
THE SPRINGBOK



Volume 8 No. 2

Mar/April 1960

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 " THE SPRINGBOK "
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All correspondence to be addressed to the Editor who does not accept responsibility for any views which may be published.

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 + (also London Group Secretary.) +
 +
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THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Through our especial position it is our great pleasure to make contacts as we move about the country and it then becomes quite an event in the year when we can begin to think that before long we shall meet this or that collector again as at the London and Scottish Annual events. As we have announced, the Scottish meetings will be taking place early in April, and we were very deeply shocked to be advised of the death of Dr J. McD. Simpson, who only a few days previously had written to say how much he was looking forward to the Bridge of Allan get-together. We feel sure all the members who knew him will join us in expressing our deepest sympathy to his widow.

The completely revised edition of the Union Handbook/Catalogue should be available early in May, and it will be very interesting to see what new information has been gathered together in the meantime.

Dr Gordon Ward has completed his book on the 1d Ship stamps, along the lines of the 1d Springbooks, and it is now in course of preparation, and it will prove a most useful work of reference and information. It is unfortunate that the cost of printing has risen to steeply as to double the retail price over the 1d work, but it just could not be avoided.

We had been advised by the Unipex organisation that the Centenary stamps would comprise 3d, 4d, 6d and 1/- values, although as yet the Post Office has not advised us anything officially. However, news just received suggests that 4d, 6d, 1/- and 1/6 values will be issued, i.e., the 3d dropped and a 1/6 included. The 1/3 Railway stamp is not changed, but we are told there will be a "3d UNIPLEX" stamp also. No doubt we shall find out something officially when the stamps are received!

A warning once again - we are running short of copy, we are losing members faster than we are gaining them and the exchange packet is suffering from a severe lack of contributions. Contributors are asked to note that all sketches, diagrams and the like should be in black ink on white or slightly blued paper.

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"INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID" CACHETS
APPLIED TO LETTERS INTENDED FOR AIRMAIL
POSTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

by E. G. Kinsey.

Some years ago I came across and bought, as I felt that it would fit in somewhere in my airmails, a cover dated Feb. 1935 addressed from South Africa to the Punjab by air. It is franked with a 1/- roto unhyphenated stamp and bears an attractive two line cachet in violet "insufficiently paid for air Mails beyond Karachi" - at that time the airmail rate to Karachi was 1/- per half ounce and 1/3 per half ounce by air in India, beyond Karachi. No surcharge has been levied so that the cover has been airmailed to Karachi and thence to its destination in the Punjab by surface mail.

Since then I have acquired every cover of this type I can and have a reasonable collection, sufficient at least to arrive at certain conclusions which it must be emphasised are not hard and fast rules - in fact I have covers which are the exception but which I feel are going against the stream of evidence. I cannot trace that anything has been published previously on this subject, and these notes are put forward in the hope that they will be of interest to other collectors of airposts. I do not pretend that the listing is in any way complete. If any collector has additional types I shall be grateful to receive information and, of course, I should be only too glad to buy any unwanted material. The following conclusions may, I think, be drawn from the material in my collection.

(1) In respect of those cachets, which are bilingual, those prior to the Second World War, the second language to English was usually French - the international language - whilst in post 1945 years the second language is invariably Afrikaans. No doubt this is due to the determination of the Union Government to make Afrikaans the national language and largely drop the use of English. It must be noted, however, that I have not seen a unilingual cachet in Afrikaans.

(2) There appears to have been a radical change in treatment of letters intended for airmail but insufficiently franked for despatch by air to the destination since 1945 compared with procedure prior to 1939. This is due, I presume, to the huge volume of airmails in post war years taking up the available space in aircraft. In earlier years the Postal Authorities were hard put to make up the weight of airmail which they had contracted with the airline to carry. This is evidenced by the rare cachet "Sent by Air mail to demonstrate the rapidity of the Air Service" in English and Afrikaans put on a few letters picked out at random from the surface mail and included in the air despatch

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without surcharge by the South African Postal Authorities in 1935 to make up the weight of the air despatch which had been contracted with South African Airways to send and as a propaganda effort to popularize air mail.

