interestingly, Ireland was supposed to help King James II, the deposed King of England, Scotland and Ireland, who had converted to Catholicism, to regain power. However, this attempt ended in 1690 at the Battle of the Boyne (Fig.9) with a crushing defeat at the hands of the British and their Protestant King William III of Orange. This was promptly followed by further punitive measures such as trade bans on Irish wool products to harass the Catholic Irish. This defeat is still celebrated with relish today by the Orange Order in Northern Ireland with marches and other symbolic provocations of the Catholics and regularly ends in bloody street battles between the opposing camps during the heated phase of the Northern Ireland conflict.



Fig.9: The Battle of the Boyne, 1690.

At the end of the 18th century, the pent-up hatred and impoverishment of large sections of the peasant population once again led to uprisings and the conviction grew that only organised action could be taken against the imperialist occupiers. This was the birth of the Society of United Irishmen (Fig.10) and other organisations.



Fig.10: Meeting of the Society of United Irishmen.



Fig.11: Theobald Wolfe Tone.

Even the military support of revolutionary France under Napoleon Bonaparte could not help the uprising from 1796 to 1798 to victory. Theobald Wolfe Tone, co-founder of the Society of United Irishmen and leader of the uprising, was sentenced to death and committed suicide to escape his tormentors (Fig.11).

Henry Joy McCracken, leader of the Ulster Rising, did not escape execution. The Irish Parliament was dissolved (Fig.12(a)) and with the Acts of Union 1800/1801 the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland was created. This did not bring the country any increase in rights and co-determination, but at least allowed free trade with the other parts of the kingdom. The Union Jack, the national flag of the

United Kingdom, took on the appearance it still has today. The Irish Rebellion of 1803 ended as usual with its suppression and the execution of its leader Robert Emmet, (Fig.12(b)).



(a)



(b)

Fig.12: (a) Grattan Parliament of 1782 (b) Robert Emmet, leader of the 1803 uprising.



Fig.13: Daniel O'Connell Founder of the Catholic Association.

Association and its founder Daniel O'Connell, (Fig.13), heralded the emancipation of Catholics and the granting of more civil rights in 1829.

The subtle means by which oppression continued can be illustrated perfectly by the role of Catholics at the time. They were excluded from the Irish parliament. This did not change until the unmistakable demand for participation by the Catholic



Fig.14: The Great Famine in Ireland - A family with their dying child.

As if the inhuman colonial behaviour of the British was not enough, the Great Famine (Fig.14) caused by potato crop failures in the mid-19th century decimated the Irish population from around 8.5 to around 5.5 million people by death and emigration (Fig.15(a)). Great Britain failed to provide aid and

even exacerbated the sheer misery by forcing grain deliveries - not to Ireland, but from the country. In order to help the Irish farmers who were being driven out and exploited by the British landowners, the land reformers Charles Stewart Parnell and Michael Davitt founded the Irish Land League in 1879 (Fig.15(b)).



(a)



(b)

Fig.15: (a) Irish emigration to the United States of America in the 19th century; (b) Land reformers Charles Stewart Parnell and Michael Davitt.

Several Land Acts were passed in an attempt to improve the rural economic base. One example is the Land Act of 1909 by Augustine Birrell, Minister of State for Ireland in

Westminster. It was primarily the Protestant north of Ireland that participated in the industrialisation that spilled over from Great Britain, widening the gap with the rest of Ireland in terms of economic prosperity.

The independence movement as a political factor

As it happened, the barrel was full and overflowing. The oppressed began to organise more and more and the independence movement gathered pace, as the longing for freedom grew rapidly in people's minds and groups such as the Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB) with its offshoot of Irish emigrants in the United States, the Fenian Brotherhood, the Home Government Association and the Home Rule League sprang up like mushrooms. Although the British were able to brutally quell further unrest such as the Fenian Uprising of 1867 (Fig.16), the first fruits of the independence movement were reaped in 1914 when the British House of Commons passed the Home Rule Bill, which was also highly controversial in Ireland after several previously failed bills. It was intended to give Ireland its own constitution and more self-government within the United Kingdom.



Fig.16: Anniversary of the Fenian Uprising.

