



# Philately South Africa: Stamping with Adél

Issue 11

Newsletter

March 2026



*Stamp collecting, also known as philately, has been a cherished hobby for over a century. Each stamp holds a piece of history art and culture.*

## **Stamping Spotlight:**

***Len Stanway - Highlights of 60 years of Malaysia.***

*ABW Postcards*

*Petrol Ration Coupon*

*German surrender document*

The month of love has passed, and it was heartening to witness so much happiness and positivity in our community. The local auctions were notably busier than usual, which is encouraging to see. While I may not readily admit it, I did acquire a few items that were not strictly necessary—but I am confident they will find a suitable place in a future display. With time moving forward steadily, I would like to gently remind everyone to begin preparing your exhibits for SAVPEX in June. This event provides an excellent opportunity to refine your work and prepare effectively for the national exhibition.

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# Reader Requests

I receive quite a few of requests for material or for information. It would greatly be appreciated if you can assist your fellow collector.

## 1) **Research Material:**

I'm interested in literature, especially specialised of the RSA 4th definitives and the 6th definitives especially the rhino and the antelope series of printings. Has anyone published anything?

## 2) **Publication:**

Paul Schamberger's book – "Interlude in Switzerland. The story of the South African refugee-soldiers in the Alps during the Second World War". (2001) Published by Maus Publishing Co., Parkhurst, Johannesburg. ISBN 0-620-26847-6.

## 3) **Great Trek Material:**

This collector is based in the UK and is interested in Great Trek material, if you have any to spare, please let me know.

## 4) **Catalogue:**

Stanley Gibbons Specialised QEII Pre decimal Vol 4 Part 1

[adelbulpitt@gmail.com](mailto:adelbulpitt@gmail.com)

**Critically Endangered Vultures**

**NEW STAMP ISSUE AVAILABLE FROM 23 JANUARY!**

**Post Office South Africa**

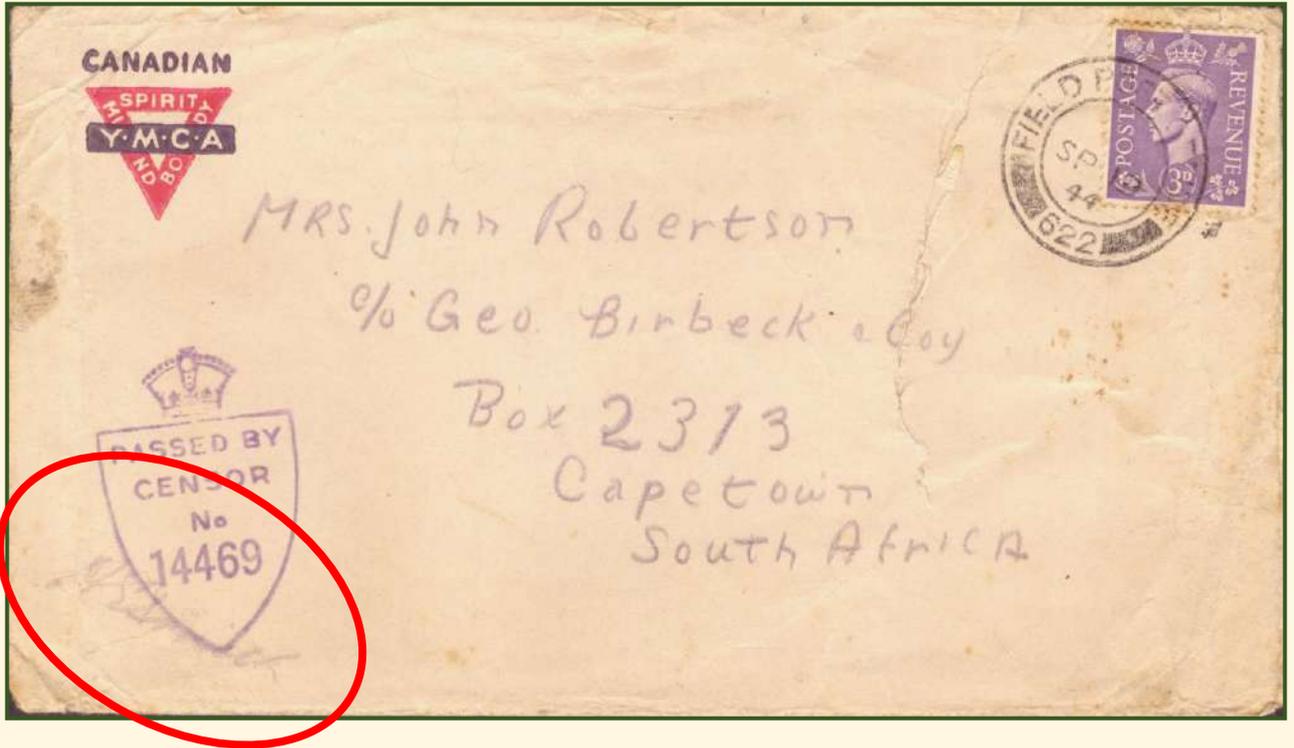
Limited commemorative stamps available at selected post offices

# From my desk

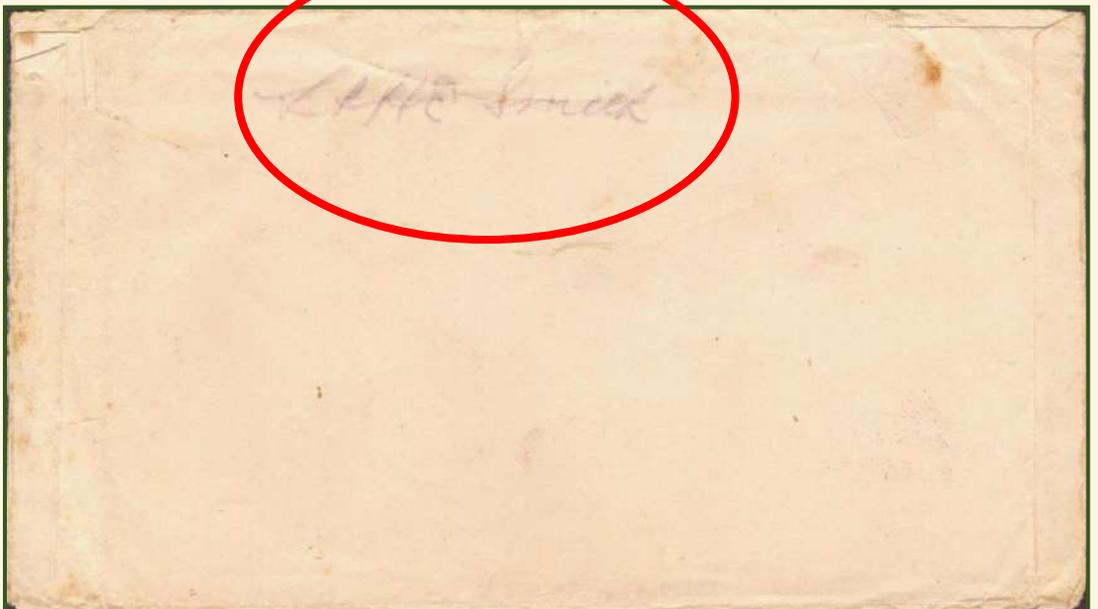
## YMCA cover - 1944

This is a bit of a scruffy cover but had the most interesting items inside, 3 of the items are signed by a Mr. Smith.

*Front of cover*



*Rear of cover*

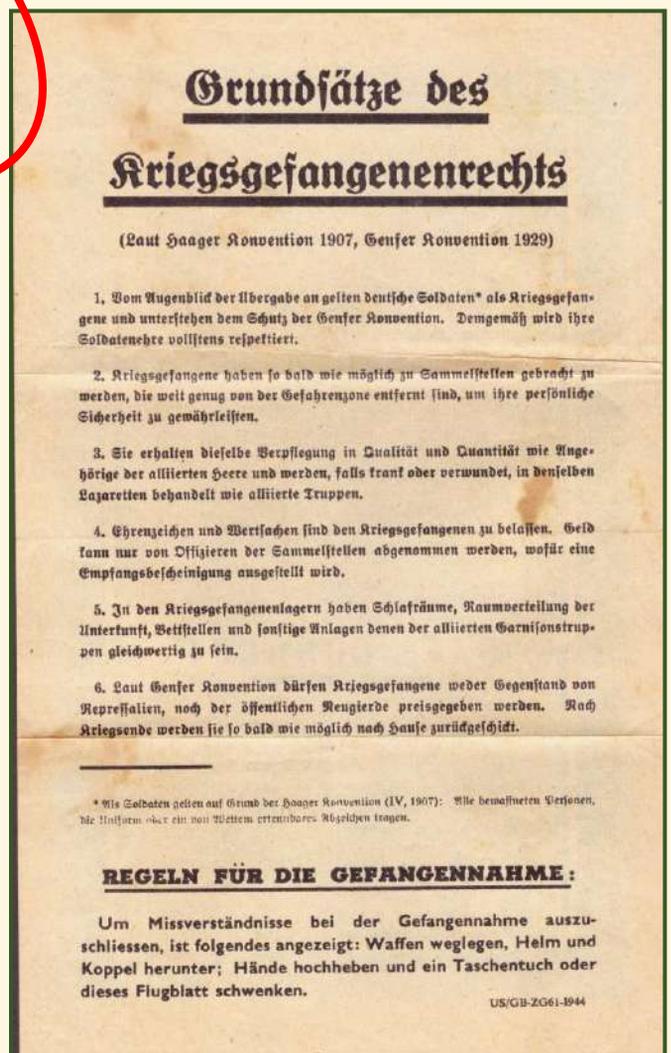


This image displays a World War II Allied Safe Conduct Leaflet (Passierschein) produced in 1944 for German soldiers wishing to surrender to Allied forces.

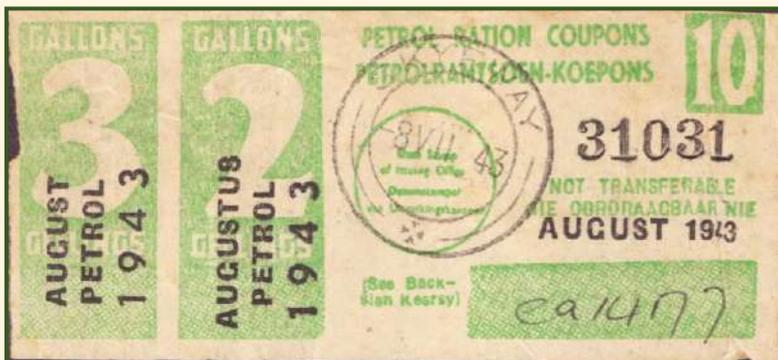
It outlines principles of prisoner-of-war rights based on the 1907 Hague Convention and 1929 Geneva Convention.