(a) Prior to 1939 if a letter was insufficiently franked the procedure in South Africa would be to forward it by air so far as the franking permitted and by surface mail from that point to the destination putting an explanatory cachet on the letter or to forward it by air to its destination raising the necessary surcharge by a Taxe handstamp.

(b) Since World War II the general custom seems to be, if a letter is insufficiently prepaid for airmail to its destination, to forward it by surface mail the whole way pocketing any postage over and above surface mail rates as a bonus striking out any air mail etiquette or marking and putting on an "Insufficiently Prepaid for Air Mail" cachet on the envelope, e.g. a letter for G.B. stamped 1/- would be sent by surface mail.

Details of the types which I have, are given below grouped under several sub-types. In all cases the letters have been posted in South Africa and the date and destination are given in each case. Unless otherwise stated all the cachets are in black. The breaking up of cachets into lines is shown thus "Insufficiently/Prepaid".

(1) BOXED TYPES.

(A) Unilingual English.

- (i) 51 x 15 mm box "Insufficiently/Prepaid" in two lines in 4 mm sans-serif capital letters in violet - 1959 addressed to England - also with a manuscript "Surface" in red ink.
- (ii) 38 x 14 mm box "Insufficiently/Prepaid/for air" in two lines in 4 mm. sans-serif capital letters in violet - August 1956 to England, letters much closer together than (i),
- (iii) 45 x 10 mm box "Insufficiently/Prepaid" in two lines in 3 mm. sans-serif capital letters in red - 1949 to England similar to (i) but smaller - letters widely spaced.

(B) Bilingual - English and Afrikaans.

- (iv) 52 x 17 mm box "Insufficiently Prepaid for Trans-/mission by Airmail/Onvoldoende Gefrankeer Vir Var-/sending per Lugpos" in four lines in 2 mm sans-serif capital letters in violet - 1958 to England. A manuscript "T" has been put on the envelope and crossed out. Evidently the Post Office decided not to air mail the letter and surcharge it.

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(C) Bilingual-English and French

No specimen seen.

(II) UNBOXED TYPES.

(a) Unilingual English.

- (v) "Insufficiently Prepaid for/transmission by air" in two lines in upper and lower case - capital letters 3 mm - about 48 mm long - 1954 to Perak, Malaya.

(B) Bilingual - English and Afrikaans

(a) English on Top

- (vi) "Insufficiently Prepaid for/transmission by Air Mail/Frankering onvoldoende Vis/Versending per Lugpos" in four lines in 3 mm capital letters - in violet - about 60 mm long - 1954 to England.

- (vii) "Insufficiently Prepaid for trans-/mission by Air Mail/ Onvoldoende Gefrankeer Vir ver-/sending per lugpos" in four lines in 2½ mm capital letters in violet - 78 mm long - 1959 to England.

- (viii) "Insufficiently Prepaid for transmission/By Airmail/ Onvoldoende Gefrankeer Vir Versending/Per lugpos" in four lines in upper and lower case - larger letters 3 mm in violet - 69 mm long - 1956 to England.

(b) Afrikaans on Top.

- (ix) "Onvoldoende Gefrankeer vir lugpos/Insufficiently franked for Airmail" in two lines in 3 mm capital letters in violet - 81 mm long - 1956 to England.

- (x) Wording in two lines in violet similar to (ix) but 4 mm letters and about 100 mm long - 1957 to England.

(C) Bilingual - English and French

- (xi) "Insufficiently Paid for airmail/Insuffisamment per avion" in two lines in upper and lower case taller letters - 3 mm - in violet - 62 mm long - 1933 to Penang - Strait Settlements.

- (xii) "Over ounce/Plus de ... once/Insufficiently paid for airmail/Insuffisamment per avion/Affranchie" in five lines in violet in upper and lower case tall letters 3 mm high 62 mm long - 1936 to Kandy, Ceylon.

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NB. Number (xi) may have "Affranchie" underneath making it a three line one - it is struck at the bottom and if so it has not printed on the envelope.