The Irish nationalist John Edward Redmond, who was opposed to violence, was a particular advocate of Home Rule. Fig.17 shows him in the foreground and his opponent behind him, Sir Edward Carson, an Irish Unionist. The First World War (1914-1918), (Fig.18), thwarted the actual realisation of Home Rule, but prevented a civil war, which the Protestant Unionists in Ulster, descendants of the non-assimilating immigrants from earlier centuries, provoked by their strict rejection.



Fig.17: Edward Carson and John Redmond.



Fig.18: Irish steamship RMS Leinster is torpedoed and sunk by the German submarine UB-123 (1918).

The seven-month labour dispute with lockouts involving thousands of workers in Dublin in 1913-1914 should not go unmentioned. Although the central demands against the Guinness Brewery and the Dublin United Tramway Company (Fig.19) among others, for higher wages and better working

conditions could not be realised, the side effects were indicative of the coming Easter Rising.



Fig.19: Tramway of the Dublin United Tramway Company from 1902.



Fig.20: James Larkin.

James Larkin, (Fig.20), founder of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union together with James Connolly, initiator of the republican Irish Citizen Army (Fig.21(a)), whose members were among the main combatants during the Easter Rising, played the main roles on the side of the strikers. Both found particular support in Patrick Henry Pearse, (Fig.21(b)) and Countess Constance Georgine Markiewicz, (Fig.21(c)), who were also involved in the impending unrest. In 1913, the paramilitary Irish Volunteer Force (Fig.21(d)) was founded, which also fought on the Republican side against the British three years later.

Image credits:

- Digital Repository of Ireland - Royal Irish Academy, Dublin [Publisher] - An Post Museum and Archive, Dublin [Depositor]

How to get connected:

- [An Post – Philatelic Services, General Post Office \(GPO\)](#), O'Connell Street Lower, Dublin 1, D01 F5P2, Ireland, email: irishstamps@anpost.ie
- [ÉPA – Éire Philatelic Association](#), 1559 Grouse Lane, Mountainside, NJ 07092-1340, John B. Sharkey Secretary / Chapter Coordinator, New Jersey, USA, email: jsharkeyepa@me.com
- [FAI – Research and Working Group Ireland e.V.](#), Association of German Philatelists (BDPh), Wolfgang Fiedler, Eichendorffstrasse 2a, 31535 Neustadt am Rübenberge, Germany, email: w.w.fiedler@web.de
- [IPC – Irish Philatelic Circle](#), P.O. Box 12624, Rathfarnham, Dublin 16, Ireland, email: irishphilateliccircle@gmail.com



(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

Fig.21: (a) Irish Citizen Army - members in front of Croydon House, Dublin (James Larkin far left); (b) Patrick Henry Pearse; (c) Countess Constance Georgine Markiewicz; (d) Irish Volunteer Force - Independence fighters from Waterford.

Further Reading:

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Royal Mail Unveils Postbox of the Future: Make Sending Parcels Easier

by Press Office, Royal Mail

According to The Postal Museum in the UK, author Anthony Trollope was working as a Surveyor's Clerk for the Post Office in the 1850s. He proposed the introduction of post boxes in Britain – probably after seeing road-side letter boxes in France and Belgium. A trial on the Channel Islands was approved and on 23 November 1852, four cast-iron pillar boxes were installed in Jersey with an extension to the trial in Guernsey the next year.

After a successful trial period in Jersey and Guernsey, the first pillar boxes appeared in Britain from 1853. These early letter boxes were not standardised as design, manufacture and installation was largely the responsibility of local surveyors.



Fig.1: Green Pillar Postbox, 1857.

By 1859, all pillar boxes were standardised in two sizes, a larger size for high volume areas and narrower for elsewhere, with a cylindrical shape, painted green. These green letter boxes were so unobtrusive that complaints were received as people had difficulty finding them. The iconic red colour of the pillar boxes was then standardised in 1874, though it took 10 years to complete the programme of re-painting.

In Liverpool, the District Surveyor commissioned his own non-standard pillar box in 1862 – known now as the Liverpool Special.