It promises safe treatment, food, and medical attention equivalent to Allied troops. It provides specific instructions for surrender, such as putting down weapons and waving the leaflet.

The front is signed by Mr Smith; this was included in the YMCA envelope from the previous page



More items that were inside the YMCA envelop. The bank note was also signed by Mr., Smith



This folder must be produced whenever petrol is purchased and coupons must only be detached by the supplier at the time of purchase.  
Hierdie omslag moet vertoon word wanneer petrol gekoop word en koepons moet alleen deur die leweransier by die verkoop van petrol uitgeskeur word.  
G.P.-S.

NIE OORDRAAG-  
BAAR NIE.

NOT  
TRANSFERABLE.

# Last months ZOOM Experiences

There are a host of societies that have monthly zoom meetings. A great variety of topics and areas are being covered, from the expert to the novice all are welcome. Join in the fun, herewith a few snippets from what I have seen this month.

## CIVIL SERVICE PS

### John Gillespie - Trains of the world:

The presentation spans numerous countries across nearly every continent, detailing the origins and evolution of their respective railway systems. It begins with Great Britain, noting it has the world's oldest system, with the first locomotive-hauled public railway opening in 1825. Through commemorative stamps, the presentation tracks the transition from early steam locomotives (like Stephenson's Rocket and Locomotion) to modern high-speed rail, such as the French TGV and the extensive Spanish high-speed network. It also highlights various forms of rail transport, including monorails, rack railways, and trams. In summary, the presentation serves as both a historical record of railway engineering and a showcase of how nations use philately to commemorate their industrial milestones and transport heritage.

**Spain** 

The first railway line in the Iberian Peninsula was built in 1848 between Barcelona and Mataro. After the Spanish Civil War the railways were in a state of disrepair. In 1941 RENFE was created by nationalizing the private railways. The Spanish high speed network is the longest in Europe (3966km) and second only to China.

**1958 17th International Railway Congress - Madrid**



Features Talgo II Articulated Train, Class 1600 Diesel, and Type 242F Steam Locomotive.

**Germany** 

1965 2nd European Congress and 7th international stamp fair of railway workers philatelists in FISAIC.  
10th anniversary of the Frankfurt railways stamp collecting society.  
1966 1st stamp exhibition of railway philatelists in Stuttgart, commemorating Nectar.



Drucksache 407

70f

1. Kongress der Eisenbahner-Philatelisten  
30. Oktober 1965  
Frankfurt/Main

2. 10-jähriges Jubiläum  
und 3. Internationale Briefmarken-Ausstellung der  
Eisenbahner-Philatelisten in der FISAIC

3. Nektar  
10 Jahre Deutschen Sozialer Gesamtverband  
Bundesverband Sozialer Briefe Frankfurt 1966

M. Dupré  
85 av. P.V. Courcier  
Maison Albert  
Seine France

4. Briefmarken-Ausstellung  
der Eisenbahner-Philatelisten  
Stuttgart

20.-22. Mai 1966

M. Dupré  
85 av. P.V. Courcier  
Maison Albert  
Seine France

Frankreich

# SEEOPS

**Diederik Viljoen - ‘Dead Countries’** was the title of this display. It provides a historical and postal overview of approximately 60 "dead countries"—entities that no longer exist in their original form and have since been incorporated into larger consolidated nations due to factors like shared culture, language, or war. The presentation focuses specifically on the first imperforated stamp issues released between 1849 and 1860. It includes examples of individual stamps, shade varieties, and postal covers to demonstrate early postal usage. While primarily focusing on former European Kingdoms in Germany and Italy, the document also covers colonial territories.

## TUSCANY -1851

This region was the birthplace of the Italian Renaissance with the main cities of Florence and Pisa. It was an independent duchy in central Italy ruled for a long period by the dynasty of Lorena until 1860. After the second Italian War of Independence, it became part of the new Kingdom of Italy.

From 1864 to 1870 Florence became the second capital of the kingdom.

The first stamps were issued on toned paper in 1851 and shows the Lion of Tuscany.

**Currency 1851:** 60 Quantrini = 20 Soldi = 12 Crazie = 1 Tuscan Lire

			
1q Black	1q Black 1857 White Paper	13 Orange	25 Red
			
1c Carmine Red	1c Brown Red	2c Blue	2c Greenish Blue

## Modena - 1852

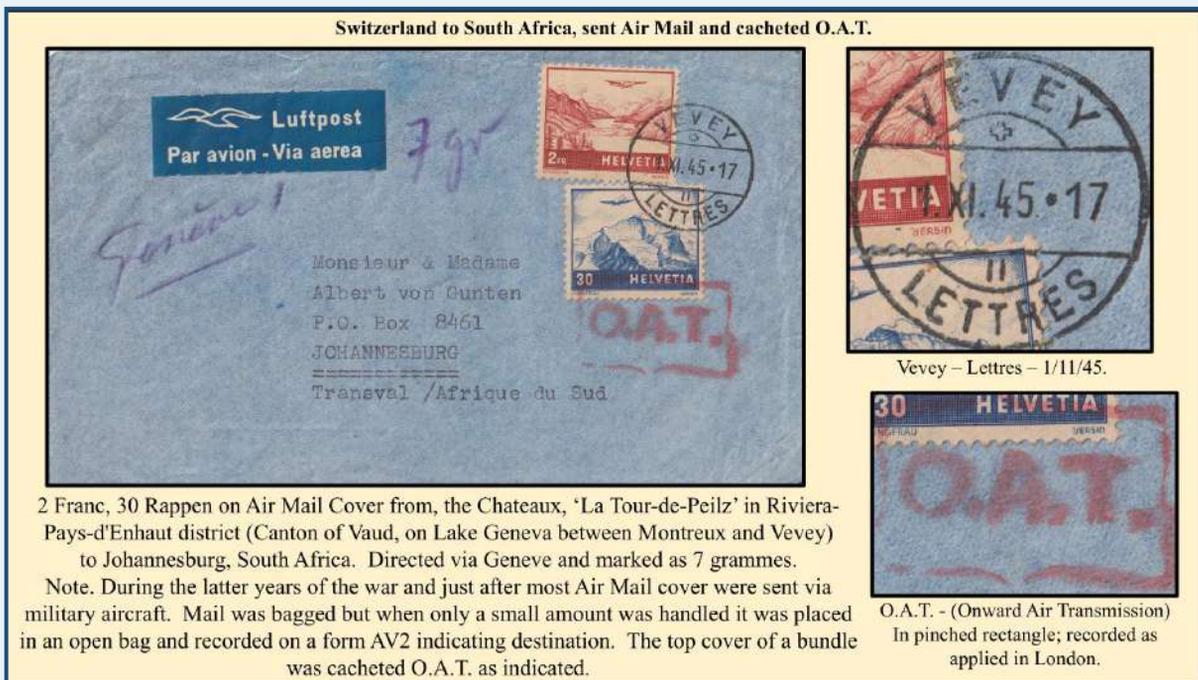
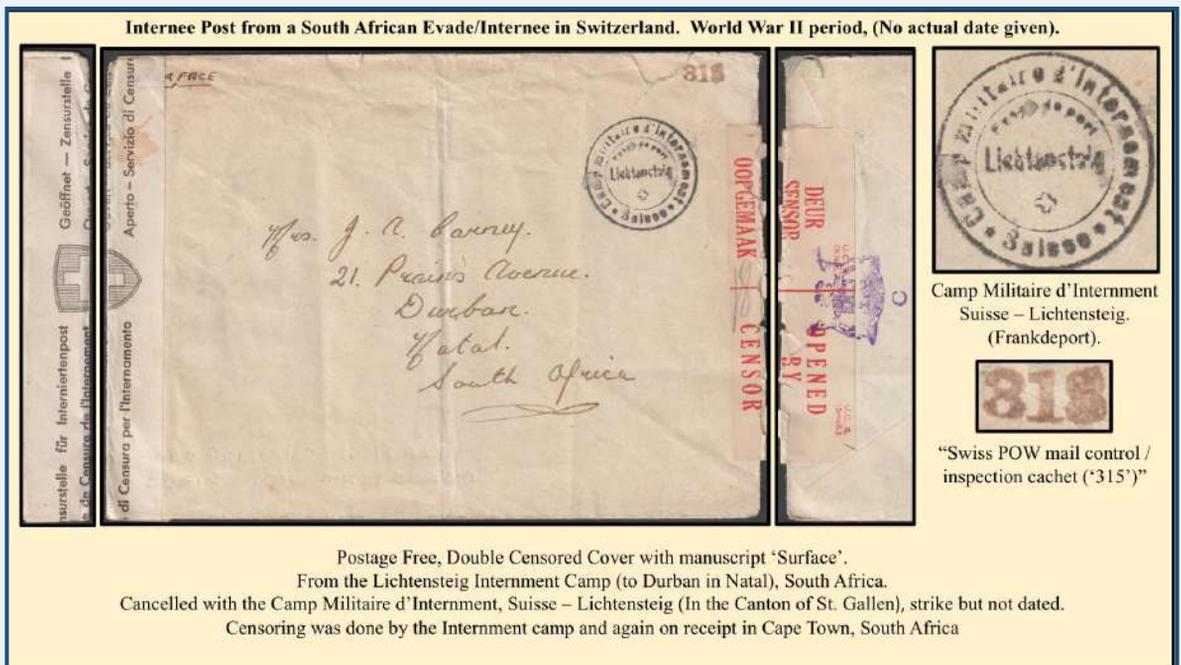
			
15 C Black Yellow Paper	25 C Black on Brownish Paper	40 C Black on Blue Paper	40 C Black on Light Blue Paper



Letter from Modena to Parma (neighbours) with postage 15 centesimi for distance up to 75km

## STAMPING WITH ADEL

**Jamie Smith** - This presentation focused on postal censorship during World War II, particularly examining the interaction between Switzerland and South Africa. He detailed covers from internment camps such as Lichtenstein and Zurich, highlighting how mail was censored both at the camps and upon receipt in South Africa. He provided historical context regarding South African POWs who escaped from Italy to Switzerland, where they remained interned for the duration of the war. His talk also explored various international censorship markings, as well as specialised postal routings like the "Onward Air Transmission" (O.A.T.) system used for military aircraft mail.



# STAMPING WITH ADEL

**Bruce Berry and Alastair Macduff** – They examined the postal repercussions of Rhodesia’s Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI) in 1965. They explained that because the British government and the UN deemed the regime illegal, Britain refused to recognise Rhodesian stamps issued during this period. Consequently, mail bearing these stamps was marked with cachets like "Stamps Not Valid" and surcharged, requiring the recipient to pay the postage. The presentation also showcased "Cinderella" labels (non-postal stickers) such as "Thank You South Africa" and "Good Luck Rhodesia," which were used to signal local support for the UDI regime amidst international sanctions.