(III) OTHER MARKINGS

(xiii) "Insufficiently Paid for airmail/beyond Karachi" in two lines in violet in upper and lower case tall letters 3 mm - "Karachi" in 3 mm capital letters - 62 mm long - Feb. 1935 to Sargodha, Punjab - the cover referred to at the beginning.

(xiv) "Insufficiently Prepaid" in manuscript blue pencil 21st May 1935 from Durban - England. Was not a handstamp available?

NB. Number (iii) has been taxed 1/6 and sent by air the surcharge being collected in England against the general procedure nowadays.

Finally, there is a small group of cachets applied in connection with the three stages of the Empire Air Scheme in 1937/38, which were applied to letters under - and over - franked, as well as to others correctly stamped, as propaganda and so may be included conveniently with the others.

First stage South and East Africa

(xv) The most ornate type in red. A map of Africa showing the Imperial Airways' route to the Cape naming British Territories included in the scheme. Near the map is the Imperial Airways insignia and name and "Stamp/them/1½d/ per ½ oz" in four lines. Above the map in three lines "Post in the ordinary letter boxes/ all letters for East and/South Africa now go by air".

(xvi) "Please note letter postage to/South Africa is 1½d per ½ oz" in two lines in violet in 2 mm. capital letters - unframed - 75 mm long.

(xvii) "Please advise your correspondent/that the letter rate from the Union/of South Africa is 1½d per ½ oz" in violet in three lines in 1 mm capital letters - unframed 58 mm long.

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Second stage February 1938 Egypt, India, Malaya, etc.

- (xviii) Boxed cachet in black 88 x 22 mm on left "Note/the/Postage/
Rate" in four lines; on right "1½d/for each/Half/ounce" in
four lines. In centre "all letters to East/and South Africa/
Egypt Palestine/India, Burma Malaya/ go by air" in five
lines - there are no dividing lines between the sections.

Third Stage July 1938 Australia and New Zealand

- (xix) Similar to xviii but lettering in centre section smaller so
that Hong Kong, Australia and New Zealand are included after
Malaya, East and South, being abbreviated to E & S and section
reduced to four lines.

Types xvi and xvii were used with or without types xv, xviii and xix so
that various combinations of these last five types are possible.

Under the Empire Air Scheme all letters were sent by air mail, but if it
was desired by the sender that a letter should be sent by surface mail it has to
be plainly marked. It was therefore general custom to send any letter not so
marked by air mail raising a surcharge if necessary. Probably many letters were
surcharged where it was intended that they should go by surface mail, but there
were not endorsed to that effect.

Mention must be made of the decision in December 1937 by the countries
operating Stage I to waive any surcharge on the Christmas mail as a concession
and instead sticking on under-stamped letters a printed label asking the addres-
sées to advise their correspondents of the correct postage rates. These labels
which are now rare were issued by Great Britain, South African, Northern and
Southern Rhodesia, Zanzibar, Kenya, Mauritius and Nyasaland.

The wording of the label differed in each country, but the general
effect is the same. For the purpose of this note the South African label is
listed as type (xx)

- (xx) In black on orange gummed paper 77 x 38 mm imperf. at sides -
perforated top and bottom - in English and Afrikaans, English at
top, each in five lines in 1 mm lower case type.

"The Postage on this article was insufficiently prepaid/As an
exceptional arrangement during the Christmas/season a surcharge
will not be raised. Kindly advise/sender that the letter rate
of postage to the Union/of South Africa and South West Africa is
1½d per ½ oz."

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"Te nim posgeld is op lierdie Stak betaal. As 'n/buitengewone reeling gedurende die Kersseisoen Sal/geen boete gehf word nie. Gelieve die afsender in/Kennis te stel dat die briefpostarief na die Unie Van/Suid-Afrika en Suidwes-Afrika 1½d per ½ ons is."

The labels issued by the other six countries differ in size and colour, and can reasonably be considered as 6 further types. Collectable items of this group are labels of the six other countries on covers from South Africa and South African labels on covers from the other six. A complete collection of the twelve covers must be a great rarity, as individual covers and even mint labels are scarce today.