There were a few exceptions to the iconic red pillar boxes. In the 1930s, blue boxes for posting airmail letters were installed – but these were removed, repainted red and re-entered service for standard mail by 1939. And in 2012, post boxes in the homes of Britain's Olympic Gold Medallists were painted gold.



Fig.2: Standardised Red Postbox, 1874.



Fig.3: Blue Air Mail Postbox, 1934.

Royal Mail has unveiled a solar-powered postbox of the future as the company continues to find ways to make sending parcels easier in April 2024.

The iconic postbox design has been given a modern makeover which includes an extra-large opening to accept parcels larger than those that fit through a letterbox. Customers scan their parcel's barcode and a drawer opens for them to drop it in, and they can also request proof of posting using the Royal Mail app.



Fig.4: Modern Makeover of Iconic Postbox, 2024.

Royal Mail has recently updated its app so customers can post small, barcoded parcels in a postbox and request proof of posting. The app update utilises 4G and the cellphone's location services, and to use it customers simply tap 'services' on the home screen, go to 'proof of posting', and then follow the steps.

The move is part of Royal Mail's drive to make it easier for customers to use postboxes to send parcels. There are 115,000 postboxes in the UK, located within half a mile of 98 per cent of addresses, making them the UK's largest parcel drop off network. They currently accept parcels that are small enough to fit through a letterbox, but thousands could be adapted to the new design to accept larger parcels.

Five of the new postboxes are being piloted in the Ware, Hertford and Fowlmere areas before Royal Mail rolls them out further across the UK. Letters can still be posted in the usual way through a separate opening.

The new postboxes will support the increasing numbers of people selling unwanted clothing and other items on secondhand marketplaces, as well as traditional online shoppers sending returns.

The updates to postboxes are part of Royal Mail's wider efforts to make sending and receiving parcels as convenient as possible. Royal Mail now has more than 21,000 locations where customers can drop off and collect parcels, including 1,000 lockers, 7,000 Collect+ stores, 11,500 Post Office branches, 1,200 Royal Mail Customer Service Points, and soon 1,200 parcel postboxes.



If you have any thoughts or comments please send your letter to the Editorial Board. Just click on the email address : sap@stampssa.africa



Edenvale Visit to Museum Africa

by Charl Heydenrych, Edenvale Philatelic Society

It was with much anticipation that eight members of the Edenvale Philatelic Society recently embarked on a visit to Museum Africa in Newtown, Johannesburg (Fig.1). The trip, proposed during our monthly society meeting, was met with enthusiastic agreement, and Charl Heydenrych took on the task of coordinating the visit with the museum. After a few emails and phone calls, 8 May 2025 was set, and we were all looking forward to exploring the philatelic treasures housed there.



Fig.1: Members of EPS together with Museum Africa staff.

The primary reason for visiting was to view the renowned Curle Collection, a significant holding of South African stamps and postal history that resides at Museum Africa. Having heard about the breadth and depth of this collection for some time, we were eager to finally see some of its highlights firsthand.

Upon arrival at the museum, we were warmly greeted by Kamo Mokgalaka the Curator and other staff members - they went out of their way to facilitate our visit. Then with a little assistance from Charles Kuhn the Curle Collection which is stored and occasionally displayed for researchers and interested parties, made its appearance. While not all of the vast collection is permanently on public display due to its size and preservation requirements, the museum staff had kindly arranged for us to view a selection of particularly interesting items.



Fig.2: Parcel Label Addressed to Frederick Julius Jepp.

One item that immediately captured our attention was the address label from the original parcel containing the very beginnings of the Curle Collection, sent to Frederick Julius Jepp, a prominent figure

in early South African philately. Seeing this tangible link to the collection's origins (Fig.2) was a fascinating experience, sparking discussions about the early days of stamp collecting in the region.

We were also privileged to examine some examples of the bisects. (Fig.3) These intriguing stamps, created out of necessity when there was a shortage of smaller denominations, were cut in half and used as the equivalent of the smaller value.



Fig.3: Examples of bisects.

Seeing the precision (and sometimes less-than-precise!) cuts on these historical stamps brought a tangible sense of the postal challenges of the time.