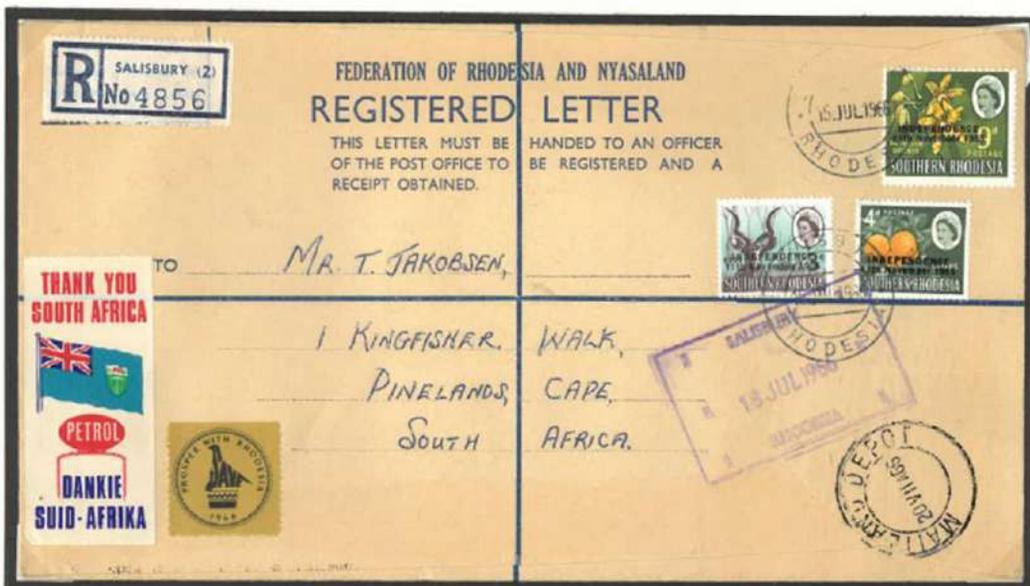
## Rhodesia’s UDI controversial stamps



By Alastair Macduff and Bruce Berry

On 11 November 1965, following a breakdown in negotiations on the question of independence, the Government of Rhodesia declared a unilateral declaration of independence (UDI) from Britain.

The response from Britain was to declare Rhodesia to be in a state of rebellion, the government to be illegal and to request the United Nations to apply mandatory economic sanctions against the ‘rebel regime’.



A Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland registered Letter envelop with ‘Independence’ overprint’ stamps and “Thank You South Africa” and “Prosper with Rhodesia” Cinderella labels.

## STAMPING WITH ADEL

**Richard Moss** – The presenter specialised in researching and identifying printing variations and rare varieties of Northern Ireland regional stamps. He highlighted subtle differences that are rarely advertised, such as the transition from "round" to "straight" elliptical perforations and variations in gum colour (cream vs. white). Moss shared his personal "hunt" for these varieties, which involved visiting the Cookstown Post Office to find rare date blocks. A notable highlight was his description of the "Polo Mint Flaw," a printing "hickey" caused by a particle on the plate that created a distinct ring-like mark on the 37p stamp.

### 41p, 1993-96. Only Printed by Questa

Maureen Provided 3 Cylinder Quarter Sheets



The 'Undiscovered' Ellipse Difference was **not** noticed.

7 singles were kept. 125 stamps were used on office mail !

Again, these stamps had the Revised Elliptical Perfs



Original  
'Round' Ellipse



Revised  
'Straight' Ellipse

Only this copy of Q1 is reported. The other Q2 has now been owned by at least two other collectors.

### 37p 1990, Printed by Harrison & Son Ltd

Just a bit of fun, found in a purchased collection



← Row 18, Column 2      Row 18, stamp 6 →

Technically a 'Hickey'. Caused by an unwanted particle on the printing plate.

I call it 'The Polo Mint Flaw',  
for obvious reasons!

As you can see it moved position  
during the printing run.



## STAMPING WITH ADEL

**Rodney Knight** – This display provided a unique look at Bulgarian postal censorship spanning both World Wars. He presented examples of military postcards from 1916 and covers from the 1940s that illustrated the various censorship strips and handstamps applied to mail. His examples included correspondence sent from Bulgarian cities like Sofia and Varna to international destinations such as Berlin and Italy, showing how mail was monitored by wartime authorities.



5 stotinki Military PS card, Sofia 23 Jan 1916 (Julian).  
Date on card 4 Feb (Gregorian)

150%



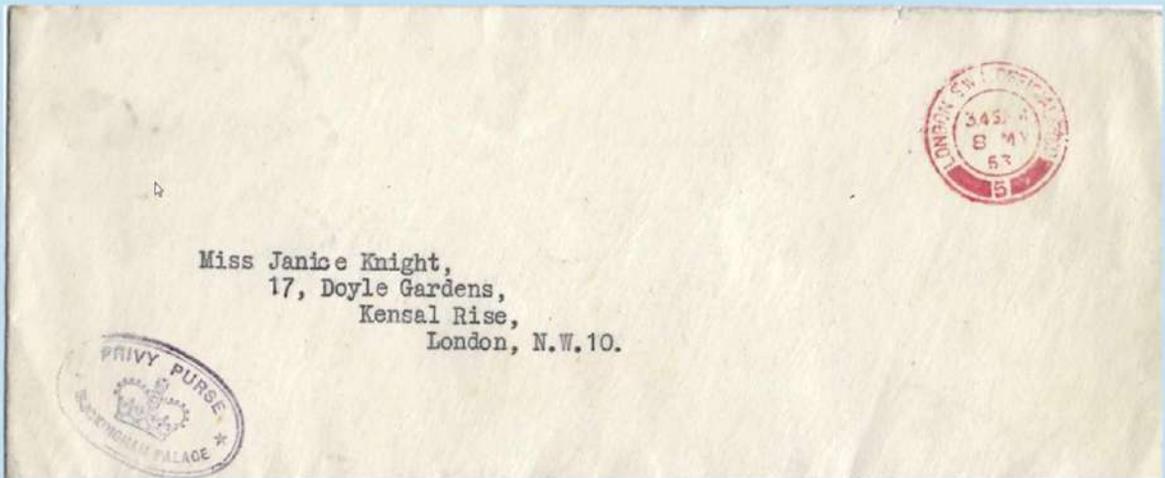
August 1917 Kocherinovo to Salonica

125%

## STAMPING WITH ADEL

**Margaret Emerson** – This presentation focused on official correspondence originating from Buckingham Palace. She showcased several covers featuring the distinct "Privy Purse" and "Buckingham Palace" handstamps. A featured item was a 1953 letter written "at The Queen's command" to a young girl, thanking her for sending a photograph of her dog for Her Majesty to see. The presentation also detailed more modern examples, including registered Royal Mail from the 1990s with official palace markings.

### Mail from Buckingham Palace 8<sup>th</sup> May 1953



### Letter and reverse of previous cover



# TWICKENHAM AND DISTRICT PS

**Sue Burn** – This display provides a detailed historical and philatelic overview of the 1934 MacRobertson Air Race from London to Melbourne. The race was announced in March 1933 to celebrate the centenary of Victoria, Australia. It began on October 20, 1934, at Mildenhall Aerodrome, with 20 aircraft eventually taking off from an initial field of 64 registrants. The event was a major public spectacle, attended by thousands, including the King, Queen, and the Prince of Wales. A significant portion of the presentation is dedicated to the postal history associated with the race:

**Flight Covers:** The sources illustrate numerous "covers" (envelopes) carried by participants, including the "Lady Spencer" covers organized by Alan Goodfellow, the Clerk of the Course.

**Commemorative Material:** The presentation features various postcards, handbills, and special aerodrome stamps created for the event.

**Technical Innovation:** The DH88 Comet is highlighted as a revolutionary design, featuring a retractable undercarriage and variable pitch propellers.

The aircraft were lined up for their final checks by the Clerk of the Course and to be reminded of the rules and regulations in particular the fuel limits. Thousands of people came to view the planes including the King and Queen and (below) the Prince of Wales.

Of the 64 initial registrations only 20 aircraft remained to take off on the 20 October.

Special Programme to purchase at the aerodrome below. The race was the first use of Mildenhall and a special hand stamp was brought in to use.



Some of the race machines lined up on the tarmac yesterday. No. 63 is the Mollison's black and gold D.H. Comet. No. 19 is the green Comet which Lieut. Gathcart Jones and Mr. K. F. H. Walter will fly. At the back is the Granville monoplane lent to Miss Jacqueline Cochran.

Souvenir Programme.  
England to Australia  
**AIR RACE**  
From, MILDENHALL October, 20th, 1934.

---

No 5. Col. Russell Turner	No 6 D. L. Ajes
No 19. O. Cathcart Jones	No 29 Col. J. C. Fitzmaurice
No 34. G. W. A. Scott	No 36 J. Woods
No 41. R. D. Parmentier	No 45. Miss J. Cochran
No 55. Capt. Neville Black	No 60. J. D. Hawley
No 63. J. A. Mollison	No 7. Sqn-Ldr. MacGregor
No 7. Lt. M. Hanson	No 14. Sqn-Ldr. Stodart
No 16. Fly-Off. C. G. Davies	No 18. J. Mulross
No 21. H. L. Craik	No 33. J. H. Wright
No 35. R. Parer	No 47. Flt. Lt. Shaw
No 45. Fl-Off. J. D. Gilman	

Machines to start at 6-30 a.m.  
PRICE 6d.

POST CARD

ENGLAND-AUSTRALIA  
INTERNATIONAL AIR RACE  
Sponsored by  
Sir Macpherson Robertson  
Start: Mildenhall Aerodrome  
20th October 1934

*G. R. Scott Esq.  
17 Burlington Rd  
New Malden  
Surrey.*



The plane being sent to the morning's assembling air race to Australia were loaded yesterday 21 a mile from the Prince of Wales. The Prince came over examining one of the D.H. Comets - had been from Winton to the aerodrome. He inspected the machines, and in the afternoon the pilot showed her heavy machinery to be in the great hall.

## TWICKENHAM AND DISTRICT PS

### Tragedies and Aftermath

The presentation notes the sombre fate of several participants:

"Uiver" Crash: Shortly after the race in December 1934, the "Uiver" crashed in a rainstorm in Syria while carrying Christmas mail; all four crew members and three passengers were killed.