Throughout I have stated the colours in which my own specimens are struck, but it is no doubt possible to find them in other colours. That is as far as I can take the story at present. They are, I think, quite an interesting sideline into almost completely unexplored territory. Apart from some of the Empire Air Scheme cachets nothing seems to have been written about the handstamps so far as I can trace. I hope someone will find something of interest in these short notes, and will let me know through the Editor of any other types.

ADDENDA: The following three are all additional types to those listed above.

1. Boxed-Bilingual-Afrikaans and English.

"Onvoldoende Gefrankeer/Insufficiently prepaid" in two lines in black in 3 mm capital letters in rectangular box 60 x 9 mm. - 1957 letter to England.

2. Unboxed-Bilingual-English and Afrikaans.

"Insufficiently prepaid for transmission/by Air Mail. Onvoldoende Gefrankeer vir versending/per Lugpos.

in black - the long lines are each 58 mm and the short ones 11 mm.

This is on a 1955 letter to England franked with a 3d Kruger issue and a 1/- Fiscal stamp. The letter has not been surcharged but sent by sea covered by the 3d franking.

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3. Unboxed-Bilingual-English and Afrikaans.

"Insufficiently prepaid/onvoldoende Gefrankeer".

in two lines in black in capital letters $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm high. Both lines have full stops and are 34 mm and 40 mm long respectively. This is the smallest of these cachets which I have seen.

It is on a 1950 letter to the U.S.A. and bears an octagonal "T" hand stamp (Dr Harvey Pirie's type 9 with a "T" and the top and "centimes" at the bottom with a space for the actual surcharge in between the two) "84" has been inserted in pencil and the surcharge collected in the U.S.A. the letter having been forwarded by air.

LONDON GROUP MEETING

The London Group, February meeting was quite well attended for the display by Mr P. D. Haigh covering the plates 5 to 8 of the 2d definitive (Union Building) issues. This display comprising of some hundred or so sheets, lasted nearly an hour and a half and those members who were not present certainly missed an outstanding show.

It would be unfair to give a comprehensive review of the material seen, other than to state the plate 7 alone was sub-divided into six sub plates, each with its characteristics. Those readers who take the "South African Philatelist" will no doubt have read the notes on these plates and to have seen now the actual material will be of very great value.

For information the following references may be useful to readers -

"South African Philatelist", March 1958, December 1958 and January to April 1959.

"Springbok", Volume 3, Number 3 (May/June 1955).

W.A.P.

Mr S. L. Crozet advises that a new post office was opened at Sakhile in the Transvaal and the post office at Durban Airport has been renamed Louis Botha Airport.

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" T H E S P R I N G B O K "

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

Those members who intend visiting the London International Stamp Exhibition 1960 from 9th to 16th July next will have the opportunity of meeting fellow members at the Festival Hall.

A Bar Lounge at the Exhibition has been reserved for the Society as follows, and it is hoped that many out of town members will avail themselves of the facility. No formal meeting has been arranged, but the room will give you an opportunity to meet collectors with kindred interests.

Make a note of the Date and time NOW.

3 p.m. to 6 p.m. on Saturday, 16th July, 1960 (last day).

Note this is in addition to the Annual Exhibition which will take place on Saturday, 15th October, 1960 at the London Central Y.M.C.A., Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

London Group Meeting

The 5th meeting of the London Group Season took place at the "George" on Tuesday, 19th January, and the programme "Six Sheets or a Shilling" brought far more sheets than shillings. The variety was enormous, and most members went home admitting that they had seen at least one thing that they had not seen before.

A brief resume of the individual displays is as follows:-

Mr Haigh opened the "batting" with a fine "innings" of the Roto 2d and 10/- values (apologies to the cricket enthusiasts) and an extremely interesting comparison of primary and secondary characteristics of the frames. To round off the miscellany was a selection of master die characteristics of the Razor Blade booklet $\frac{1}{2}$ d value.