A special word of thanks to Dave Cohen that took a leading role in walking the rest of us through this massive amount of material!

Our two hours at the museum flew by incredibly quickly. As we moved from one fascinating exhibit to another, it became clear that the Curle Collection is truly immense. It would take many more visits to even begin to fully appreciate the scope and significance of the material housed there. From early imperforate issues to rare postal markings and historical documents, the collection offers a comprehensive overview of South African postal history.

While our visit was relatively short, it was undoubtedly a worthwhile and enriching experience for all present.

It served as a reminder of the rich philatelic heritage of our country and the importance of preserving such collections for future generations. We left Museum Africa with a renewed appreciation for the Curle Collection and its history.



Afrikaans 100 Gauteng Regional Exhibition

by Ronel Erasmus, Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging van Pretoria

AFRIKAANS 100 Gauteng Regional Exhibition, held from 8 – 11 May 2025, was a celebration of philately in the context of history and art. The exhibition brought together collectors and enthusiasts from across South Africa, providing a platform to showcase the depth, diversity, and richness of our shared philatelic heritage. The exhibition provided inspiration, knowledge, and enjoyment for all attendees.

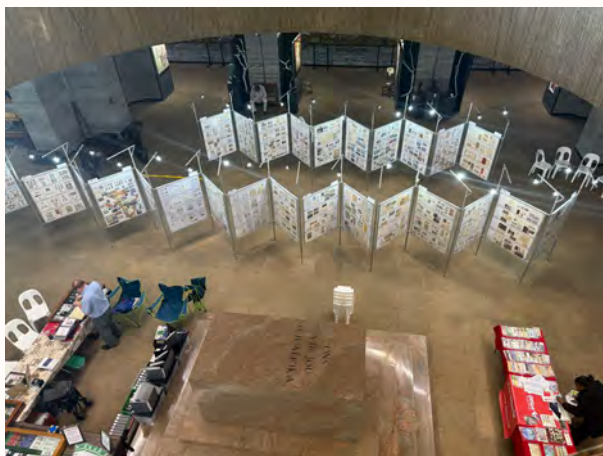


Fig.1: Aerial View on the Afrikaans 100 Regional Exhibition.

In celebration of the centenary of Afrikaans as an official language, the Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging van Pretoria (AFP) and the Philatelic Federation of South Africa (PFSA) with the support from the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenigings (FAK) and the Voortrekkermonument held a regional exhibition at the Voortrekker Monument in Pretoria in the Senotaaf Hall (Fig.1).

Afrikaans is unique in the family of language, a kind of linguistic melting pot where various languages and language groups have converged at the southern tip of Africa. This melting pot is captured in the official date stamp, no. 2025-01, (Fig.2) designed by Thea Clemons of the South African Post Office.



Fig.2: Official Date Stamp.

On 8 May 1925, South Africa declared Afrikaans an official language. It was a momentous occasion, marking the birth of a new language and making it the third youngest member of the Germanic language family. Faroese and Luxembourgish were recognized much later in 1948 and 1984, respectively.

Afrikaans is one of South Africa's twelve official languages, but it is spoken far beyond our borders. It is used by many people in countries as diverse as Namibia, the United Kingdom, the United Arab Emirates, New Zealand, Australia, Russia, China, Canada, and the United States. Afrikaans

is truly a global language, with an estimated 6.9 million native speakers.

In the 16th to 18th centuries, a time of great exploration, a unique language began to emerge. Dutch, Khoekhoen, Malay, Portuguese, French, German, English, and various Nguni and Sotho languages all blended together, much like ingredients in a potjie, to create Afrikaans. This is captured in the design by Louwrence Erasmus of the official commemorative cover for the event (Fig.3).