Fatalities: Campbell Black was killed in a taxiing accident in 1936, and the crew of Entrant 62 (Baines and Gilman) crashed in Italy during the race with no survivors. Ultimately, the race was deemed a magnificent success for aviation, as it significantly advanced the development of high-speed, long-distance air travel.



The Uiver left Schipol airport on the 19 December 1934 carrying the Christmas mails, the majority special covers for the NEI.

The following evening the plane crashed attempting to land at Rutbah Wells, Syria having become lost in a rainstorm. The 4 crew and 3 passengers were all killed. Most of the mail survived with some fire damage.

Photos are of the crash site 10 miles south of Rutbah Wells Aerodrome. The victims were loaded onto a car and taken to the Aerodrome where an A flight RAF Victoria is shown receiving the victims to be flown to Baghdad where they were all buried in the British Cemetery.

## IMPERIAL AIRWAYS STUDY GROUP

**David Bradley** - This presentation explored how airmail from Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique) integrated with Imperial Airways routes. He noted that from 1932, normal airmail routes were routed through Salisbury in Southern Rhodesia and, later, Broken Hill in Northern Rhodesia. Bradley detailed the transition from rail transport to RANA flights in July 1935 for moving mail from Beira to Salisbury. His presentation also highlighted the complex and frequent changes in postage rates and procedures, including the use of specific Mozambique Company stamps, Southern Rhodesia stamps, and unique air surcharge labels paid in cash or Gold Francs.

### Early 1932 cover



### 1934 cover back



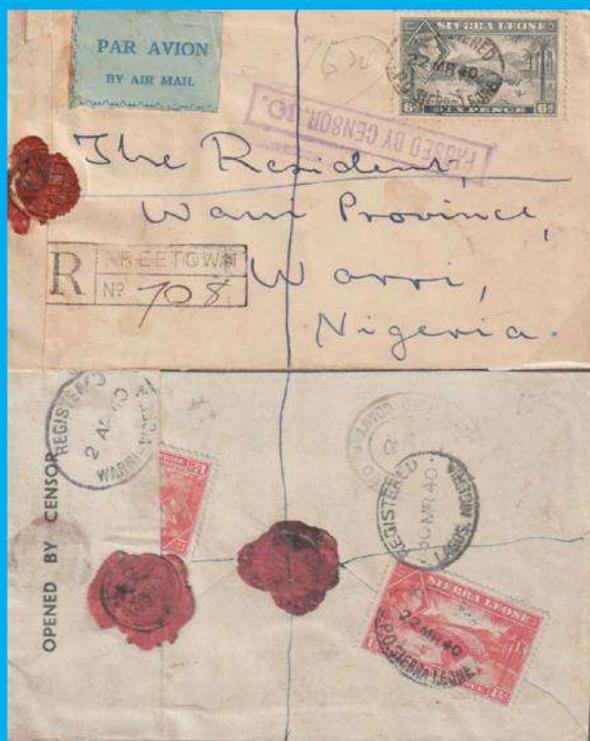
### 1934 cover without ms. '13'



## IMPERIAL AIRWAYS STUDY GROUP

**Peter Richards** - Showcased several recent additions to his collection, focusing on covers with unusual flight histories or markings. Key items included a 1936 cover delayed by four days because the aircraft Achilles had to replace the disabled Daedalus, and a 1943 cover from the UK to Madeira that mysteriously acquired a Berlin censor mark. He also provided historical context on the "Reserve Route" flown by BOAC in 1940 and shared intelligence report summaries regarding BOAC's flying boat and Liberator services between the UK and Cairo in the early 1940s.

**22<sup>nd</sup> March 1940.** Freetown to Lagos via Accra. The cover has been sent by sea to Accra and then flown on Flight LK 218 flown by *Dione* leaving Accra on the 30<sup>th</sup> March 1940 and arriving at Lagos later that day.



A nice present !

**21<sup>st</sup> February 1942.** Eire to South Africa. Marked OAT (Onwards Air Transport) . There was at this date no Air Mail service from the UK to South Africa. Further research required !



# IMPERIAL AIRWAYS STUDY GROUP

**Rodney Knight** - Knight provided a history of airmail service in Spanish Guinea, noting that the territory had no internal airmail until 1941 and no external service until 1948. He described the overprinted fiscal stamps used to create the first airmail issues in May 1941 and documented the first flight between Santa Isabel and Bata. Knight also discussed the establishment of external links via British air mail from Lagos in 1946 and a special 1948 ministerial visit that resulted in commemorative overprinted stamps.

## Spanish Guinea Airmails

**PART 1**

Spanish Guinea, consisting of the island of Fernando Poo and the mainland territory of Rio Muni had no airmail service until 1941, when a link was set up between Santa Isabel and Bata.

There was no external service until 1948

IASG 14 February 2026  
Rodney Knight

38 mm x 13 mm

29 mm x 5 mm  
(3 strikes)

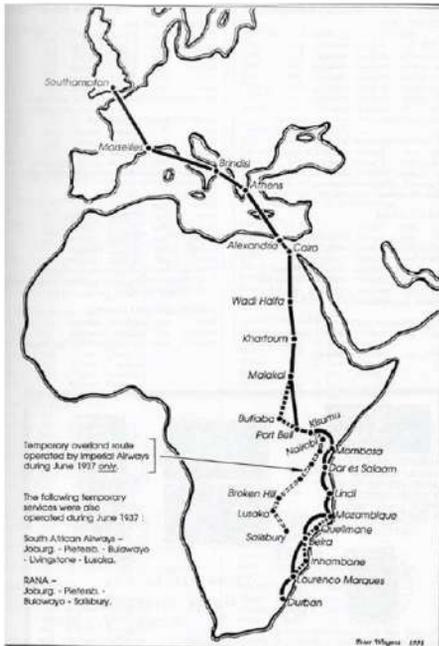
A scarce example of internal mail. 40c postage paid with 8 overlapping 5c stamps, the 1p air surcharge on the reverse.

Not censored – note addressee

# IMPERIAL AIRWAYS STUDY GROUP

**Sue Burn** - Presented a detailed chronological overview of airmail operations centred in Khartoum, Sudan. She tracked the evolution of the service from the 1937 introduction of the "Coastal" flying boat route and the Empire Airmail Scheme (EAMS) through the disruptions of World War II. Her presentation analysed specific flight services (such as DN and KN references), the various aircraft used (e.g., Centurion, Coriolanus), and the shifting logistics of the "Horseshoe Route" after the declaration of war in 1939.

## JUNE 1937 INTRODUCTION OF ALL AIR 'COASTAL' FLYING BOAT ROUTE



Services commencing 2 June 1937 were now operated all the way by flying boats.

From the 29 June 1937 an additional weekly service to Kisumu was added leaving Southampton and Kisumu on a Friday.

This also marked the first service to carry mail under the Empire Airmail Scheme.

Summer Timetable operated.

Currency 10 milliemmes = 1 piastre.



### New Flight References

- DS – Durban Southbound
- DN – Durban Northbound
- KS – Kisumu Southbound
- KN – Kisumu Northbound

## Stage 3 Empire Airmail Scheme commencing July 1938

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**  
**EMPIRE AIR MAIL SCHEME.**

ALL letters, letter-packets and postcards for the under-mentioned destinations go by air under the Empire Air Mail Scheme.

Aden	Hong Kong	Samoa (Territories under British Administration)
Australia	India (British and French)	Sarawak
Bahrain	Kenya	Seychelles
Banks Islands	Labuan	Solomon Islands
Basutoland	Malay States (Federated and Unfederated)	Southern Rhodesia
Bechuanaland	Mauritius	South West Africa
Brunei	Muscat	Straits Settlements
Burma	Nauru	Sudan (Anglo-Egyptian)
Ceylon	New Guinea (Federated Territory)	Swaziland
Cook Islands	New Hebrides (Federated Territory)	Tanganyika Territory
Dubai	New Zealand	Tibet
Egypt	Norfolk Island	Tonga
Fanning Island	North Borneo	Trans-Jordan
Fiji Islands	Northern Rhodesia	Uganda
Friendly Islands	Nyasaland	Union of South Africa
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	Palestine	
	Papua	Zanzibar

**POSTAGE RATES.**  
Letters and letter-packets 1½d. for each HALF ounce.

1 oz. — — — 1½d.	4½ oz. — — — 1s. 1½d.
1 oz. — — — 3d.	5 oz. — — — 1s. 3d.
1½ oz. — — — 4½d.	5½ oz. — — — 1s. 4½d.
2 oz. — — — 6d.	6 oz. — — — 1s. 6d.
2½ oz. — — — 7½d.	6½ oz. — — — 1s. 7½d.
3 oz. — — — 9d.	7 oz. — — — 1s. 9d.
3½ oz. — — — 10½d.	7½ oz. — — — 1s. 10½d.
4 oz. — — — 1s. 0d.	8 oz. — — — 2s. 0d.

and so on up to the limit of 4 lb.

Postcards — — — 1d.  
P 2154E

The third and final stage of the Empire Airmail Scheme was introduced with effect from Services DN 112 from Durban and DS 117 from Southampton. They carried the first mail from/to Alexandria to link with the Imperial Airways Eastern Service.



Registered Cover dated Khartoum 19 August. Backstamp Athens 21 August 1938.

Service DN119 departing Khartoum on the 21 August arriving in Athens the following day.

Aircraft Canopus.

Postage Rate 30ml per 20g plus Registration fee of 20 ml.

## IMPERIAL AIRWAYS STUDY GROUP

**Terry Hare-Walker** - This presentation focused on the accidents, delays, and inaugural flights that characterized the Eastern Route. He shared dramatic accounts of various incidents, such as the 1929 water damage to mail following the crashes of the *City of Alexandria* and *City of Athens*, and the 1936 destruction of the airliner *Athena* by fire in Delhi. Additionally, he covered significant milestones like the 1931 first flight from Tanganyika, the 1931 "All Australian" Christmas flight, and a 1939 Indian Ocean survey flight performed by the PBY flying boat "GUBA".

### Imperial Airways accident "*City of Alexandria*" and "*City of Athens*"

On the thirty first flight of the regular service from London to Karachi, after leaving the fleet at Corfu, the "*City of Alexandria*" met with bad weather and it was found to be impossible to refuel at Athens and so it was decided to fly on to Mersa Matruh. In trying to clear the harbour, the wingtip fouled a buoy and the aeroplane was badly damaged. Passengers and the mail were transferred to another aircraft, the "*City of Athens*". Due to lack of wind on take-off, the "*City of Athens*" had difficulty lifting off the water. It hit a reef, ripped open the bottom of the hull, and settled on some rocks. The mail was recovered and carried onward by the "*City of Baghdad*".