Mr Childs then entertained with a selection of Air Covers. Those included the Government Experimental Air Mails of 1925, one with the etiquette overprinted "Millers Service 1925" - a most unusual item. Examples of Union Airways Internal services of 1929 and Imperial Airways First Flights South Africa to England in 1932 - including the scarce "speedbird" cover, concluded a very interesting little collection.

Next on the list was Mr J. Hammond, whose varieties of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d Springbok were both numerous and various, and included a seldom seen item in the form of the "shorthorn" Springbok.

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Mr E. Kinsey also showed selections from his Air Mail section which included two crash covers. The 1931 D. H. Puss Moth crash at St Lowry's Pass 30 miles from Cape Town, on a flight from Port Elisabeth, was illustrated with a salvaged cover and the official letter accompanying it. The Johannesburg to Durban flight of 1937 that ended in disaster at Rand Airport was represented also by a salvaged cover and official announcement which was issued by the Post Office. Other items shown consisted of the 1935 Souvenir Air Mail Propaganda Cards, a cover from the 1936 Schleisinger Air Race, autographed by T. Rose. To conclude the 1935 Air Etiquette Booklets were shown.

Mr A. J. Brown's contribution consisted of a study of the 1d ship, Plate 11, with many flaws, including possible gelatine flaws.

The now familiar 11th row flaws were illustrated by Mr R. J. Lawrence with examples from 1d & 2d rotogravure issues and the 1/2d and 1d Small War Effort stamps, all excellently illustrated and described.

The Society Chairman, Mr R. D. Allen, displayed "Officials" and their uses, leading up to their eventual availability to the Public through the Philatelic Agency. His display also included the build up of the "Free" Government mail facility from 1910 to 1926.

Mr Joms, showed a section of special cancellations used for the Royal Tours of 1925 and 1947, the latter including examples of the various train cancellations. Photo Proofs of the Van Riebeeck commemoratives were also shown.

Mr E. Merriman, still intent on his study of the 1d ships showed miscellaneous varieties of the London Printings, with proof of constancy by showing two items of each.

Mr S, Dudman, deviated slightly from the Union to include "officials" from S.W.A. showing the variety of the transposition in pairs of the overprint.

Mr Vallenzer's display was varied and also included Officials from S.W.A. Among the other items of interest were the 1925 Air Mails on a presentation piece, examples of same issue with imperf. margins. The Small War Effort variety "Certificate on Stamp" was illustrated with examples from 1d, 1 1/2d, 2d and 4d values and the roulette omitted by the 1 1/2d value. To round off his display was a large block of the 1d value S.W.A. without slogans on the margins.

To conclude the evening's entertainment, Mr D. V. Parker showed G.P.O. labels of parcels in their various types.

W. A. P.

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THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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AUCTIONS - CONTINUED

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Very little of an exciting nature seems to come up for offer in England these days, but a most interesting sale was held in Durban at the beginning of the year by John H. Wicks, when a number of GV head series were sold.

Looking through the list we notice the 2½d inverted wmk block of four at £4. 15. 0., and a pair with top left pl. 1 control selling at £12. A 4d pl. 1 co-extensive jubilee line top right corner block of four found a new owner at £13. 10. 0., and a similar block of the 6d value realised £15. 10. 0.

A 1/- marginal block of four "AN" not joined with 2 singles sold for £10 and £18. 10. 0. was paid for a 2/6 plate 1 co-extensive top right corner block of four. A 10/- plate 1 top left corner block of 6 showing the co-extensive jubilee line was bought for £35. 10. 0. despite the fact that the item was "trimmed a little at left".

A Tommy Rose signed air mail cover Cape Town to London 3rd - 9th March, 1936 realised £5.

The highest realisation was £50 for a 6d plate 1 freak half pane from top left with full margins and centre gutter with extra perf. holes. Showed top jubilee lines and first two rows with such a pronounced shift of headplate that the crown of the frame plates on row 1/1 and 2 are covered by the top of the head plate.

In February, another auction by Wicks in Durban saw £10 paid for 4 corner blocks of 6 x 2d plate 2 GV with reversed perforations. A 2d no watermark plate 2 bottom right corner pair fetched £17. 10. 0.