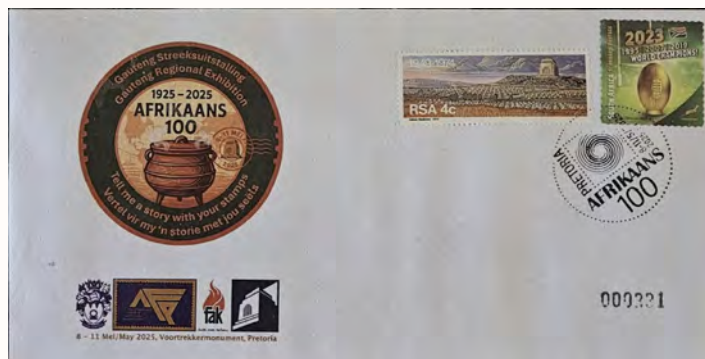


Fig.3: Afrikaans 100 Commemorative Cover.

The exhibition showcased 54 philatelic exhibits in 128 frames that traced the history and development of the Afrikaans language (39 exhibits) as well as other themes.

The FAK, PFSA, and Voortrekkermonument were the main sponsors of the event. Their commitment to the advancement of philately and cultural engagement created a unique exhibition environment that promoted the hobby to a broad audience. Donations were also received from several philatelists.

The Organising Committee comprised André du Plessis RDPsA, Louwrence Erasmus (Chairman), Ronel Erasmus, Petra Heath, Herman van Niekerk, and Mias van Pletzen.

The jury consisted of Hugh Amoore RDPsA FRPSL, André du Plessis RDPsA and Louwrence Erasmus (Fig.4).



Fig.4: Jury at work: Louwrence Erasmus, André du Plessis RDPsA and Hugh Amoore RDPsA FRPSL.

Numbered commemorative covers were on sale during the exhibition for R100 per cover. There were five covers each with the 2023 World Cup Standard Postage stamp and one of the following stamps: 1962 50th Anniversary of Volkspele 2½c, 1975 Centenary of Afrikaner Language Movement (GRA) 4c, 1975 Afrikaans Language Monument 5c, 1974 25th Anniversary Voortrekker Monument 4c, and 1979 4c 50th Anniversary of FAK (Fig.3). Covers are available at R500 per set and you can enquire at sekretaris@afpretoria.co.za.

A diverse group of visitors, including school groups, international tourists, local tourists, people reached through social media and Maroela Media, and stamp enthusiasts, flocked to the exhibition. They also had the opportunity to browse the stocks of dealers. Visitors could explore and purchase from a wide selection of stamps, covers, historical documents, banknotes, and coins. These dealers are essential to the hobby, providing access to rare and

valuable items that enrich collections and preserve philatelic and numismatic heritage. The dealers were well supported during the four days and new friendships were made around the dealer tables. A special thank you to our dealers, Clinton Goslin, Clive King, Dr Heinz Wirz and the South African Post Office.

The Afrikaans 100 Gauteng Exhibition was a great success. New members joined the AFP the following week as a direct result of the exhibition.

Three groups of exhibits were on the floor: Court of Honour with eight exhibits in 27 frames that have been shown at National and International Level, competitive classes with 23 exhibits in 50 frames, and no-rules exhibitions with 23 entries in 54 frames.

Medals and gemstones are awarded to exhibitors whose work meets the regional exhibition standards outlined in the [Prospectus](#). The results for the competitive classes are:

Medals were awarded to three or more frames:

Mark	Medal	Class	Title	Exhibitor	Society
94	Large Gold	8: Open	Aspekte van die ontstaan en universiteitswording van die Universiteit van Pretoria	Hugh Amore RDPSA FRPSL	RPSCT
86	Large Gold	8: Open	Die Afrikaners is Plesierig	Victor Millard	RPSCT
78	Large Vermeil	8: Open	Voortrekker Eeufees, Historiese Ossewag 8 Augustus – 16 Desember 1938	Petra Heath GAFF	AFP
65	Large Silver	3: Thematics	Spinning and weaving	Natalie Lubbe	AFP
54	Bronze	1: Traditional	Australian Antarctic Territory	John Barry	PPS

Gemstones were awarded to limited scope exhibits of one and two frames:

Mark	Gemstone	Class	Title	Exhibitor	Society
90	Diamond	2:Postal History	Die impak van die Anglo-Boereoorlog (1899-1902) op Heidelberg, Transvaal en omgewing	Gerhard Kamffer RDPSA	PPS
78	Emerald	5: Aero/Astro	Ontwikkeling van lugpos in Suid Afrika 1911-1937	André du Plessis RDPSA	PPS
76	Emerald	3: Thematics	Chamber of Mines Centenary – Kamer van Mynwese Eeufees	Chris Callaghan	AFP
74	Ruby	8: Open	Die Parlement van Suid-Afrika 1885 tot 1994	Petra Heath GAFF	AFP
73	Ruby	5: Aero/Astro	Surinaamse Lugposseels onder Nederlandse bewind	John Barry	PPS
72	Ruby	2: Postal History	PKZ 00002 - Permit Mail	Ronel Erasmus	AFP
72	Ruby	8: Open	Die Slag van Delfvillebos	Petra Heath GAFF	AFP
68	Ruby	3: Thematics	Vuurtorings – Oprigting en Ligging in Afrika	Johan van Wyk	Oilfilat
61	Sapphire	8: Open	“Local” precancels of the USA	Trevor Harris	Oilfilat
60	Sapphire	3: Thematics	Ballet deur die eeue	Natalie Lubbe	AFP
60	Sapphire	8: Open	Oorsprong van Afrikaans en Invloede	Victor Millard	RPSCT
58	Sapphire	8: Open	The Birth of a Language	Aubrey Bowles	MPS
52	Aquamarine	3: Thematics	Daniël se Dinosauriërs	Daniël Lubbe (junior member)	AFP
51	Aquamarine	8: Open	Afrikaans is Groot !	Pieter Meyer	DPFM
50	Aquamarine	3: Thematics	Katie se ABC	Katie Lubbe (junior member)	AFP
49	Aquamarine	3: Thematics	Katte op seëls	Katie Lubbe (junior member)	AFP
49	Aquamarine	3: Thematics	Composers	Mias van Pletzen	AFP
48	Aquamarine	8: Open	Musiek in Afrikaans	Mias van Pletzen	AFP

Congratulations to all the exhibitors!



The Metamorphosis of a Local Exchange Section to a Country Wide Service

by John Barry, Pretoria Philatelic Society

Many philatelic societies have or have had an 'exchange section'. This has essentially been a type of 'approval service' where members place priced stamps in a booklet, which is then circulated by the society to other members. The members that then purchase items pay the money to the society and when the booklet has been seen by the members, the society returns it and the money for purchases (less a commission) to the contributor. It was originally called an 'exchange' as the idea was that all members would contribute and that all members would buy from the booklets; money being used as a facilitator to even out the difference between the sales and purchases of each collector. Booklets were usually passed from member to member by hand and the administrative work done by volunteers from the society. These volunteers usually organized the participating members onto 'circuits' (essentially a list of the people organized geographically in the best way) to lighten the administrative load as one would only then check the booklet once it had completed a 'circuit' of members. Costs to run the system were minimal and the commission earned (most usually 10% of sales) was a welcome source of income for a society.

However a society exchange section is but one way to acquire philatelic material. Other ways include: auctions (postal or live), stamp fairs, stamp dealers and the Internet (sites such as bobshop or internet based dealers). This diversity has been available more in the last few decades, but is mainly confined to the larger centres. For people in less busy areas most of these other sources are not readily available. The greatest advantage of participating in an exchange system is that one can inspect material in your own home and at your own pace peruse booklets, with the ability to compare one's own collection to material before selecting items.

The Pretoria Philatelic Society's (PPS) Exchange Section began at least in the 1940s (possibly earlier) and has been continuously active ever since. It slowly grew to have many circuits in Pretoria and environs. In 1980 there were 16 circuits, twelve in Pretoria and four in 'outside areas' – Johannesburg, Cape Town, Grahamstown and Polokwane. Packets were sent to the outside areas via the efficient Post Office system. As the years passed though, the character of the membership of the Exchange Section changed as the number of collectors involved with 'organised' philately (both societies and the PFSA) dwindled.

The gradual change that had been happening was brought home to us when the decision was made to amalgamate

the Exchange Section of the PPS with the Exchange Section of the Afrikaanse Filateliste Vereeniging (AFV). This and the work of stalwarts in other areas, caused us to reappraise the whole situation and our methods of organisation. We then moved to an Internet based administration system, the usage of couriers to transport books and moved to a model of having participating societies run circuits rather than individual members of our society. This whole reorganisation was reflected by the name change, when we moved from being the Exchange Section of PPS to being *The Stamp Exchange* (TSE) run currently under the auspices of PPS.