Reverse of cover with delivery postmark of  
7 November 1929

### Indian Ocean Survey Flight – PBY Flying – Boat "*GUBA*" 4 - 23 June 1939



Cover flown on the "*GUBA*" from Seychelles to Kisumu where a 20 cents stamp was affixed for onward transmission by Imperial Airways to India.  
23 June Kisumu – Alexandria KN 104 by "*Coolangatta*"  
26 June Alexandria – Karachi SE 143 by "*Cameronian*"  
28 June Karachi – Ahmedabad flown by Tata Airways

# RHODESIA STUDY CIRCLE – NORTH AMERICA

**Bob Stock** - This presentation focused on No. 2 (Tanganyika) Internment Camp in Salisbury (Mbare), which primarily housed German women and children from Tanganyika during WWII. The core of his research involved a newly discovered "inverted 3" marking used in a cachet dated July 21, 1944, where a "2" was expected. He explored several theories for this anomaly, including:

An original manufacturing error.

A local repair to a damaged cachet.

A potential philatelic creation.

He concluded with a "cautionary tale," showing a later example from August 5, 1944, where a break and fragment rotation in a numeral "2" created the illusion of an inverted "3," emphasizing the need for careful magnification, measurement, and networking with other historians to verify findings.




**New Find?**  
*(not in Cooksey & Harrop or on the RSC website)*  
 Inverted 3 in place of 2  
 - date: 21 JUL 44

**Why an inverted 3?:** Not intuitively obvious or expected

- ? Original manufacturing error, sent to Camp 2 (followed by a corrected cachet with a 2)?
- ? Local repair to a damaged cachet (but why use an inverted 3 instead of a 2?)
- \* ? Philatelic creation



**Left: original example**

**Below: A 2nd example?**

- 5 AUG 1944 (15 days later)

**A cautionary tale ...**

- Looks like an inverted 3 ... *almost!*



**5 AUG 1944**

- Purchased cover, lower left



**7 AUG 1944**

- RSC website (K. Harrop)

**An alternate explanation ...**  
 (courtesy K. Harrop)

- break in numeral 2? (upper left)
- Plus leftward 'migration'/rotation of fragment, (almost) joining main stem to form an inverted 3



## RHODESIA STUDY CIRCLE – NORTH AMERICA

**Frank Slack** - Slack provided a guide on how to identify authentic versus counterfeit Zimbabwe \$100 Trillion banknotes, which were issued during the country's period of extreme hyperinflation in 2008. Key identifying marks of authentic notes include:

**Bubble Letters:** Authentic notes have "bubble letters" in the denomination field where the background pattern remains visible through the numbers.

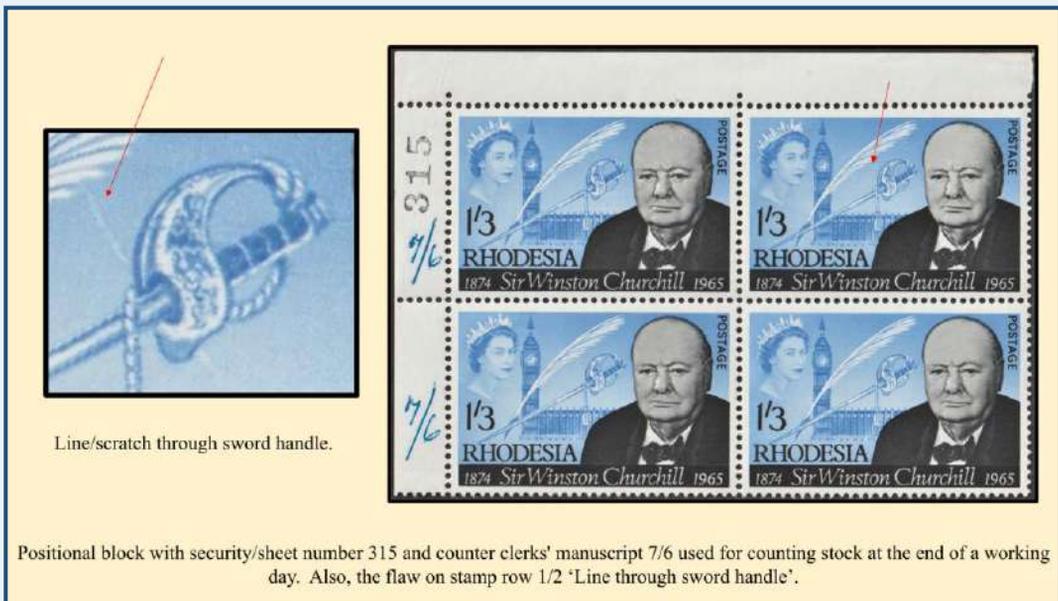
**Sans-Serif Font:** The text "HARARE 2008" must be in a specific sans-serif font; fakes often use different typography.

**The Rock and Tree Illustration:** On real notes, the illustration of the tree next to the famous balancing rocks does not go behind the rock.



## RHODESIA STUDY CIRCLE – NORTH AMERICA

**Jamie Smith** - This presentation catalogues a variety of Rhodesian postage stamps and postal history from the mid-1960s. It details specific commemorative sets, such as those for water conservation and Sir Winston Churchill, alongside information regarding their production by Harrison & Sons. The text identifies various printing errors and flaws, including "print shifts" and the "Doctor's Blade" mark, which are of particular interest to collectors. Additionally, it highlights a transitional period in 1966 when the country's name on the stamps officially changed to Rhodesia. Examples of postal correspondence illustrate the geopolitical tensions of the era, showing instances where the British Post Office refused to recognize the validity of certain stamps. Finally, the collection displays a range of definitive issues featuring local flora, fauna, and agricultural products.



# RHODESIA STUDY CIRCLE – NORTH AMERICA

**Colin Fraser** - With this presentation Fraser chronicles the geography and missionary history of Likoma Island, showcasing early twentieth-century correspondence and unique postal markings. Together, these sources emphasize the importance of meticulous research and collaborative networking when verifying the legitimacy of historical artifacts. The island served as a refuge from slave trading and became the centre for the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, an Anglican society inspired by David Livingstone. This led to the construction of St. Peter's Cathedral, dedicated in 1905.

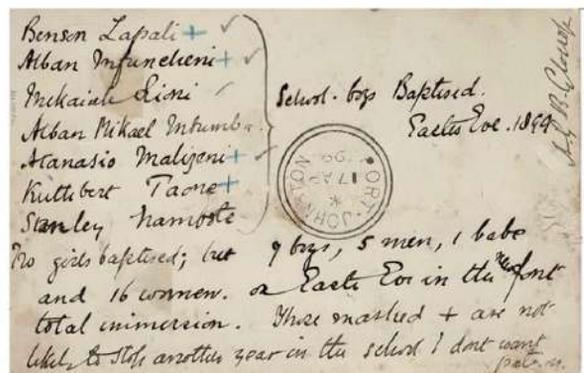
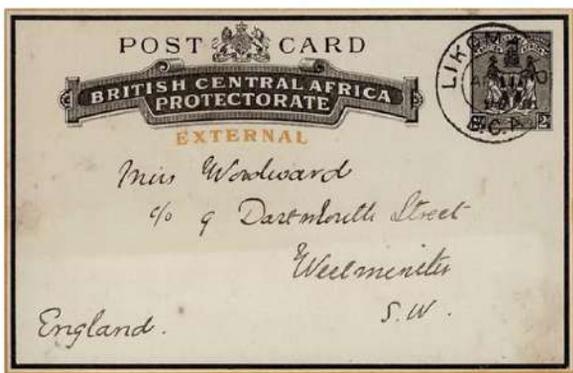
## Likoma Island Post Office

- Earliest recorded postmarks November 1895, Proud speculates 1893
- Mail via Kota Kota and Fort Johnson at various times



## 1899 2d External Postcard to London

Addressed to the London Headquarters of the Universities Mission  
Giving details of the baptisms completed





# FORCES POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY

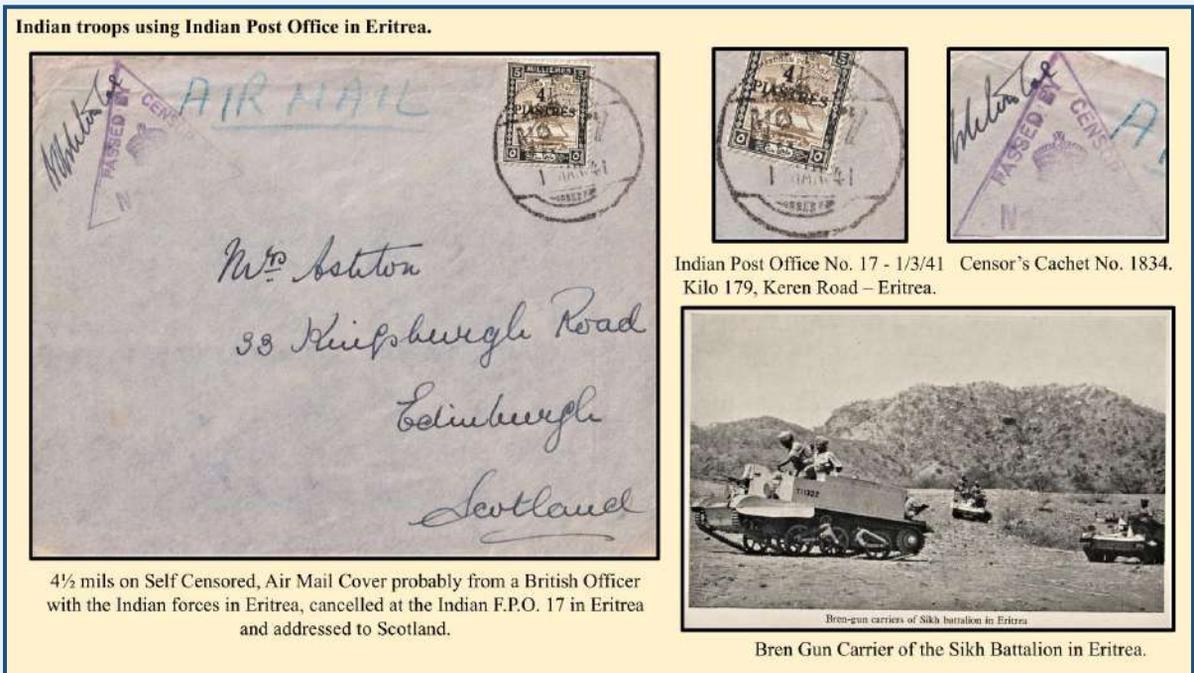
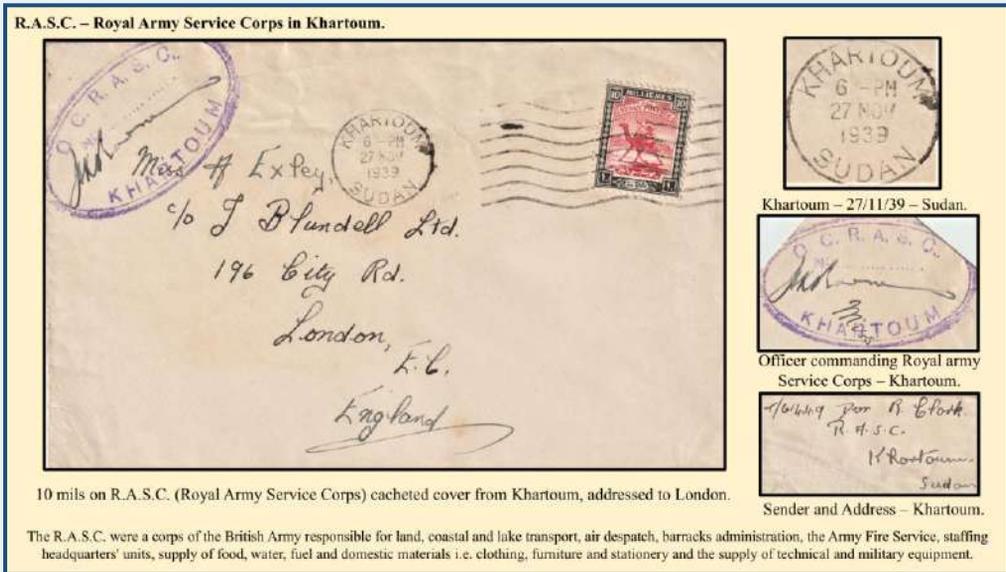
**Jamie Smith** – He explores the military and postal history of Sudan, primarily focusing on the World War II era and the transition to Sudanese independence. Key themes include:

**Postal Logistics and Censorship:** The use of airmail covers, "Honour Envelopes" for privacy, and various military and R.A.F. censorship marks from locations like Khartoum, Torit, and Port Sudan.

**Military Units:** Documentation of mail from the Royal Indian Army Service Corps, the Sudan Defence Force, the Royal Engineers, and the 2nd West Yorkshire Regiment.

**Indian Forces in Africa:** Illustrations of Indian troops, such as Sikhs and Mahrattas, who fought in the Battle of Keren in Eritrea after advancing from Sudan.

**The End of British Presence:** Postal records from the 1950s, including a kit receipt for an airman leaving R.A.F. Khartoum and mail from the Women's Voluntary Service (W.V.S.), leading up to the departure of the last British troops in 1955.



## FORCES POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY

**Malcolm Cole** – Cole provides a social history of World War I trench life through contemporary postcards and photographs. His presentation covers:

**The Harsh Reality of War:** The constant "smell of death," the effects of artillery barrages, and the loss of tens of thousands of horses whose bodies were often scattered by shellfire.

**Gas Warfare:** The British military's initial lack of preparedness for gas, the improvised use of urine-soaked handkerchiefs as filters, and the surprisingly high 93% recovery rate for gas casualties.

**Daily Hardships and Morale:** The extreme cold of the 1916–1917 winter, the struggle to obtain food, and the use of Bruce Bairnsfather's "Fragments from France" cartoons to convey "rose-tinted" accounts of life at the front to families.

**Pests and Animals:** The psychological toll of rat infestations in the trenches and the dual role of dogs as rat hunters and vital psychological comfort for soldiers.

French postcard, published in Paris, showing the effects of a French artillery barrage



The smell of death was everywhere.....



This postcard, published in Berlin, shows an illustration drawn by Lehmann Loumont and is called "Nachtangriff im Schützengraben" – "Night Attack in the Trenches."

Jacques Vandebeuque of the 56<sup>th</sup> Bataillons de Chasseurs à Pied recorded that "I've spent some terrible nights: covered by my galoshes and greatcoat, I've felt these awful beasts working on my body. There's fifteen to twenty of them to every one of us, and eating everything, bread, butter, chocolate then they start on our clothes.."

## FORCES POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY

**Mick Carter** – This presentation details the history of PAIFORCE (Persia and Iraq Force), which operated between 1942 and 1946. He explains that British and Allied forces occupied these regions to protect oil reserves and prevent an Ottoman invasion. His postal evidence includes:

**Complex Routing:** A "much travelled" 1934 cover from the USA to an R.A.F. squadron in Mosul, Iraq, which was redirected through Egypt before being returned to the sender.

**Global Mail Paths:** A 1940 letter sent from Yorkshire to Iran that was redirected through Cape Town and Freetown (Sierra Leone) before eventually returning to the UK.

**Active Service Mail:** Examples of airmail, such as a 1940 Christmas letter from a Warrant Officer at R.A.F. Habbaniya, Iraq, illustrating how mail was handled before and after the formal formation of PAIFORCE.

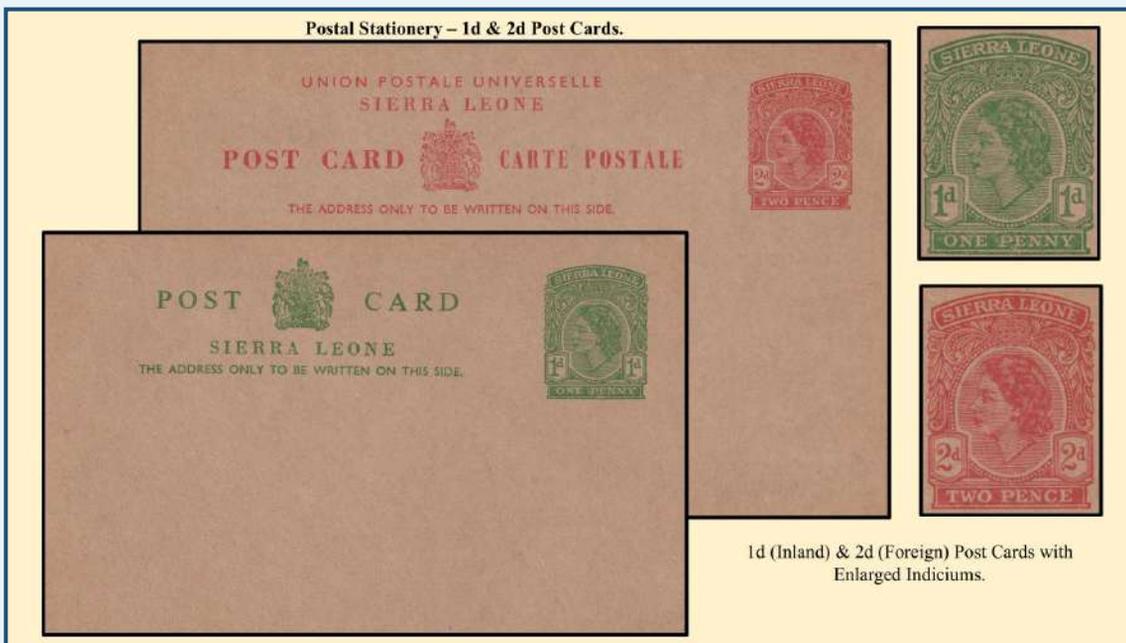
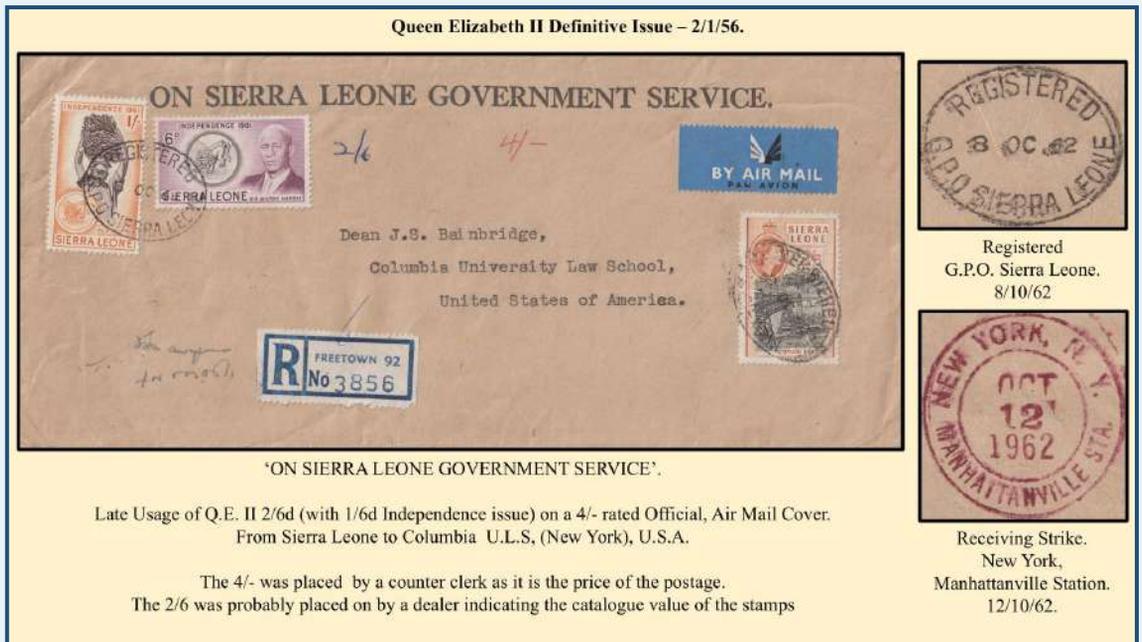
22.2.34 - A much travelled OAS cover from Newark, NY, USA to a K.J. Rancombe, RAF W/T Section, 30(B) Squadron, Mosul, Iraq. Radio Y16KR. Bears a postage of 3 cents USA stamp. There is two mauve circles, one with 'T and N.Y.', and other with 'CENTIMES 20 1' and another small black circle with 'DUE 4 CENTS'. There is black horseshoe shaped 'MOSUL DUE' cachet. The letter has been redirected to HQ Middle East/Villa Victoria/Egypt and there is plum coloured cachet 'RETURN TO SENDER'. There is also an oblong cachet in black 'PETOUR' There is also three Arabic markings and two arrival 'CAIRO' cds dated 25.10.34., Also an Egyptian plum coloured postage due stamp of 8mm



On the reverse are details of the sender 'R.E. Bolent, 61, Myrtle Avenue, Irvington, New Jersey USA. There's a number of arrival cds:- BAGHDAD SOR of 13 OCT 34, MOSUL DEL X of 14 OCT 34; MOSUL SDR of 16 OCT 34 and BAGHDAD SOR of 18 OCT 34. Two black eight sided cachets of 'MOSUL - 15 OCT 34 - UNPAID and other in Arabic 18 OCT 34. Bears a black oblong cachet with 'UNCLAI ME - - - ALAME' (Unclaimed). Finally there is an arrival machine cds of 'NEW YORK- JAN 11 1935'

## STOCKPORT PS

**Jamie Smith** – The presentation documents the philatelic history of Sierra Leone during its transition to independence in the early 1960s. It highlights how the postal administration saved money by applying overprints and surcharges to obsolete 1956 stamps for use as new commemorative issues. Specific items featured include those marking the second year of independence, the Royal Visit of Queen Elizabeth II, and the celebration of the region's oldest postal service. The text details various printing varieties, such as differences in punctuation and colour, while illustrating official air mail covers sent to the United States. Technical specifications like watermarks and perforation types are also provided to help identify distinct stamp types. Such records offer a detailed look at how a developing nation managed its postal stocks during a period of significant political change.