Some joined paper varieties were 1d coronation wmk facing right bottom left corner strip of 4 £13. 10. 0. and £10 for a 2d Royal Visit bottom marginal arrow block of 6. For the 2/6 unhyphenated invert. wmk. dark myrtle green a left marginal block of 6 sold for £31. 0. 0. and a 1/- plate II of the same series showing variety no clouds went for £25. The 6d value of same issue with upright watermark top right corner block of four, "cut in trees" realised £22. 10. 0.

A 1/- postage due left marginal block of four £6 and £15 for a right corner block of four x SG.D14a 2d imperforate.

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THE THIRKELL POSITION FINDER OF
VARIETIES - THE LISTING OF

by

R. D. ALLEN, Smr.

Most of us at one time or another have complained at the written description of varieties and their recognition; this in spite of the fact that at times the written description has been splendid and no doubt laborious. I find that it is descriptions like "spot to, left hand corner", "dot in side panel" which as a collector, not a catalogue compiler, find hard to locate. I remember showing at one of the London Group meetings a stamp which I honestly thought was U.39Vb but was told politely that whilst it had two dots in the gable, it was indeed the wrong gable! Now if the catalogue compilers had been using the Thirkell position Finder (abbreviated to Th.) I would not have made this mistake.

May I hope that we in the Society will adopt this simple instrument, because -

1. The listing of varieties will be much easier to write about and to check.
2. The space saved in the magazine could be put to good use.
3. It would help you, and you, and you.
4. If G. N. Gilbert had had the chance to use the Thirkell when making his wonderful listing of the early 1/2d springbok and 1d ship, we would not be left in any doubt as to just what he meant by any particular variety.

Mr A. E. Wilkinson writes to say he would rather appear in the Advisory Panel for "1d plates VIII, IX and R1Ob" rather than the 2d values.

Just out of curiosity I wonder why an "O.H.M.S." envelope from the Philatelic Bureau has printed at the bottom "Use paper sparingly"? Is there a shortage of paper in South Africa now, or is this some old war time stock of envelopes coming to light?

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LIBRARY

The following books are available on loan at 2/- to include postage.

- "The Encyclopaedia of British Empire Postage Stamps, Vol. II - The Empire in Africa", by Robson Lowe (1949).
"Winged Courier", by Harry Klein (1955). The Romance and Development of the Airways in South Africa dedicated to Captain Miller.
The Royal Train. (South African Railways).
The Airposts of South Africa, by L. A. Wyndham (1936)
Post Office Guide (1949).
Post Offices in the Union of South Africa (1949)
ditto (1950)
The Saga of the Great Trek, by J. J. Bond (1949)
Standard Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the Union of S.A.
ditto (1930 edition)
ditto (1950 edition)
The South African Provisional War Stamps, by Bertram W. H. Poole (1901)
The Early Printing Trials of the First Rotogravure Penny Postage Stamps of South Africa, by Victor W. Dix (1950).

1d Plate 6 - "Taurus"

In volume 8, number 1 of this magazine, I was surprised to see the article on 1d roto plate 6 by E. W. Merriman.

I am sure a number of members of the Society have volumes 10 and 11 of the "S.A.P.". When comparison of the listing by E. W. Merriman and G. N. Gilbert is made there seems to me to be some discrepancies, or has the printer's devil been at work? Some of Gilbert's multi-positives have not been listed by Merriman nor some of the other plating flaws.

The answer maybe that Gilbert had mint sheets and pieces whilst Merriman has access mainly to used pieces, and we all know what postmarks will do to the face of a stamp. I do think that the real answer lies in the wording of Merriman's fourth paragraph of the preamble of the plating list - this tied with the last paragraph may be the answer and in all sincerity I do recommend Merriman to read the relevant parts of the "S.A.P." volumes 10 and 11 to contradict or amend at his will.