The usage of an Internet based sales program allows access by circuit managers from any part of the country, doing away with the need for all the administration to be done centrally. We also now have 'real-time' knowledge of where booklets are and a good idea of the sales that have happened.

The model has not only facilitated the growth of *The Stamp Exchange* through the participating societies but also through the incorporation of further societies with the considerable additional administrative burden being handled by the participating society's volunteers. This has also enabled us to make the service available to all Philatelic Federation of South Africa (PFSA) members via their PFSA affiliated societies. Direct members of PFSA can of course also participate, but they would need to contact the central administrators to utilize the service.

With the decline in the quality of Post Office services, the growth of courier companies and their technologies, made a move to their services inevitable despite their costs being the single biggest expense for the TSE. Curiously this decision has helped the growth of TSE to all parts of the country as it becomes increasingly more difficult to acquire material from traditional sources in some parts of the country.

There has thus been a slow but steady change from an essentially Pretoria-only based service with a few outlying circuits, to a country wide organisation. TSE now has circuits in the Eastern Cape, Free State, Gauteng, Natal, North West Province and the Western Cape. There are now thirteen circuits outside of Pretoria with only four inside Pretoria.

The objective of the TSE is to promote philately at all levels on a non-profit basis with its finances run separately and ring-fenced from those of PPS. To date income from commissions and interest allows the service to be available at no charge to participants. However, with continuously escalating printing and courier costs this may need to be reviewed at some future date. Overall, the TSE would be unable to function without a dedicated and hardworking team of many volunteers; something that TSE is fortunate to have!



Visit a Stamp Fair Near You



Cape Stamp Fair and Auction

Usually **first** Saturday, every month.
Bellville Valley DRC Hall,
c/o Postma & St Andrews Streets, Bellville
Open: 09:00 – 12:30

Contact:
Ken Joseph: 072 5971287,
ken@philatelicfriends.com
Robert Harm: 082 925-7103,
robertharm9@gmail.com

George (Online Philatelic Auctions Only)

Ray's Stamps
Contact:
Ray Upson: 044 871 2286,
scpa@xsinet.co.za,
Fax2Email: 086 733 8444

Pretoria Stamp Fair and Auction Gauteng

First Saturday, every month.
Greek Orthodox Church,
Corner Lynnwood Road & Roper St, Brooklyn
Open: 08:00 with Auction at 10:30
Contact:
Kenny Napier: 083 444 0249,
kenny.napier@mweb.co.za
Clinton Goslin: 083 272 9367,
atlasauctioneers@lantic.net

Johannesburg Stamp Fair and Auction Gauteng (Old Kyalami Stamp Fair)

Second Saturday every month.
German Club, 131 Holkam Road, Paulshof, Sandton.
Open: 08:00 with Auction at 10:00
Contact:
Kenny Napier: 083 444 0249,
kenny.napier@mweb.co.za
Clinton Goslin: 083 272 9367,
atlasauctioneers@lantic.net

East Rand Stamp Fair and Auction Gauteng

Last Saturday, every month.
Edenvale Bowling Club,
6th Avenue, Edenvale
Open: 08:00 with Auction at 10:00
Contact:
Kenny Napier: 083 444 0249,
kenny.napier@mweb.co.za
Clinton Goslin: 083 272 9367,
atlasauctioneers@lantic.net

Natal Stamp Fair and Auction (Durban)

Second and **last** Saturday, every month.
Classic Motor-cycle Club,
137 Tara Road, Bluff, Durban
Open: From 09:00
Contact:
Zbigniew Kawecki: 079 465 7468,
z.kawecki57@gmail.com

KZN: Sunbird Stamp Auction

First Saturday, every month.
St Elizabeth's Anglican Church Hall,
45 Salisbury Avenue, Westville, Durban
Open: 09:00 – 13:00
Contact:
Kim Breytenbach:
sunbird.stampauction@gmail.com



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