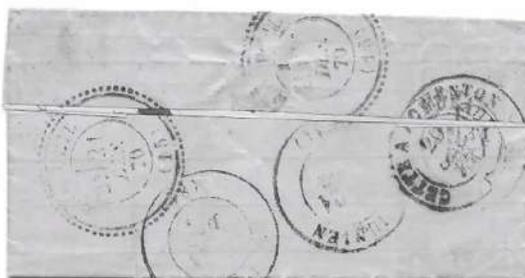
## DAWLISH PS

**Bill Lusty** - This presentation focused on the "extraordinary journeys" of mail-carrying balloons used to bypass the Prussian siege of Paris. The speaker described the physical dangers, such as anti-aircraft fire and the risk of landing in German-occupied territory. For example, the Ville de Paris flew all the way to Germany, resulting in lost mail, while the Ville D'Orleans travelled an incredible 1200km to Norway in 15 hours. Technological Innovations: To manage flight, pilots used wicker propellers, anchors, sand ballast, and paper streamers to determine wind direction. Because weight was a critical factor (mail had to be under 4 grams), the "Par Ballon Monté" stationery and tiny mini-newspapers, like the Gazette des absents, were printed on extremely thin "onion skin" paper. Legacy: The talk concluded with a look at philatelic commemorations of these flights, including the 75th and 150th anniversaries of the balloon mail.

### Le Davy - posted 17<sup>th</sup> December 1870



- To Menton on 31<sup>st</sup> December 18
- This is a certain balloon date as the arrival predates the next departure



### La Duquesne - cutting-edge technology!

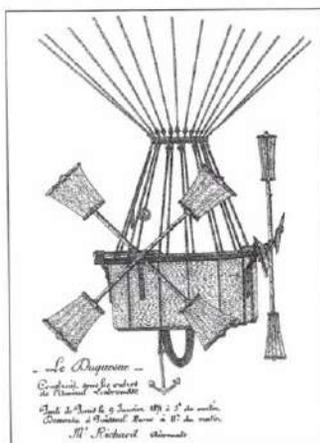


Figure 12: The Duquesne propeller

A  
b  
v  
f  
a  
t  
c  
t  
v  
I  
e  
j  
e  
i  
t  
i

Propellers made of wicker

3 strapping Sailors to power them

Admiral Labrousse - I hope he got demoted

An airship had been invented in 1852 in Paris - filled with hydrogen and powered by steam

## DAWLISH PS

**Ernest Lusty** - This presentation explored naval history through the lens of postage stamps from the Falkland Islands. The Battle of the Falkland Islands (1914): Lusty detailed the British victory over Admiral Spee's German squadron, noting that the victory is still celebrated as a national holiday in the Falklands. He showcased stamps released for the 50th anniversary of the 1914 battle, featuring ships like the HMS Glasgow, HMS Kent, and HMS Invincible. He specifically noted a famous stamp error on the 6d HMS Glasgow stamp that sold for £30,000 in 2006. He then discussed this WWII naval engagement involving the Graf Spee and British ships like the Exeter, Ajax, and Achilles. The battle ended with the scuttling of the Graf Spee in Montevideo and the suicide of its captain. The presentation featured the stamps commemorating the 35th anniversary of the Battle of the River Plate, which depict the four primary ships involved in the engagement.

### Battle of the Falkland Islands 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary

- The resulting battle was a crushing defeat for Spee, with all but 2 German ships destroyed and 1,871 Germans killed. No British ship was heavily damaged or sunk and only 29 sailors were killed or wounded.
- On the day this battle occurred, the 8<sup>th</sup> of December, there is a national holiday in the Falklands.
- Right: a British ship picking up survivors.



### Battle of the river plate - 1974 - Falkland Islands



- I bought these stamps with my pocket money
- From an online stamp dealer
- 4 stamps
- It's a battle I knew a little about from reading history books on the subject of WW2

# My latest Acquisitions

## Anglo Boer War Postcards 1900



# Anglo Boer War Postcards 1900



Ed. Nels, Bruxelles. Serie Transvaal III

Embarquement de chevaux pour la guerre à Pretoria.

La Guerre Anglo-Boer

*Ce temps nous empêchera. t. d. 99*  
*Réponse s. t. p. Rien des nouvelles*



# ZOOM Happy Hour

**Len Stanway** - The presentation provides a comprehensive overview of Malaysian philately from the nation's formation to the present day. It details how political shifts, technical advancements, and occasional errors have shaped the country's postal history. This presentation highlights the chaotic political start in 1961-1963 when Britain sought to off-load colonial responsibilities; Brunei opted out to preserve oil revenues, while Singapore, Sarawak, and North Borneo initially declared UDI before joining the federation. Singapore's only stamp issue as part of Malaysia was the 1963 World Orchid Conference. The formation of the Federal Territory (Kuala Lumpur) in 1974 led to major changes, including the move of Selangor's capital to Shah Alam and the eventual inclusion of Federal Territory themes on state low-value stamps. Significant issues included the 1965 Bird and Orchid sets, and the 1970 Butterfly series, which saw various changes in printing methods from litho to photogravure.

## 1963 - A Chaotic Start

- Britain, bankrupt at end of WW2, sought in 1961 to off-load colonial responsibilities in Brunei, North Borneo, Sarawak and Singapore.
- Brunei opted out to preserve oil revenues.
- Malaya got cold feet, so Sarawak, North Borneo, Singapore declared UDI.



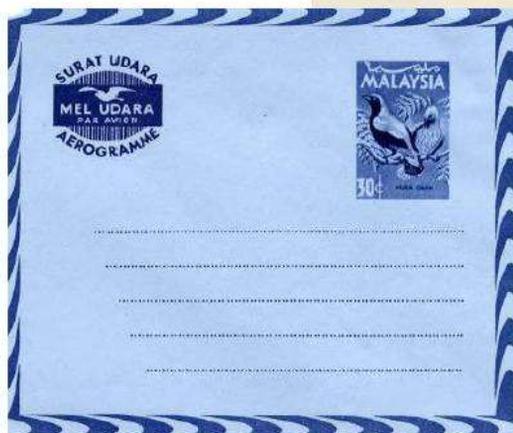
## 1963 - Singapore's Only Issue as part of Malaysia

- World Orchid Conference 1963 was held in Singapore and was the only event in Singapore publicised during their membership.



## 1965 Definitive Issue

- Stationery



## 1966 Postage Dues

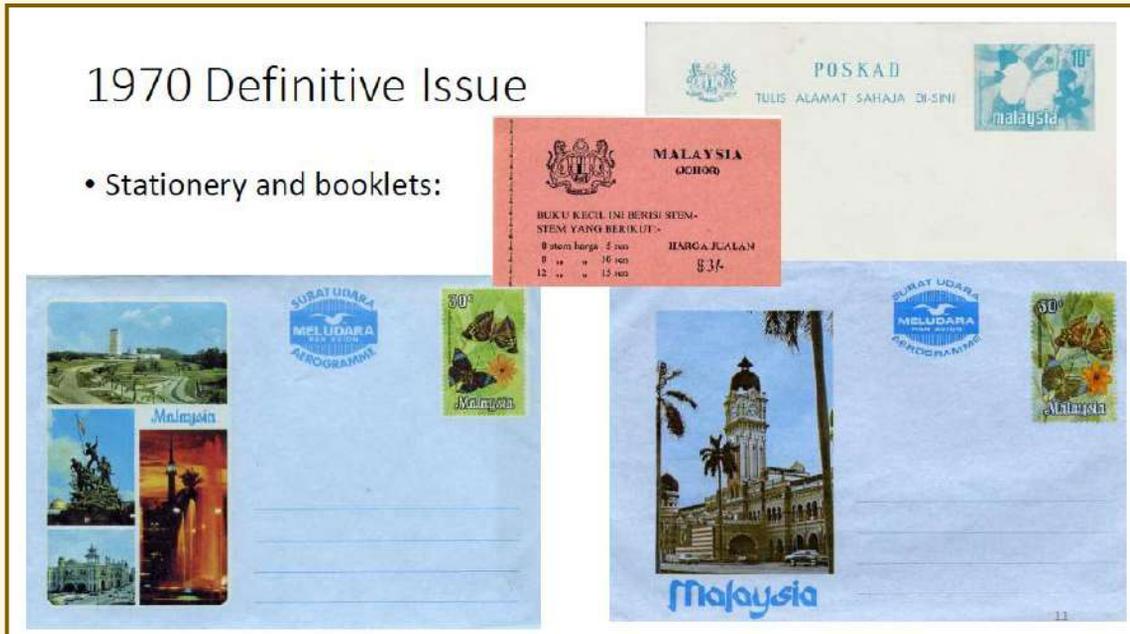
- Beginning of the end for Malayan Postal Union:



- The MPU ended 1 February 1967.

# 1970 Definitive Issue

- Stationery and booklets:



# 1971 Social Security stamps

22 values, 10s. to \$10.10.  
DLR Dublin.  
Trials 1971.  
Rolled out 1973.  
Ended (1975?).



1973 launch issue

# 1972 Cancelled issue

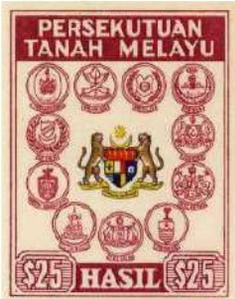
- Pahang Sultan's 40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary issue was cancelled (ill health?).
- [From NGM collection]



## 1973 - The Federation of Malaya is Dead – Long Live the Federation!

- Revenue stamps continued initially to be the responsibility of the individual states. This revised design for the Federation issue of early 1963 appeared in 1973, long after Malaysia came into being.

1963



1973



## 1974 (1 Feb) - Formation of Federal Territory

- KL became a separate Federal Territory and was replaced by Shah Alam as capital of Selangor. Labuan (1984) and Putrajaya (2001) were added later.