POSTAGE STAMPS INFORMATION AS AT 5/2/1960

Job Description	Stamps per Sheet	Value	Number of Sheets Ordered	Date of First Delivery	Number of Sheets Delivered	Date of final Delivery	Total Delivered	Cylinder Nos. Interior/Exterior	Whether Same Cylinder or new	Remarks
53942 Postage	240	1d	1,000,000	15. 4. 49	7,500	18. 6. 1959	395,396	97	Same	
"	"	"	"	11. 8. 59	31,500	19. 11. 1959	698,800	3	Same	Single Die
49597 "	120	6d	150,000	28. 4. 59	12,595	26. 1. 1960	101,584	1	Same	Double Die
54762 Postage	120	3d	956,000	23. 7. 59	7,500	29. 10. 59	439,442	16	Same	107
"	"	"	"	29. 10. 59	9,000		133,904	82	(1st Delivery New Water- mark 25/8/59
60409 Post Cards	1	2d	1,533,600	27. 8. 59	83,592	14. 1. 1960	1,554,552	((84 (45 and 66 Pictures same)
54763 Postage	120	4d	140,000	17. 9. 59	9,000	22. 9. 59	55,500	53	Same	93
63136 Roll Stamps	1	1d	15000RollsX 506	1. 10. 59	400X506		9163X506	27	Same	
"	1	1d	6000 Rollsx 1012	10. 11. 59	460X1012		2345X1012	"	"	
68885 Postage Sanae	120	3d	408,000	27. 10. 59	32,500	14. 1. 1960	391,052	119	New	60
69556 Air Letters	1	6d	2,000,000	16. 11. 59	43,250		1,320,400	Chambon Ptg. Machine	Same	
53137 Postage	240	1/2	10,000	10. 12. 59	5,000	15. 12. 59	13630	67	"	
66546 "	240	1d	1,000,000	7. 1. 60	16,500		267000	3	"	Double Die

PUBLICITY BRANCH - G.P.O. / H.P.K. - 22. 2. 1960. - PRETORIA
PUBLISITITSTAK

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CORRESPONDENCE

Dear Sir,

What justification is there for designating the two panes of the 2d cylinders 20, 92, etc. as "left" and "right"? These designations would seem at best to make sense only if applied to the multipositive and not the cylinders and thus should not be used unless e.g., the authorities in South Africa have disclosed that the multipositive is in two panes the right of which led to the panes on the printed sheets having two coloured streaks in the horizontal margins. Perhaps, in retrospect, the "right" pane of cylinder 20 or 92 might better be referred to as "Pane A" as said pane shares multipositive flaws with cylinder 116A.

Tallahassee, U.S.A.

Dr John Greever.

Dear Sir,

In issue number 6, 1959 page 116 "Squatter" mentions the flaw on row 4/1 - diagonal line 1 mm long between left chimney and frame leaning towards frame.

In issue number 1, 1960 page 16, Mr Anderson states that some of his copies show this flaw.

On checking my copies I find that I have one showing this flaw. It is mauve in colour and slightly over 1 mm in length. It would appear to occur on plate II.

Maidenhead. R. F. Wilson.

Dear Sir,

I should like to make a few further remarks to Mr McGeeney's letter in the last issue.

3d Rhinoceros. I also have not yet found a copy of U.127Vd "described as a spot on animal's flank." I have, however, found a used copy of a spot on the rump, shown on my copy of 5/1 bought in South Africa about November 1959. I think this should perhaps read "Spot on Rump or Spot on after end of flank."

4½d Hippopotamus. Spot between "o and u" of South (Th.A2).

6d Lion. Orange blotch above "P" of "Posgeld" (Th.A3).

1/- Kudu. U.131Vb is a very doubtful stamp - I have one doubtful stamps.

Fleet.

R. M. Kitchingman.

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" THE SPRING BOOK "

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Dear Sir,

Reference the article "De Vexilio or Up the Pole" by "Squatter" in volume 7/6 I would add

Stamp 20/6. Paragraph 4 begins "small wonder ..." and comments adversely on the description for flaw 38DVg "Flagstaff flaw and broken circle" in the list pertaining presumably to Pl.III only, but which list may be intended to cover the whole group.