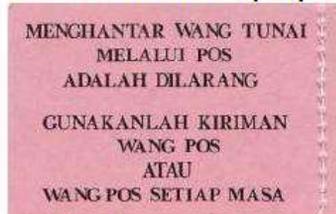
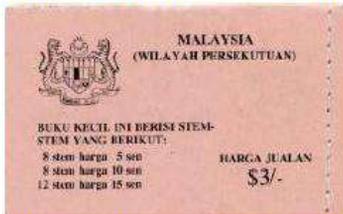
## 1975 Malaysia Revenue stamps

- National revenue stamps replaced state highest values and reached new heights in 1982 after Budget. Several printers, papers, etc. until 1990. Suspected forgeries?



# 1979 Definitive Issue - Booklets

- Counter booklet – change of back and paper colours.



- Machine booklet trials – made locally from counter sheets.



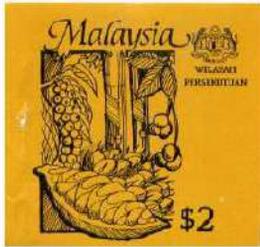
# 1986 Malaysian Airline System

- Clive Abbott artwork.



# 1986 Definitive Issue

- Booklets.



25

# 1987 Frama Labels

- Postage Value Machine Label.
- Just one machine (WP001) at Dayabumi Complex, KL. Short lived.
- In 2009, different machine type (PAM) put into wider use (at least 24), but rarely seen. (Photo: Mike Kingland)



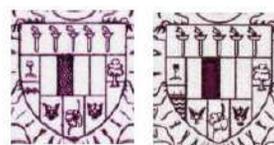
29

# 1990 Revenue Issue

- 1 January – For small bills. Too large!
- 2 April – Smaller version with more values.
- July – New high values. Many printings.



Penang arms redrawn 2004



39



# Local Club Meetings

## WITWATERSRAND PS - Woodmead

**Diederik Viljoen** – This presentation documents the postal history of Guernsey during the German occupation from 1940 to 1945. Following the British military withdrawal and subsequent arrival of German forces, the island was forced to produce its own regional stamps due to supply shortages. The sources showcase various philatelic artifacts, including envelopes featuring the Guernsey Coat of Arms, wartime cancellations, and Red Cross message sheets used for communication between families and prisoners. These items illustrate the daily realities of the era, such as postal censorship, the use of French banknote paper for printing, and the eventual commemoration of liberation in 1948. Through these stamps and letters, the archive provides a detailed look at how civilian and military mail functioned under foreign rule.

**BISECTS:** A shortage of 1d stamps forced the acting postmaster, Mr H C Chapell, of the Guernsey Post Office on the 24 December 1940, to authorize the diagonally bisect of the 2d British stamp for prepayment of penny postage on the island. This was the first and last time that the British PO allowed this.

The first bisections were done on the 7th December 1940 and the last on the 22nd February 1941. Only the 2d Orange Postal Centenary Issue of 1940 was supposed to be used.



An occupied mixed franking cover using the 2d Centenary bisect, 1/2d KG VI and a scarlet 1d of the occupation issue to make up the local internal mail of 2 1/2d, dated 18 February 1941. A cut-out dated 22 Feb. '41 and issued stamp are shown above.



A locally posted registered letter using the 2 1/2d stamp on date of issue ie 12 April 1944.

Correct postage used:

3d for Registration and 2 1/2d postage for a 2oz item.



**Paper Shortage:** A 1941-'42 Re-use W&W De la Rue printed envelope to St Martins & then to The Bordage. A 1d Arms scarlet cancellation to Guernsey dated 4 Oct 1941 under and a 2 March 1942 over with another 1d Arms below the Guernsey cancellation.

Previous address written in blue crayon.

# WITWATERSRAND PS - Woodmead

**Ian Matheson** – This presentation provides a historical overview of government-issued tickets and stamps used primarily to collect entertainment and revenue taxes across various regions, including Italy, Malta, Great Britain, and South African provinces like the Orange Free State and Transvaal. Initially, venues applied physical revenue stamps to admission tickets, but this process was considered a "hassle". This led to the use of official "Government Tickets" where the tax was often pre-printed or impressed on the ticket itself. A significant focus is placed on the technical variations of British tickets from 1916 through the mid-20th century. These are classified into specific types (e.g., Type 161a through 161d) based on visual cues such as the size and width of the letter "A" in "Admission," the style of cyclometer numbers, and the presence of red or pink stripes.

## THREE SCALES OF TAX (from 30 May 1952)

### Scale 1

All performers are present, e.g. stage play, ballet, music performance, lecture, recitation, puppet show, circus.

### Scale 2

Racing games, exhibition sports match or anything else that is not scale 1 or scale 3.

### Scale 3

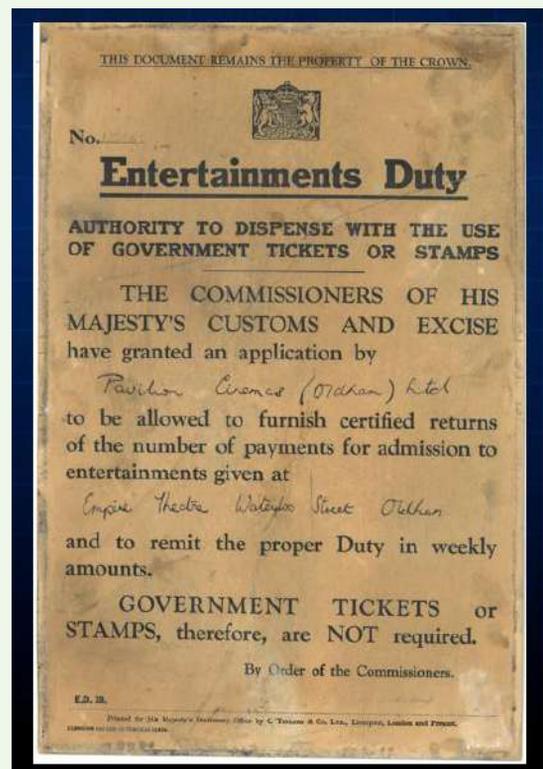
Entertainment is provided by performers, who are not present, e.g. recorded music, televised performance, cinema.



## RED OR PINK STRIPES (1916-1924)



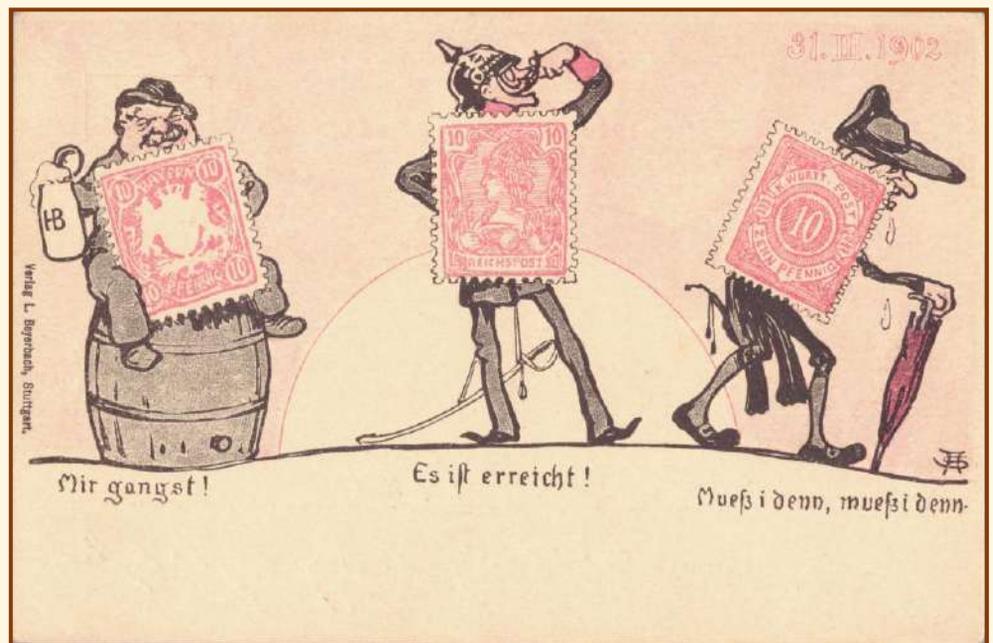
Large "A"



# Item of Interest

## 1902 Postal Stationery - Württemberg

This is a classic 1902 German philatelic caricature postcard, published by L. Beyerbach in Stuttgart (Kingdom of Württemberg). It belongs to a popular series of humorous stamp picture postcards aimed at collectors and the public during the German Empire era. The front shows three caricatured male figures, each with an oversized postage stamp “affixed” to them (one held proudly, the others stuck to their backs). This is a visual pun on mailing and postage. The figures represent Swabian (Württemberg) regional stereotypes reacting in different ways to the same situation — the need to use (and “carry”) stamps in everyday life or the recent postal changes. The captions, written in a mix of Swabian dialect and standard German, read: Left figure (comfortable, portly man on a barrel, holding a stamp with a coat-of-arms design): “Mir gangst!” Swabian dialect for “Mir geht’s!” → “We’re doing fine!” or “How’s it going with us?” (content/satisfied attitude). Middle figure (man with a large “10” stamp on his back, standing upright): “Es ist erreicht!” Standard German → “It has been achieved!” or “We’ve made it!” (triumphant or official tone). Right figure (man in traditional hat and coat, walking with umbrella, “10” stamp on his back): “Mues i denn, mues i denn” Swabian dialect from the famous folk song *Muss i denn zum Städtele hinaus* → “Must I then, must I then [go/ do this]?” (reluctant or resigned tone).



# BOSTON 2026 WORLD EXPO



May 23-30, 2026

at the Boston Convention and Exhibition Center

## **Boston 2026 is now a General World Stamp Exhibition with FIP Patronage!**

- **Boston 2026 World Expo** will consist of multiple philatelic exhibitions including the decennial FIP show in the United States (Boston 2026 GWSE) with about 3,400 frames, the annual APS Champion of Champion competition, a Polar Salon with 200 frames, a German American Salon, an Ephemera Exhibition, a Court of Honor with major world rarities, outstanding invited exhibits, philatelic literature, museum displays, quilts exhibition, Lego display, Postcrossing meetings and much more!
- More than a hundred dealers and auctioneers, postal administrations, society tables and a large presence of the US Postal Service.
- Great location very close to the airport, hotels and within the city.
- Beginners and Youth Area, First Day of Issue and commemorative ceremonies.
- **FREE** admission, **FREE** rooms for meetings, seminars and conferences.



[www.Boston2026.org](http://www.Boston2026.org)