Actually, the stamp that is so described comes from Plate L row 20/6. Towards the end of this plate's life a scratch developed on this stamp extending from the spire of the left tower almost to the circular frame. As there is an appreciable break in the circle round the value tablet, the catalogue description is now accurate, excepting that the stamps comes from plate I and not plate III. This scratch might possibly be a doctor blade scratch, but looks as if it were caused in some other way. Possibly someone jogged the etcher's elbow when he was re-engraving the bottom arrow. I am indebted for this information to Dr T. B. Berry, who also let me have a copy of this very desirable variety.

Whilst on the subject of row 20/6, I must disagree with Mr Anderson saying the break in the circle is etched on Pl.II. This assumes that the break is a multi flaw and by "etched in" presumably he means that it was retouched on the cylinder. The tiny pimple on the circle is not sufficient evidence to justify this assumption. The "horn" itself is a multi flaw and if the break was also a multi flaw then a portion of it would be visible to the left of the base of the horn on pl.III.

In April, 1934, Mr Lichtenstein reported the presence of the "horn", but now says that it is present only in the slate violet printings which did not appear until sometime in 1935!

Row 3/6. Of course it varies in length - any light scratch of this nature will do so due to wear.

Row 4/1. All my copies, some 30/40, have this flaw though admittedly very weak on worn copies. It is a frame flaw in the colour of the frame.

Row 18/3. This doctor blade scratch did not develop until 1934 - I have 12 copies without it. Of course, there is not a man on the roof - nobody ever said there was.

Row 11/3. This is the ladder the man on 3/6 left leaning against the chimney!

Row 3/3. A little boy having a look at the broken architrave?

Row 3/6. Fully described by "Squatter" and shown on sketch.

" THE SPRING BOK "

Row 17/3. Must be hiding behind the chimney on my copies? There is a dot in the top white line of the building.

Row 20/2. Same remarks apply.

"Anon."

Dear Sir,

As some of your readers may have a copy of the reprint from the "London Philatelist" 1950 containing my article on "The Early Printing Trials of the First Rotogravure Penny Postage Stamps of South Africa" perhaps you may be able to give space to the following letter addressed to the Editor of the paper.

"I should be most grateful if you would publish the following corrigenda and addenda relating to my article.

page 190. line 2 For "illustration 2" read Illustrations 1"

page 190. line 6 for "Illustration 3" read "illustration 2".

page 191. line 1 "The sheet (No.44) labelled "Proof ex Leiden" had the first stamp in English and must therefore have been printed from the second pair of cylinders.

page 193. line 34 Delete "(Illustration 5). - - -

page 193. four lines from bottom "G should read A-G.

page 195. first sheet under FRAME PLATE should be 59 and not 39.

Under FRAME PLATE after "rows of 12" add 1st stamp Afrikaans 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 45, 46.

1st stamp English 42, 41, 36, 40.

page 196. Under COMPLETE POSTAGE STAMP after "side" add 1st stamp AFRIKAANS 64.

1st stamp ENGLISH All other sheets.

Tunbridge Wells. V. W. Dix.

" THE SPRINGBOK "

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

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383. Miss L. J. Wagner (Jr.), 49 East Big Bend, Webster Groves 19, Missouri,
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170. Donald D. Smythe, 146 McAllister St, Apt. 518, San Fransisco 2, Calif.,
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Resignations:

109. F. W. Perks, London.
178. P. P. Morgan, Coventry.
348. Stuart L. Robertson, Bearsden.

Necrology:

110. Dr J. McD. Simpson, Edinburgh.

PRESS CUTTINGS

"O.F.S. Philatelic Magazine" December 1959. Review of the new printings of the animal series by Dr R. van Zyl-Smit.

"South African Philatelist" December 1959. The Revenue Stamps of the Union of S.A. (L. J. Dodd) conc.

"Stamp Collecting" January 29th, 1960. "Philately of the Union" by "Warthog"
More general comments on this and that.

London Group Meeting: April 19th "¹/₂d Springbok" by A. J. Brown and May 17th
(last meeting of the season) will be the "A.G.M." and "Abell Cup competition."
At the "George" Public House, Strand, London, W.C.1. (opposite the Law Courts)
6.30 p.m. for 7 p.m.
